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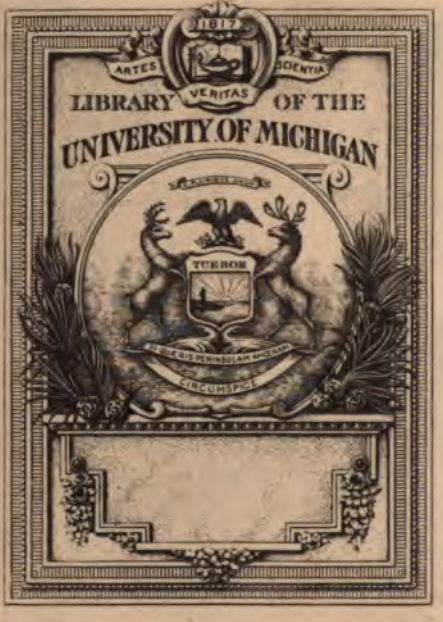

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EXTRACT FROM "THE TIMES," JUNE 8, 1867.

"THE **Archduchess Matilda** has ceased from suffering. The intended mother of the future Kings of Italy, a lady destined to wear a diadem which has not rested on a female brow for centuries, a scion of that branch of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine in which public and private worth is most conspicuously hereditary, the daughter of the conqueror of Custozza, and grand-daughter of the hero of Aspern and Essling, a princess in her nineteenth year, by all accounts endowed with rare gifts of person, mind, and heart, died, on Thursday last, at 8 o'clock in the morning—**of a lucifer-match**. She inadvertently trod on one which was lying at her feet on the floor as she leant out at the window talking to one of her relatives; her summer-**dress was in a blaze before she was aware of it,** and before anyone could run to her rescue, she sank to the ground in an agony of pain from which only **death released her**."

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MEMORANDA, HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ON PERIM.

By Lieutenant C. R. Low, (late) I.N.

Perim is, after Aden, the next link in the chain that, we may say, almost without exaggeration, binds the world in subjection to Britain.

It appears to me, as not a little singular that the farther one travels from the centre of our strength, which is naturally the United Kingdom, so not only our military power, but our prestige, gains in strength. I am not aware whether any writer has ever commented on this fact.

How much loftier, as it seems to me, is our position in Asia than in Europe! In the former continent we hold in the hollow of our hand the vast country of India, its plains teeming with an almost countless population, composed of multifarious races, speaking divers tongues—yet we have bowed the haughty head of the Seikh, and the Rajpoot, and the Mahratta, solely by the matchless prowess of the British soldier.

Again we are pre-eminently the first of the great powers in Africa, also in China, Japan, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea, in all these waters our fleets ride paramount, and no potentate gainsays our position as the chiefest Eastern power, or dare move a finger without first consulting us, or gaining our alliance in the event of hostilities.

For otherwise is it now in Europe. The time was when British diplomacy, and British arms, counted for something in all European questions. We need not go farther back than the earlier years of the reign of her present most gracious Majesty. In 1840, if the muse of history speaks true, there was a certain noble Viscount, Lord Palmerston by name, who sent some notable despatches to one M. Guizot, foreign minister to a power not a thousand miles from these shores, and there was also an eccentric personage yclept, I believe—he was before my time—"Fighting Charlie," who, on the 3rd November in the same memorable year of grace, knocked the walls of a place that went by the name of Acre, about the ears of an Egyptian General, Ibrahim Pacha, to wit, and that, notwithstanding the fact that a first rate power, known as France, strongly objected—"protested" is the *diplomatic language*—to the entire proceeding. As the

French say, "let us return to our muttons," from which we have digressed most unaccountably.

The island of Perim lies in 12° 38′ N. Lat., and 43° 21′, E. Long., and is situated as all the world knows, at the mouth of the Straits of Babelmandeb, or the "Cape of the Great Affliction," exactly ninety-six miles from Aden. Of these Straits, Moore writes:—

"But lone, unheeded, from the bay
The vessel takes its mournful way,
Like some ill-destined bark that steers
In silence through the Gate of Tears."

Richardson says, the Straits of Babelmandeb received this name of Gate of Tears, from the old Arabians, on account of the danger of the navigation and the number of shipwrecks by which it was distinguished; which induced them to consider as dead, and to wear mourning for, all who had the boldness to hazard the passage through it into the Indian Ocean.

The Cape on the Arabian shore, called Ras Babelmandeb forms the south-western extremity of that country, and the north-eastern shore of the entrance into the Red Sea. From the deck of a vessel, it presents the appearance of the "quoin" of a gun, and is visible on a clear day a distance of thirty-five miles. The highest peak, which is called Jebel Manhali, rises to a height of 865 feet, and sloping down to the sea terminates in the Cape.

The island of Perim, known to the Arabs as Meyoon, is a bare rocky island, about four and a half miles long by two broad, and its highest point is not more than 245 feet above the level of the sea. The island being situated in the Straits, divides them into two channels, which may be called the North and South Channels. The North or small Strait, is between the rocky island of Perim and Ras Babelmandeb; it is about 3,000 yards broad at the narrowest point, increasing in breadth at both the east and west entrances. There is no danger in the navigation of this Strait, though a spit of broken ground runs out a short distance from the north side of Perim, and another to the north-west of it from Pilot Rock, a small island situated about half a mile from the Arabian coast; the latter reef obliges vessels standing through the Straits to hug the Perim shore, thereby bringing them within the range of any guns on the island.

The discolouration of the water distinctly points out the position of both these shoals; the soundings, which are from eight and twelve to sixteen fathoms, are bold and irregular in the centre and over on the Perim side, but on the north side they are regular with a sandy bottom. The tides are very irregular. Sometimes little ebb tide is experienced in the centre of the channel, while at other times, particularly at night on the full and change of the moon, the tide runs at the rate of four

knots an hour, making a strong ripple when opposed to the wind.

The South or great Strait is formed by Jebel Sijan on the Abyssinian coast, and the west point of Perim, and is fourteen and a half geographical miles in breadth. On the Perim side of the channel, a banb of soundings projects to the distance of three miles off the island, having forty to sixty fathoms on its outer edge, and gradually shoaling to twenty fathoms near the island. The greatest depth in the Strait is 185 fathoms. On the Abyssinian shore there is a rocky reef extending about half a mile from the beach.

Captain Haines from whose paper, communicated to the Geographical Society in 1839, I have taken some of these particulars, divides the Straits of Babelmandeb into three distinct passages. Strictly speaking it is so for about three and a half miles from Jebel Syan, on the Abyssinian coast, there is a group of islets, called the Brothers, or by the Arabs, Jezirat-es-sabah, or the Seven Islands. Horsburgh speaks of eight islands, and Captain Haines describes them as being six in number, so it is to be hoped some one during the Abyssinian expedition will have the curiosity to count them, for though I have cruised about these Straits many times, I cannot recollect ever to have attempted the solution of these contradictory statements.

The High Brother, as the loftiest of these islets is called, forms a conspicuous peak, rising about 350 feet above the sea, and has a small bay on its northern side, in which are to be found abundance of turtle and fish of various kinds. The Brothers are of a brownish hue, and the most western is of volcanic formation; they are discernable from a considerable distance. The currents are conflicting and uncertain in the large Strait, and Captain Haines speaks of a fast sailing man-of-war, which, after attempting ineffectually for ten days to beat through this channel, was obliged to bear up, and this, though there was a strong breeze blowing at the time, in battling against which she sprung some of her spars. I confess I have not encountered so great opposition from the current, when working through the large Strait in a sailing ship; but Captain Haines' great practical experience in these seas is not at fault in inducing him to prefer the narrow Strait to beat through.

The island of Perim can be seen from the deck a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles. On rising above the horizon it presents the appearance of a low island gradually sloping from the centre to its extremes. The formation is purely volcanic, and and consists of long, low and gradually sloping ranges of hills, surrounding an excellent harbour on the south-western side about a mile and a half in length, half a mile in breadth, and with a depth varying from four to six fathoms in the best anchorages.

The hills have formerly been intersected with bays and indentures, which in the course of time have been filled up with coral and sand, and are now low plains scantily covered with salsola, sea lavender, wild mignonette, and other plants which flourish in a salt sandy soil. These plains occupy about one fourth of the island, and occur principally on the north side. The rocks, which are all igneous, are nowhere exposed, save where they dip perpendicularly into the sea; they are covered with a layer of volcanic mud, of from two to six feet in depth, above which is another layer of loose boulders, or masses of black vesicular lava, in some places so thickly set as to resemble a rude pavement.

All endeavours to procure water upon the island of Perim, notwithstanding that wells have been sunk to considerable depths, have failed, but a scanty supply is procurable from the adjacent coasts.

Water tanks have been constructed under the superintendance of Lieutenant now, Captain, Greig, of the Royal Bombay Engineers, who was the engineer officer in charge of the island when I was stationed there. Water for the use of the garrison is supplied from Aden, from which port a native vessel used in my day to run every week with supplies and letters for the garrison.

I will now submit some interesting particulars regarding the history of the island, which have been gathered from various sources, chiefly from a letter communicated to the *Times* in 1858 by the Rev. G. P. Badger, a chaplain in the Bombay service, well known in India for his linguistic acquirements, and who was Persian interpreter on the staff of Sir James Outram, during the Persian War in 1857, and officiated for some time as chaplain at Aden.

Perim is styled in the "Periplus Maris Erythrœi" the island of Diodorus. During the reign of the Plotemies, and subsequently under the Romans, no use appears to have been made of this islet, the navigators of that period preferring a small bay called Okelis, or by the Arabs Et Toorba, situated on the Arabian side a few miles before entering the Straits from the south.

This port of Okelis, with Yemen generally, was acquired by the Romans, but Perim was doubtless considered too unimportant to be worth holding. In the 16th century, under the rule of Sultan Soleiman the First surnamed the Magnificent, Aden was seized by the Turks, who also took possession of all the maritime towns of Arabia; but in no accounts do we find any mention of the subject of these memoranda. Albuquerque is said to have landed upon it in 1513 on his return from the Red Sea, and having erected a high cross on an eminence, after the custom of pious Portuguese commanders, called the island Santa Cruz.

About the year 1570, the nominal sovereignty of Perim passed away from the Turks, for the whole of Yemen revolted from the rule of Sultan Selim the Second, and declared its independence

electing as their ruler an Imaum, who selected Sanaa near the Straits of Babelmandeb as his capital.

Perim was again occupied by a race of pirates who infested the Straits of Babelmandeb, and who amassed considerable booty by plundering the native vessels engaged in the Indian trade. Indeed, they formed a project for settling here and erecting strong fortifications, but having with much labour dug through the solid rock to a depth of fifteen fathoms in a fruitless search for water, they abandoned their design and removed to Mary's Island, on the east coast of Madagascar. In 1738, after the French bombarded Mocha on account of some outrages which had been perpetrated by the Dowla or Imaum's Viceroy on a French merchant vessel at that port, they landed on the island. Our neighbours on the other side of the Channel will not disown how they obtained satisfaction on that occassion; and if so, they must allow who were the offending authorities, certainly not the Turks.

In 1798, a British force under Col. Murray was despatched from Bombay, and on the urgent solicitations of the Ottoman Government directed to the Sultan of Sanaa, who was then sovereign of the Peninsula of Aden, it was allowed to remain at that stronghold for a short time, the better to secure the object of the expedition—viz., to co-operate with Sir David Baird's movement against the French in Egypt. In the following year the English Government despatched a naval force from Great Britain under the command of Admiral Blanket to cruise in the Red Sea; at the same time orders were sent to Bombay, directing the government of that Presidency to secure and fortify the island of Perim, so as to prevent all communication, on the part of the French then in Egypt, with India by way of the Red Sea. Accordingly, in the month of April, a small squadron with a detachment of 300 men, under the command of Colonel Murray, who had been appointed British Commissioner for the Red Sea, proceeded to execute this service, and on the 3rd of May the Island of Perim, not being claimed by, and not being considered as justly pertaining to, any Government, was formerly taken possession of on behalf of the East India Company.

It is to be noted that no opposition of any sort was on this occasion made to our occupation of Perim, and during the short time the garrison remained there, they were regularly supplied with provisions from Mocha, the Imaum's chief maritime town.

From that period till the 1st September following, the troops continued in possession of it; but finding after every practicable exertion had been used that the island yielded not a drop of fresh water, and that the Straits could not be commanded by batteries on the shore, Colonel Murray determined to withdraw his detachment, *for which he had a strong inducement from the Sultan of Aden, who offered to receive them as long as they might choo-*

to remain in his dominions. Accordingly, the troops returned to Aden, where they remained till the following March, having during their long stay been accommodated in a manner exceeding their expectation, and with a cordiality never before experienced in this inhospitable part of Arabia.

It is important to observe that no permission was either asked or obtained for this our first occupation of Perim; in fact, there was no one of whom such a privilege could be requested, or who could with any propriety grant it. The island had never been occupied either by the Turks, or by the Imaum of Sanaa, and the traces of attempts that appear to have been made to bore wells are known to be the work of the pirates of whom I have spoken. Finally, Perim had been occupied by us in the first instance in accordance with the well-recognized maxim of international law, that an uninhabited island, not belonging to, or claimed by any power, may be taken possession of by any recognized Government.

Early in the present century the Turks were dispossessed by a successful insurrection of nearly all the territory they had held in the Hedjaz, and it was not till about the year 1811 that Mohammed Pasha of Egypt, having broken the power of the fanatical sect of the Wahabees, who had overrun Arabia to the shores of the Persian Gulf, restored the sovereignty of the Turks over that district. At the same period, the authority of the Turks was re-established over the maritime towns of Yemen as far south as Mocha, and they have continued in undisputed possession ever since; but Mohammed Pasha was informed by the British Govern- of that day, that they would view with displeasure any attempt on his part to extend his conquests any further south. Mr. Badger arrives at the conclusion that it is perfectly clear from these facts, that we continued to regard Perim in the Straits of Babelmandeb as British territory.

From the year 1799 until the beginning of 1857, the island never occupied the attention of the Indian Government, or of the public. In consequence, however, of the increasing steam navigation of the Red Sea, the attention of the Bombay authorities had frequently been directed by merchants and shipmasters to the desirability of erecting a lighthouse on the island, so as to render safer the passage of the Straits; for, owing to the slight elevation of its shores, ships oftentimes could not distinguish it at night, and the currents to which I have referred were an additional source of inconvenience. To obviate these dangers, the Home Government issued orders for the re-occupation of Perim, and for the construction of a lighthouse on the most commanding point, so that vessels should be able to pass the Straits at any hour of *the day or night.* As a military position, it was considered that *the island could never* be of any real importance, chiefly from *the want of water.* Again, should it be fortified, its guns could

only command the Northern Channel; for, from the great breadth of the strait on the African side of the island, a fleet could, by hugging that shore, avoid the fire of ordnance of the heaviest calibre. What "the gun of the future" may do in this way, he would be a bold man who would attempt to predict; but "it's a far cry to Loch Awe," and eleven miles is a great range even for a 100-ton gun, should any such be constructed.

According to orders, the Political Resident at Aden sent a small force in February, 1857 to re-occupy the island, and forthwith there was a cry of indignation raised on the continent of Europe against what the Great Powers called our agressive policy; and, according to the "Indépendance Belge," the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople proposed to the Ministers of the other Powers to send a collective note to the British Government, protesting against the occupation of Perim. Whether this was ever done, the secrets of diplomacy have never divulged; but it is a fact that the Sublime Porte addressed a protest to the English Government, which was very properly disregarded.

Since our occupation, tanks have been constructed, and reservoirs for the storing of rain-water hewn out, while a serviceable lighthouse has been erected. I was attached to one of the East India Company's cruisers that kept up communication between Aden and Perim, and for some time was stationed on the island. The garrison consisted at that time of some Sappers, and one company of Golundauze, or Native Artillerymen. My companions were one Engineer and two Artillery officers, and in spite of the unpropitious surroundings of the place, we managed, with an adaptation to circumstances not unworthy of Mark Tapley himself to be resigned—nay, to be jolly. I must make a reservation on this head, for a due regard to truth constrains me to add the qualifying admission, "as long as the bottled ale lasted." When that beverage, so absolutely essential to sustain the jollity of the Briton expatriated to a desert island, or to put it in every day parlance, when the beer "gave out," our laughter waned, and our resolution to make the best of it waxed faint in a strictly mathematical ratio. But then, as we watched the horizon, like that young lady in the child's story who kept a sharp look out for "Sister Ann," and the welcome sail of the Arab buglah hove in sight, the thrice blessed craft that brought stores and notably certain boxes filled with straw from the godown of Cursetjee, that most amiable Parsee merchant, then our souls were rejoiced within us, and the barometer of our spirits rose, as does the mercury in the tube under the influence of favouring skies.

Barracks were constructed on the most appropriate site, the enclosure was walled in, and loopholed, and rendered sufficiently strong to resist an attack of Arabs, though of course it was powerless against artillery. Iron tanks filled with sufficient

water for immediate use were kept stored within the fort. A small yacht of about fifteen tons burden, and manned with an officer and four seamen, detached from one of the Company's ships of war at Aden, was stationed in the capacious harbour to act as guard-ship. The short cruises we used to take in her over to the African or Arabian coast, pleasantly varied the monotony of Perim life.

While in port, the commandant would amuse himself by signalling to the senior naval officer "to come and dine," while the latter, having secured perhaps a haul of some particularly fine fish, would reciprocate his hospitality by an invitation to go on board, and "have pot-luck." Not that there was no employment for the garrison; there was plenty to do in the way of constructing tanks and reservoirs for the storing of rain water and carrying out other works. The only living creatures to be found in this inhospitable island are sea-birds, which lay their eggs all over the ground in such profusion that, as you walk, you constantly find yourself stamping on eggs, or involuntarily making a foot ball of some half-fledged young gull.

Turtle also abound on the island. We used to form parties to go on shore at night, to turn these singular creatures and this sport afforded great amusement to the sailors. Few animals are more ungainly out of the water than the turtle, though it is surprising the rate at which they scuttle off to their native element when chased, kicking up the sand in the most ludicrous manner.

Before concluding this paper, I might mention a fact that may perhaps be classed among "the things not generally known." I refer to the circumstance that there is another dependency of the British crown, less than a day's steam from Aden or Perim. This appanage of Britain consists of a group of islands in the Gulf of Tajourrah called the Muskakh Islands. On the 31st of August, 1840, Lieutenant Barker of the Indian Navy proceeded from Aden to take possession of them in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, they having been previously sold to the British Government by the Sultan of Tajourrah. The principal island is called Mosha or Mushah, and is situated in 11° 41′ N. Lat., and 43° 13′ E. Long.

Its highest elevation is about thirty feet above the level of the sea, good anchorage is to be found on one side, and a few trees are scattered over its surface, but there is not a drop of water to be found.

In conclusion, the writer has only to make confession of a fact of which the reader has 'ere this doubtless been aware, viz., that he owes most of the matter in this paper to sources he has not failed to indicate when quoted. At the present time, when information on Abyssinia is eagerly sought after, perhaps these Me-

morada on Perim, and my paper on Aden, published in the last month's number of the *United Service Magazine*, may, as strictly cognate subjects, be thought worthy of perusal by those interested in matters Oriental.

WOODENISM.

Of all the varied characters which nature assumes, there is none less interesting or more provoking than what has been well called 'Woodenism.' One can hardly say positively whether, indeed, nature is responsible for its existence or not; and one would rather attribute it to one of nature's freaks, or to nature distorted by the artifices, and cramped by the confinement of civilization. For, wherever civilization has been cultivated most highly, and been most extensively developed, woodenism is to be found in perfection. Curiously enough, too, close as is the connection between woodenism and civilization, they are diametrically opposed. There is about the former a deadness, an apathy, a want of a proper appreciation of the relative fitness of different things to each other, which is altogether absent in the latter. Civilization is the result of abounding life, is the produce of thought, of energy, and above all of discernment, and is therefore, in every way, the opposite of its colleague. If extremes do meet sometimes, here is a proof.

A clever man who is overworked often turns inordinately stupid; the brain which was so active suddenly becomes, when overstrained, lethargic and incapable of the smallest exertion; and the body hitherto dependent on the mind for exercise, and subordinate to it, becomes indolent and unnerved. A man who is overtrained for a race is more likely to be injured than strengthened by the care and pains he has taken with himself; and the very regularity of his diet and exercise may, if too strenuously persisted in, produce lassitude instead of vigour in his frame. Now woodenism is to be found wherever civilization exists, wherever clever men congregate, and wherever great matters are discussed. But woodenism is not the attribute of mankind only: it belongs to nature wherever she is to be found. It is neither more nor less than "common-place," unrelieved by any grace of manner or appearance: it is mediocrity of the commonest type; respectability of the dullest and grayest hue. It is easily to be found in still life, if one only cares, or has been unfortunate enough to make the acquaintance of the country lying to the East of England, the South of France, the West of Africa, or the North of Spain.

In still life, this phenomenon is painfully wearisome, and its monotony is most disheartening and dispiriting; but when we trace its existence in our fellow-creatures, it then becomes appalling. *To trace its existence* is not always necessary, for woodenism gene-

rally stamps with blank vacancy the features of those whom it honours with its presence. It is painful enough, in all conscience, to see; painful and pitiful: but one knows not which more to pity, the neutral tinted life of those who are afflicted with it, or our unfortunate association with them in business or pleasure. If it were confined to one class of men it would be so far satisfactory that we should know what to do, for we should be able to avoid it as a class afflicted with a social leprosy. But it is like a cancer eating into the heart of society, and is no more confined to certain individuals than to members of one continent, one country, or one creed. It is contagious, and wherever it finds its way, diffuses a fatal miasma from which it is hopeless to try and escape. Teachers of religion tell us that there are certain sins or temptations with which it is hopeless to wrestle or strive, and that safety from them lies in flight alone. So with woodenism, there is no chance of overcoming it except by running away. Are we in any way associated with it? Speedily we first inhale it, and then become subject to its oppressive influence.

Now this law of association is one of the peculiar features of woodenism, and will account for its existenee in public boards, companies and other bodies of men. Nothing can seem at first sight more irrational than that bodies of intelligent and zealous men working together for public or private purposes, should be affected with this disease; yet, it would appear, as though intelligence, zeal, and independence were all rendered powerless when opposed by, or brought into contact with woodenism; or rather as if woodenism were sure to make its presence known where men, who as individuals were zealous and clever, combined for any purpose. It certainly is most true that men whom one has known to be active, self-reliant, and attractive when holding independent positions, suddenly, when associated with others in any work, become slaves to the mystic power of woodenism. Boards, whether public or private, whether engaged in the service of the country, or, in any private speculation, are remarkable for this peculiarity. The Board may be of any character whatever; irregular as it may be in many respects; yet, in this, it is as regular as can be wished. It may be a Board of railway directors, or a Hebdomadal Board; an ordinary Joint Stock Company, or an extraordinary Board of Admiralty; one and all are affected by this influence, and yield one and all to it the most abject, if not servile submission. Compare the proceedings of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway with the actions of any ordinarily shrewd man of business, and note the difference: or, consider the transactions of Convocation at Oxford in debating the propriety of raising the salary of an overworked and absurdly underpaid Professor; or turn to the affairs of any of the numerous Joint Stock Companies which failed last year; or look at the action of the Board of Admiralty when anything important affects it. In every instance *the action will be found* strained, unnatural, and imperfect, and *attributable invariably to the s[illegible] of woodenism.*

Curious as an investigation it would be, in tracing the cause of this phenomenon, to see whether its existence might not be attributed to some connection between men and their surroundings. We might find that nature inanimate operated powerfully, and in an unexpected degree upon nature animate. Beyond a doubt it is that a man is strongly and strangely influenced by the ordinary surroundings of his daily life. A man's mind is little, or at the best imperceptibly influenced by artificial adjuncts; and a rich, or intellectual man loses his identity no more when he is thrown amongst poor or ignorant people than a poor man when rapidly advanced to wealth or placed in intelligent and clever society. Each retains his character distinctly and unmistakeably. The natural surroundings, however, affect men differently. They are his strongest influence, so much so that a man's character, with certain limitations can be almost predicted from a knowledge of his natural surroundings. A man whose life is spent in the open air is different, as a rule, in disposition and character, from the man who spends his days at a sedentary in-door occupation. Compare any two men of our acquaintance, one of whom has been chained to a desk for the best part of his life, while the other, more fortunate, has in his life, not inaptly illustrated the theory of perpetual motion. Would one be far wrong in predicting, without any previous knowledge of them, that the former will show submission to woodenism which to the other is impossible? The first will be cautious while the other will be reckless; the former will never act without a due consideration of circumstances which have happened and may happen: the other, on the contrary, will, if he thinks at all, confine his attention to present circumstances alone. Woodenism has found a genial refuge in the steady routine of the office-man's life, and has affected him, tinged his thoughts, as well his actions with an uniform grey. It has entered and swayed his mind, for it existed in the work in which he was employed and in the plan on which he had to do his work. A crossing-sweeper with the varied experience of man and things acquired in the course of his daily life can never become as many of his betters, a "wooden man."

Boards are helplessly wooden. One can almost imagine that this natural tendency of associations and committees of men to woodenism, has gained them the name of Boards, and that the term which we so commonly associate with dignity and respect, is after all only a nickname. Rightly or wrongly, Boards have been from time immemorial accused of impenetrability and a want of elasticity, in other words of woodenism. And, rightly or wrongly, the Board of Admiralty has been considered one of the best specimens; never more so than at the present time.

The Board of Admiralty has been over and over again charged with all the errors of woodenism, but it is a charge which is untrue though it may have the appearance of truth, and is as unphilosophical as it is untrue. For not only has the Board of Admiralty

been accused thus wrongly, but the accusation has been indiscriminately made against individuals of whom it would be absurd to suppose that they ever in their lives could have submitted to such an unwholesome influence. In their corporate capacity, as a Board, they could not help appearing wooden sometimes, but that their natural instinct was exactly opposite their previous lives shewed. Members of the Board of Admiralty have, as a rule, been compelled often to appear to submit to an influence to which they were almost hopelessly amenable but for which they were not in any way responsible.

Take the lives of the members of any Board of Admiralty. The members are men who are intelligent, active, and prominent naval officers; and their lives have been spent in one of the most vigorous pursuits imaginable. Their lives have, in fact, been spent in a pursuit unknown to woodenism, and are suddenly altered when promotion exalts them to the dignity of Lordships. Their instincts are not wooden, but how, when they become "noble lords" can they resist the influence of woodenism? How are their exalted lives spent; for the most part, in deciding questions whose answers are based upon precedents, and in conducting daily duties whose principles are not likely speedily to change? Can they, to the limited vision of the outer world, appear otherwise than as patterns of woodenism, the presiding deity of all routine work, and its inevitable result.

Now though all Boards are more or less wooden, for some unaccountable reason the Admiralty has been looked upon as the wooden Board 'par excellence.' The charge of indifference to public welfare, and ignorance of Naval requirements has been levelled at it persistently and almost 'ad nauseam.' In the public estimation it has evidently been regarded as exceptionally wooden, and has even been accused of going out of the way to attract to itself this unenviable reputation which most other societies, as a rule, modestly deprecate. It must have been the Board of Admiralty which was singled out by Sidney Smith as having "neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be saved." Possibly; but whether the great divine had or had not the Admiralty in his eye when he made this remark, it applies equally to all Boards. The fact indeed that a Board of any kind partakes more or less of a spiritual character, is impalpable, and cannot easily be attacked; has in fact neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be saved, must to a certain extent account for their never failing worship of woodenism. In a Board, as in a Jesuit college, personality is ignored and individuality is repressed to such an extent as to destroy in each of its members any feeling of responsibility he would, if acting alone, have possessed. It must be some consolation to the individual members who have at different times and under varying administrations served at the Board of Admiralty, that the fault could hardly *lie with them personally*; for often as they have changed and

different as their characters politically and professionally have been, they have all been tarred over, uniformly, with the same brush and charged with woodenism—Members of the Board have, indeed, changed as constantly as the charge of woodenism has been applied to them. We have only to look over the list of names of officers and members of Parliament, who have successively for the last thirty years sat at the Board of Admiralty, to see that there are now and always have been men, whose previous life, and whose actions in the service of their country merit the highest praise. We see in this list the names of men whose actions speak of characters which do not show either ignorance or indifference, or of that horrible combination of both these evils—woodenism. In this list, we find the names of men who have composed Board after Board, and who are known for gallantry and bravery, for zeal and energy, and who have always shown themselves willing, unsparingly and ungrudingly to serve their country to the best of their ability. Most of their names, too, belong to men known to be interested personally in the welfare of the Navy, and not as is sometimes ignorantly supposed, caring nothing about betraying it to their own personal interests.

Of late years the Admiralty has been allowed to follow its own devices more freely than usual, and has not been molested so unceasingly as in the period immediately before and after the Russian War. Either the Admiralty has been considered a little more successful than usual in the management of Naval affairs, or their affairs have at last from their changeable nature fairly baffled not only their Lordships but critics and the public as well. So as far as one can judge, from the acts and publicly expressed opinions of various members of the Board, in the last few years, greater activity has been shared by individual members of the Board to examine into, admit and reform abuses which have been known to exist. Immediate reform would have been too much to expect; but no one who has watched carefully the progress of Naval affairs of late years can fail to perceive that through individual effort and the force of public opinion great progress has been made in the abolition of many abuses. The Dock yards were not unjustly looked upon as hot beds of official vice and carelessness; repeatedly were their defects pointed out in the House of Commons and by the Press; and as a consequence in the course of the last six years considerable alterations and modifications have been made in their management. A better system of accounts has been introduced, and at length, daylight is allowed to shed itself upon the mists in which these establishments had formerly been shrouded. Gunnery has been taken up zealously and effectually, and not only have our ships of war been armed with new and powerful weapons, but most important changes have been made in the gunnery department of the navy. Ship-building was not allowed to rest, and in spite of the slumbering apathy which seemed to affect officialism, it has aroused itself

into keeping sufficient pace to prevent our navy from falling behind other nations in ship-building. Our seamen are better fed, better paid, better cared for altogether than they were ten years ago, and they were not only better cared for, but, as a necessary consequence, are a better class of men.

These reforms then shew that, in spite of the affliction of woodenism, the Board is sufficiently alive and vigorous to withstand its seductive influence when it makes an effort. This alone should make us hopeful; but steadily as these reforms have been persevered in, is it not painful to see how great has been the effort to produce them? Individual members of different Boards like Sir John Pakington, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Childers have done their best to remedy the defects of their various departments, but the difficulties thrown in their path seemed insuperable, and seeing how hopeless was the task, what wonder would there have been if they had all relapsed into the soft ease which woodenism would have secured them.

The pathetic cries which occasionally come to us from official lips ought to make us pity rather than blame the members of Naval and Military Boards. Could anything be more painful than the position of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, at the commencement of the present session, when Mr. Seely attacked the anomalies of the dockyard system, and blamed the constitution of the Board as responsible for all their defects? Sir John Pakington, in reply, could only emphatically assent to the attacks of his opponent, and say that never was a system worse adapted for the transaction of business than that pursued by the Admiralty, that never was an organisation so utterly defective and inefficient for practical purposes than that of the Board of Admiralty? He urged that he had pointed it out over and over again, that before committees and commissions had his evidence been given, but that no heed had been paid to his voice of wisdom, and that he, therefore, though serving under the present system, did so under protest. What he complained of was simply that such a system as that, which was fostered by such a body as the Board of Admiralty, could only favour woodenism, and make its members wooden dummies to move in a certain line chalked out beforehand for them, instead of intelligent agents and energetic servants of the State, whose individual power and collective wisdom were to make themselves known and felt.

From the years 1851 to 1859, however, nothing was thought too severe and too harsh to say of the Admiralty. Then, for the first time, the glimmering of an idea presented itself to the country that our dominion of the sea might, when put to the test, be an idle boast. Anxious questions were raised about our naval defences, and to none were satisfactory answers given. Those in power, stupified apparently by woodenism, were evidently contented with things as they were, and replied with a tone of self-

satisfaction to all the complaints made against Naval administration. Then came the Russian war. The time for testing our naval resources had arrived, and, in place of the elasticity of good administration, was found nothing but the rigid unbending routine of the toughest of wooden officialism. Men were required urgently, and were with difficulty obtained: when obtained they were naturally hardly worth their pay. Ships were required, and were suffered to exist; but, large as the navy was numerically, the number of ships actually able to be sent to sea was painfully inadequate for the necessities of actual war. The dockyards were unable at the proper time to remedy the deficiencies, and make the preparations for which they were established, and broke down most lamentably. Everywhere, in every department whether at home or abroad, our military organization was defective, and every department of the Army and Navy seemed equally afflicted with the most hopeless attack of woodenism.

The result is well known. How, when blunder after blunder was committed, confidence was first shaken and then withdrawn; how accusations against the Board of Admiralty of ignorance and apathy were intermingled, and only relieved by complaints of its obstinacy and timidity. That the Board, indeed, should knowingly, do what was right at all, was considered impossible. Upon the old principle of giving a dog a bad name, it never took a step in any direction without being blamed. Of niggardly parsimony it was accused, when it was cautious in spending the public money. Did it, on the other hand, take a bolder step than ordinary, it was accused of reckless extravagance. Turn where it would, it met fierce opposition and ridicule, and do what it would, it encountered only bitter reproaches and contemptuous sneers. It had the misfortune in the first place to have a bad name, to govern a service which required the most extensive reforms, but a service in which every reform was necessarily very slow, and in which every experiment in the direction of reform or progress was costly. What it knew to be right, it had often to abstain from doing for fear of being accused of extravagance; and had to receive coldly many useful propositions and excellent inventions, because in every case want of money was an insuperable barrier. One section of the public it might easily have conciliated, but it would have exposed itself to the formidable opposition of the other. Its woodenism was apparent in nearly every step it took, but it was really caused through its having to work backwards as well as forwards, in removing old abuses as well as in encouraging progress.

Woodenism has been always more or less one of the characteristic features of the Board of Admiralty, and is still so; but, after all, there is some excuse for it. However progressive a Board may be, it has its hands tied in many ways, the most serious of which is want of money. It is easy to accuse a Board of woodenism; but merited though it may be, it is hardly a fair ground for censure so

long as those who compose it are not free agents. For once in way, it would be a delightful change to see a Board acting upon its own true instincts in utter disregard to precedents or prudence. It should consist of men of original characters, incapable of the suspicion of woodenism, or of running peaceably in an official groove. How charming it would be to see the model Board reforming official misrule; how energetically it would remodel our Navy; how unsparingly it would cleanse our Naval Augean stables of the accumulated rubbish of centuries; and lastly, what a tornado, what a whirlwind of abuse it would encounter in its self-directed efforts.

We may accuse a Board of woodenism; but grievous a curse as this is to zeal and progress, we may take it for granted that, considering the conflicting interests a Board has to consider, it can never get rid of woodenism without sacrificing in some way its use and power, though it may for the time seem to possess a spurious and artificial kind of brilliancy.

ABYSSINIAN TOPOGRAPHY.

In perusing the numerous articles which have appeared of late in various publications on the subject of the future theatre of operations in North-East Africa, the writer of the present Paper has been somewhat surprised to observe that no reference has been made in them to the geographical and topographical researches of a gallant and scientific Frenchman, M. d'Abaddie, whose 'Geodesie en Haute Ethiope' formed the subject of an interesting contribution to the pages of the 'Revue des deux Mondes,'* some time since.

This is more remarkable, as in some instances, for example, in the able article on Abyssinia in the last number of the "Quarterly Review," the hasty, and there is every reason to believe very imperfect observations of two other French gentlemen, M.M. Ferret and Galinier, have been quoted together with other much older writers like Don Alonzo Mendez, (1665), as reliable sources of information respecting the topography of the lines of communication from the coast to the interior.

With an active and able staff, such as we now fortunately possess at head-quarters, there is every reason to believe that full advantage has already been taken by Government of any data thus procurable; but, to that large section of the military public who are deeply interested in all that concerns the movements of our troops, it may perhaps be not unacceptable to give a brief *resumé* of the paper in question, by transcribing a few of the observations of the writer, whose name is appended to the article in the French Review (M. Radau). First as to M. d'Abaddie himself:—

* *Geodesie d'une partie de la Haute Ethiope*; M. A. d'Abaddie; Paris, 1860-6. —*Revue des Deux Mondes*; Feb., 1867. Art.: "Géographie de Précision;" Part 3.

"M. Antoine d'Abaddie was born in Dublin of French parents in 1810, and in his youth appears to have been a *protégé* of the illustrious philosopher Arago. His first scientific employment was in Brazil, where he conducted a series of experiments in terrestrial magnetism in 1836-7. Subsequently he joined an elder brother in Egypt, and after some time devoted to the study of Arabic, the brother started for Abyssinia with the hopes of discovering the sources of the Nile. They reached Gondar in May, 1838, but their finances being exhausted, M. d'Abaddie returned to Europe, leaving his brother to prosecute his studies in Amharic, at Massowah.

Shortly after, he again returned, bringing with him an extensive equipment of scientific *matériel*, but owing to the numerous obstacles encountered on all sides, the travellers did not reach Gondar until June, 1842. The seven succeeding years were passed in a series of perilous adventures in Tigre, Godjam, Inarya, and the Galla country, during which M. d'Abaddie collected the materials for his great work. He returned to Europe in 1849. The seventeen years which have since elapsed, with the exception of two brief intervals—a visit to Norway in 1851, and to Spain in 1860, for astronomical purposes—have been devoted to the arrangement and co-ordination of the data thus collected.

His map of Ethiopia—the last section of which was about to appear when the article we quote from was written—February last, is thus described:

"M. d'Abaddie, by his own unaided exertions, has constructed a map of a tract of country considerably larger than France. This work he has achieved in the face of want and privation, in the midst of wild beasts, impracticable roads, and more than all, in spite of the opposition of the savage inhabitants themselves. His map, moreover, in no way resembles the rough sketches which are usually found in works of travel in wild countries.

"In it," said M. Faye, the late Professor of Geodesy at the Ecole Polytechnique, "in it, we find, not a series of unconnected notes made in haste, not a journal filled with rough data trustworthy and otherwise, all linked together by a few desultory observations with a pocket sextant or prismatic compass, the whole forming a map which the very next exploring party will prove to be unreliable, but, a veritable and precise geodetical description of Ethiopia, prepared at the cost of ten long years of toil, by new and scientific methods; and of which the data are, I have reason to believe, as accurate as those of the majority of the maps of France itself before the Revolution."

"The country surveyed by M. d'Abaddie reaches from the 16th to the 6th degree of north latitude, covering an extent of about 1,000 kilom. (625 miles, English,) in a line running north and south.

"*In order better to realize* the dimensions of the territory, we

may remark that if the map of Ethiopia be laid on that of France, Massowah, the most northerly point, being made to coincide with Calais, then the most southerly point Mt. Wosho will be represented by Zaragossa, the City of Sakka, the capital of the country of Inarya, on the east by Bayonne, and the westerly boundary, Gondar, by Chateau-Gontier in Bretagne."

Within this area the position, of 900 stations have been determined with precision, these points being so arranged in regard to each other, as to allow of the completion of the map by the interpolation of the immense mass of topographical data furnished by M. d'Abaddie's route-books and journals.

The method pursued by M. d'Abaddie, to which the French reviewer gives the name of 'natural triangulation,' appears to have been as follows:

"Finding that the opposition of the Natives rendered it impossible to measure a base line on the ground, he selected two points clearly distinguishable from each other, Mount Dixa, and Mount Saloda, and determined, with the utmost accuracy attainable, their astronomical latitudes, and the angle made with the meridian by a line connecting them. The distance thus ascertained became his base line, and on either side of it he formed a series of triangles with a theodolite, selecting for the points of the triangles the most conspicuous objects on the horizon. The sides of these primary triangles, of course furnished bases for a fresh series, and thus, in the course of his travels the whole area became covered with a net-work of triangulation."

Thus far the method does not offer much that is novel to the military surveyor; the rest of the operations were more originel in conception.

"Wherever his theodolite was set up, M. d'Abaddie, with the aid of a sketching case, made a bird's eye panoramic sketch of the surrounding country, shewing the profile of every prominent object in view, the approximate distance, bearing, and apparent altitude being written against each. A comparison of the apparent altitude of an object with the distance, often enabled M. d'Abaddie to determine points, which, having become altered in outline when viewed under a fresh angle, would have been otherwise unrecognizable.

"Lastly, the cardinal points were marked on the sketch, not by the compass, but by a theodolite observation of the sun. The date and hour of observation were also added. These bird's-eye sketches, duly numbered and filed, became with his route-books, the data on which the details of the triangles were entered on the map.

"The value of the pictorial element in maps of new countries, was strongly and ably pointed out by Mr. F. Galton, in a paper in the Cambridge Essays of 1854,* but the writer does not remember having previously met with any regular plan for its systematic adoption.

* *Cambridge Essays, 1854*; "Modern Geography;" by F. Galton, F.R.S.

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"The labour thus entailed was no doubt fearfully great, even leaving out of consideration the hostility of the natives, who appeared to regard their mountain peaks as citadels to be jealously guarded from the visits of strangers—the varying climatic difficulties of a mountain region—the want, or worse, the hopeless confusion of names of the most remarkable objects in the various local dialects, and the hundred and one other difficulties which presented themselves on every side.

"Where time will permit of its adoption, it must be conceded —as was observed by the late M. Daussy (Bureau des Longs.,) that 'the method commends itself, beyond all others, to the notice of future explorers.'

"Let us consider," says the French Reviewer, "how the route maps of the generality of travellers are compiled? The distances are estimated by day's jonrneys, *i.e.* by the mean time occupied by the march, and, if possible, the direction of each day's route is determined with a pocket-compass. But it must be remembered that the compass is unfortunately a capricious instrument, for the magnetic meridian to which it points varies its position incessantly, and what is worse, it is subject to local perturbations the extent of which it is imposssible to estimate. M. d'Abaddie made a large number of compass observations, but only for magnetic purposes, never with a view to the determination of the position of any object.

"To the loose and uncertain data we have above indicated, travellers who possess a smattering of astronomy, usually add an occasional latitude taken with a sextant, or a longitude determined by a lunar observation. This latter operation, however, necessitates a chronometer being carried as part of the traveller's kit."

"M.M. Ferret and Galinier, who traversed a considerable part of Abyssinia in 1840-3, determined, in this manner, nine latitudes and a few longitudes, which form the basis of the map subsequently published by them (!)"

It is hardly necessary to say that M. d'Abaddie availed himself of this method when circumstances admitted of his doing so. He determined altogether sixty latitudes, the greater part of which were observed several times with different instruments and by differing methods. The latitude of Saka, the capital of Inarya, was thus taken thirteen separate times, by altitudes of the sun, of the moon, and of four different stars. His longitudes were taken in four different ways, and some of them from occultations of stars by the moon, possess very considerable accuracy.

To these must be added a vast number of altitudes of different localities determined barometically, or by the boiling point thermometer, and a route-book, or rather series of route-books, in which—

"M. d'Abaddie, *for ten years*, recorded daily the hour and the *minute at which he passed* some particular object fixed by his ob-

servations. The streams he crossed, the rocks by the way side, the woods he passed—each and every incident of the road, is represented in his route-book by a precise date. The average rate at which he travelled was four kilom (2½ miles, English,) per hour, but any alterations in the pace were carefully noted. This scrupulous record of passing events has enabled him to introduce in his map, in their proper places, a crowd of valuable data, which are thus grouped around other points determined by more rigorous methods. Neither has he forgotten to record the width, depth, and volumes of the rivers he crossed."

Such is a brief sketch of this truly herculean task.

To those who desire reliable information respecting the seat of war, it may, perhaps, be matter for consideration whether the details thus laboriously collected by methods apparently so well suited to the object sought to be achieved, may not prove more trustworthy than those of other works, which have been founded on looser and less sufficient data.

THE 47TH REGIMENT, AND THE BLOCKADE OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

In the memorable year 1745, the 47th Regiment, then known as Brigadier-General Peregrine Lascelles Foot, was one of the nine Corps of the Line stationed in Scotland. It had been originally raised in 1741, and was numbered, as the 58th Regiment. There was once a previous 47th, the 4th marines, raised in 1739, by Colonel Anthony Lowther (who in 1717 was Captain-Lieutenant of the 2nd Guards) and disbanded in 1748.

The present Corps was first designated, as of Lancashire in 1786.

The Lieutenant-Colonel was M. G. Dickens; the Major, John Savorn, (who lived to be a General in 1780) at the time Prince Charles Edward landed in the north, and unfurled his standard in Glenfinnan. The other forces in Scotland, consisted of the 13th and 14th Dragoons, (Hamilton's and Gardiner's) the 1st 6th 21st—25th—42nd—44th—46th and Lord Lowdon's Highlanders. Most of these troops were stationed in the North Louland Counties. Two companies of the 47th were placed in Edinburgh Castle; but the rest of the Corps was scattered in detachments along the Highland Border.

On the Insurrection spreading, all these forces were assembled by Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope, together with all Scottish out-pensioners of Chelsea, whom he officered from the Half Pay list, and he marched the whole to Dalwhinnie in Invernessshire, instead of securing the passage of the Forth; thus the Highlanders turned *his flank* and advanced on Edinburgh.

In the Castle there were 5000 stand of arms, which had just

been sent from the Tower to arm Volunteers; and the Lieutenant-Governor, General George Preston, an uncompromising Whig of the old King William School made vigorous preparations for resist, ing to the last. On being reinforced by the two companies of the 47th (each numbering seventy bayonets) under Brevet-Major Robertson and a party of Artillery under Lieutenant Brydon, Preston with his usual staff and the Castle Company, as it was named, a body of invalids afterwards incorporated with a Veteran Battalion in 1813, deemed himself quite able to keep the fortress against an army of mountaineers who were, as yet, quite unprovided with cannon.

Doubtful of Preston's fidelity as a Scotsman, he was now supeseded in his command and an English officer, named Lieutenant-General Joshua Guest, was sent from London to take his place. Preston however, remained in the Castle as a volunteer, and perhaps, because it was his best place of security.

General Preston was born on the 25th December 1658* when Cromwell was still in the plentitude of his power and when his Ironsides still mounted guard at Whitehall and St. James'. He was the second son of Sir George Preston, Bart. of Valleyfield Fifeshire, and of his wife, Marian, daughter of Hugh Lord Semple.

Early in life he entered the Scots Brigade in the Dutch service; he distinguished himself at the head of 600 Grenadiers, at the battle of Wynendale in 1708; was a Major-General in 1735, and and a Lieutenant-General four years after. The military services of this fine old veteran, are set forth with brevity and modesty in the following MS. memorial, which, on the 5th December 1745, (three months after being superseded) he transmitted to the Duke of Cumberland, through John Marquis of Tweedale, the last Secretary of State for Scottish affairs, an office which the vast accumulation of public business renders more necessary now, than it was in those days.

"Memorial humbly offer'd to the consideration of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, by Lieutenant-General Preston:

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"The memorialist had the honour to be one of the captains in the States Service who attended the Prince of Orange, in the ever memorable 1688, and thereafter served in all the wars of King William and Queen Anne.

"After the happy accession of your Royal Grandfather to the Throne of these realms when a rebellion broke out in this country, Anno 1715, the memorialist, then at London, a Brigadier, was ordered by His Majesty to go for Edinburgh, and take upon him the command of the Castle in absence of the Governor.† In obedience to these orders, he immediately repaired to the Castle,

* Birth brief of the Prestons of Valleyfield.

† *General Lord Mark Kerr*, Colonel of Horse.

and has ever since acted there as Deputy-Governor, with a salary of ten shillings per day.

"In 1718 and for a considerable number of years thereafter, he was honoured with the chief command of His Majesty's Forces in Scotland, for which he made no demand for any salary or appointments whatever, and thinks himself extremely happy in having obtained His Majesty's approbation, which was signified in a letter dated December last, from one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in the following words. 'I have not failed to represent to His Majesty your constant zeal for his service, which I can assure you he has received very graciously, and I cannot make the least doubt, but that in a very short time, you will receive some mark of His Royal favour.'

"The memorialist by presuming to inform Your Royal Highness of His Majesty's Gracious intention, does not propose his own ease and advantage, for he can say in all sincerity that he feels no other uneasiness in the exercise of his present duty under the best of kings, but an anxious concern, lest the common interest should suffer, by his growing infirmitys (*sic*) being now in the 87th year of his age, and still groaning under the severe wounds he received in the Flanders Wars; and can say with the same sincerity that he has no further wish on his own account, no higher ambition, than to spend the small remains of life in defence of the Protestant Succession and the Illustrious House of Hanover.

"But shall beg leave in the most humble manner to recommend his grand-nephew and heir, Sir George Preston, with his numerous family to Your Royal favour and patronage."

No mark of Royal favour was ever conferred, however, upon Preston or his family; his memorial was answered in a cold stereotyped form, when the Clans were retreating from Derby; but prior to that, he and the 47th had some sharp fighting in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

His successor, General Guest, being at heart a Jacobite, tacitly gave to the veteran the sole defence of the fortress, while the Lord Provost Stuart being also in the interest of the Prince took but little pains to protect the city; however, various volunteer Corps were enrolled, armed from the Castle arsenal, and cannon were erected on various parts of the old wall, which had been built round Edinburgh after Flodden.

On the 16th September, the Highland army was known to be within a few miles of the city. The 13th and 14th Dragoons were posted at a place called Colt-Bridge, awaiting the march of the volunteers, to defend the passage of the River Leith, which is there crossed by a narrow and antique bridge. The drums beat to arms; the flag was hoisted on the Castle, and John Hislop, the storekeeper, issued 500 rounds of ball cartridge and sixty firelocks to each of the sixteen companies of the Trained Band; thirty-nine firelocks to the additional company of the city guard; 500 rounds

to the corps of Seceders: and 450 lb. of powder for the cannon on the walls. In addition to these, the arsenal had 1325 stand of arms, the poleaxes of the guard and four cwt. of powder. In those days fifty cartridges were made out of one pound of powder.

The Highlanders numbered but 3,000 men, of whom only one half were armed; but the timidity, to give it no severer term, of the entire Edinburgh volunteers, was absurdly conspicuous. While the Clans men thirty miles distant, the sixteen companies of the Trained Band, the Edinburgh Regiment, the Fusilier company (200 strong) the volunteers of Musselburgh and Dalkeith, all of whom were in the city, got under arms, amid much bluster and beating of drums and singing of psalms, but all gradually dispersed to their homes as the enemy drew near.

Finding that no resistence was to be made by the city, General Preston on the evening of the 16th, sent Ensign Robertson of the 47th,with one sergeant, two gunners and twenty privates, with orders to spike or otherwise destroy the cannon on the walls. This the Provost would not permit, so the whole fell into the hands of the Highlanders, together with 1,200 stand of arms, when the city was surprised about daybreak by the Camerons under Lochiel, after the disbanding—even flight—of the volunteers and of the two corps of Dragoons, who also abandoned their post, without firing a shot, and, as they retired at full speed, in sight of the city, they wantonly plundered the little village called the Water of Leith, which lies in a ravine on the old road to Queensferry, and galloped to Dunbar with the spoil dangling at their saddles. Local tradition, says, that the Prince's advanced guard, was composed of Macgregors, who plundered Corstophine, but were compelled to restore what they had taken, by Lord Balmerino's influence and authority.

Thus were the two companies of the 47th shut up in the Castle, and left totally to their own resources; the conduct of the Edinburgh volunteers on this occasion, inspired as they were, to enrol and arm by the most violent, political and religious rancour against the House of Stuart, fully deserved the epithet bestowed upon them by General Wightman, when he stigmatised them "as riff-raff." (See Culloden Papers, p. 224.)

The royal forces were exceedingly deficient in artillery, no such formidable corps as the present Regiment of Royal Artillery being in existence, until five years after Culloden, when it was embodied under Colonel William Belford. Sir John Cape took with him to Inverness, two invalids from Edinburgh Castle, and an old man (who proved to be the last surviver of the Scottish Train which existed before the Union) to assist in working the guns. To these, some sailors were added at Preston, and were among the first to fly at the approach of the Highlanders.

No collision took place between the garrison of the Castle and the insurgents, until after the battle of Preston, where on the 20th September, the half-armed and half-clad followers of Charles, routed

in ten minutes the entire force of Sir John Cope. The cavalry fled *en masse*, nearly all the infantry were killed or taken, together with the baggage, drums, cannon, military chest and the colours of the 13th and 14th Dragoons, of the 6th, 44th, 46th, 47th and Loudon's Corps.

In the field, eight companies of Lascelles (47th) and two companies of the 6th (which had then yellow facings,) formed a battalion and were posted in the right centre of the first line.* (The Highland account says there were present four companies of the 6th.)

The total strength of the King's forces was as follows:

Gardiner's 13th and Hamilton's 14th Dragoons,	567
Guise's 6th, two companies; Lascelles 47th, eight do.	570
Lee's, 44th, five companies,	291
Murray's 46th Regiment,	580
Earl of Loudon's Highlanders,	183
	2,191

Exclusive of officers, sergeants and drums, of several gentlemen at the head of their tenants, and many recruits in centre of the line.

John Stuart of Phisgil, a captain of the 47th was killed; Lieutenants Swinie and Herron of the Regiment were wounded and taken prisoners, with Major Savorn, Captains Barlow, Forrester, Anderson, Corbet and Collier;† Capt-lieutenant Adam Drummond (of Megginch); Lieutenants Johnstone and Dundas, Ensigns Stone, Cox, Bell, Gordon, Goulton and Dr. Drummond.

Next day 1500 prisoners, 80 of whom were officers, were marched through Edinburgh, preceded by one hundred pipers, and were all transmitted to Logierait in Perthshire.

To the two companies of the 47th and the rest of the small garrison in the Castle, were now added 105 fugitives from the field. Most of these were dragoons, and one field-officer Major John Cawfield,‡ who had been pursued up to the gates by Grant of Burnside, long afterwards, a well known WS. in Edinburgh.

A council of war was held in the Castle, and a proposal was made by General Guest to surrender, as the garrison was too weak to defend the place, if attacked.§ To this Major Robertson and other officers of the 47th assented, but the stern old veteran Preston protested vehemently against the measure and added.

* Records, 6th Foot, Douglas's Hist. Reb.

† Captain Collier, died at Chinecto, Nova Scotia, in April, 1752.

‡ The only major of that name, then in the service, was John Cawfield of the Americans or old 53rd, (disbanded in 1748.) He was Governor of Fort Augustus, and in September, 1745, was appointed Quartermaster-General. Probably he was the same officer, who in 1742, attempted to make a logward settlement, on the Isle of Rattan in the Bay of Honduras, of which place he took possession, at the head of 300 men, under the convoy of the Litchfield and five other men-of-war *from Jamaica.*

§ *Memorials of Edinburgh Castle.*

"Gentlemen, should this be determined upon, I will this night by an express, lay my commission at his Majesty's feet, as I would consider myself disgraced by holding it longer among you!"

Guest resigned, for the time, the entire command to Preston, though the inscription on his monument in Westminster, eulogises his heroic defence of the fortress against "the rebels."

Age and wounds had rendered Preston so feeble that he was wheeled in an arm-chair every two hours round the guards and sentries, and whenever a Highlander appeared within range, he had him instantly fired on. These proceedings caused the Castle to be blockaded by several picquets; which were withdrawn, on a cannonade being opened on the town.

On the night of the 3rd October, the Cameron Highlanders began to intrench themselves, on the Castle hill, but were driven back by the guns of the Half-Moon-battery. Under cover of this, the 47th made a sally and captured a captain and 30 privates. Next morning Major Robertson and a "strong party with slung muskets sallied with spades and axes to the Castle hill, where they formed a trench fourteen feet broad and sixteen feet deep." From this work, "that night 200 muskets, besides field-pieces continued to blaze upon the city, in unison with the heavy 32-pounders which, from the lofty batteries above, swept the entire length of the High Street with round shot, grape and cannister. Under cover of this tremendous fire the 47th made another sally, pillaged all the houses in their vicinity, and after obtaining a supply of bread and ale, and several barrels of water, set on fire many houses and a deserted foundry, after which they retired behind their trench. Many poor citizens who attempted to extinguish the flames were killed, for once more the batteries opened with greater fury than ever."

Enraged by these proceedings, the Prince's troops stormed the entrenchments sword in hand, and with the loss of one officer and twenty privates, succeeded in driving back the 47th, who retired, firing by platoons.

It is said that the Prince now intimated to General Preston, that the house of his grand-nephew at Valleyfield, on the northern shore of the Forth, would be destroyed if he ventured again to fire on the city; but the old man received the message with scorn, and said that "if Valleyfield were injured, the ships-of-war would in revenge burn down Winnyss Castle," the property of the Earl, whose heir, Lord Elcho, was Colonel of the Prince's Life Guards.

Undaunted by this, Preston fired again on the 21st October; a lady, in a coach and six, was seriously wounded, and the Earl of Dundonald, then a Captain of the 17th Foot, who rode by her side, had his horse killed under him; and the old general's last act of hostility was to cannonade the review of the Highland army, prior to their march for England.

After that event, the Castle was disturbed no more.

The survivors of the 47th were relieved from Logierait; they

were added to the companies in the Castle, and in 1747 the whole Regiment was transferred to Guernsey and Jersey, from whence it afterwards went to America.

It was the ministerial policy of the time to slight the Scots. Guest was nobly rewarded for his supposed defence of the Castle of Edinburgh, while poor old Preston, reaped no advantage from his long and arduous services to the House of Hanover. He retired in disgust to his paternal house of Valleyfield, where he died on the 7th of July, 1748.

HOSPITAL BIRDS.

BY AN EX-NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Very few civilians have the least idea what Army surgeons have to encounter in simply acting to the best of their judgment with the patients placed under their care. In civil life, patients only consult a doctor when they are really obliged to do so, but in the service a field day the first thing in the morning, or a church parade invariably adds to the number in the "sick list." Now there are two classes of men which make the difference; the first, the "Hospital Birds," a regular lot who spend six months out of every twelve in the hope of getting invalided, eventually with a pension, and the other—those men who usually go sick after a debauch. Now it is how to deal with these men that troubles the Army surgeon. If he is a humane man, (which all ever I met were), although he feels convinced that the soldier before him is scheming—yet he dreads the thought of being mistaken, and that what the patient describes may be real, and so gives the man the benefit of the doubt. In doing this he does not please the commanding officer, who naturally wishes to have his regiment thoroughly disciplined, and as many men therefore on parade as possible, so he feels dissatisfied at finding thirty per cent returned as "in hospital" or "sick in quarters," whenever there is a general parade ordered. On such occasions the doctor is often sent for to the orderly room and questioned, if he is positive "all these men are sick?" Here then is the difficulty which all feeling surgeons labour under, but being perfectly independent of the commanding officer they act as their conscience directs. It is customary to place such men under observation, but these men are usually so cute and so pathetic in their complaints that the malingering is not discovered for months. A late case at Chatham will exemplify what Army surgeons have to contend with. Private Nash reports (in a letter to his commanding officer) the staff-surgeon, Dr. Mc Dermott, for having abused and falsely accused him of scheming. As this was a most serious case the man was put upon his trial for "*making a false accusation* against his superior officer." Now

although the private was being tried it was actually the staff-surgeon who was on his trial. The military authorities would not have been justified for placing Dr. McDermott under arrest upon the accusation of a private, knowing that if such accusation was correct it would all come out before the court when the surgeon would have to answer for it. Now Dr. McDermott, proved by the hospital books that Nash had been treated in hospital seven times when suffering from the effects of drink, and that he had been in hospital three times within a short period when he believed the prisoner to be malingering. Nash was acquitted of the charge—not because that the "accusation against his superior officer" was true, and borne out by evidence produced by the prisoner at the court-martial; but for the plain reason that the letter received by the Commandant could not be identified as being in Nash's handwriting, so the charge fell to the ground. The public press without being at all aware of the circumstance which led to the acquittal of the prisoner, attack Dr. McDermott, and insinuate that he should now be brought to trial. But had they known the true facts of the case I am certain that they would never have taken the part of a private (a notoriously indifferent character who when out of hospital was sure to get into trouble and then go sick to evade the punishment) against an old, tried and distinguished officer, who really, according to the evidence, had been too kind to his accuser.

This system of deception has unfortunately too long existed in the army, and should be put down with a strong hand whenever cases are detected. Some Army surgeons, even when they have discovered a man to be malingering, usually through good nature turn the malingerers out to their duty, with a caution "not to come back again." But this kindness is really prejudicial to the service. When men have been discovered, they should undoubtedly be at once placed in confinement and brought before the commanding officer for him to deal with them according to the articles of war.

The principal complaints which soldiers feign, are fits, partial convulsive affections of the liver, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, consumption, dysentry and diarrhœa, rupture, contraction of the joints and ulcers. Maiming or self-mutilation "has"* says the author of Outlines of Military Surgery "been occasionally practised in all armies from very remote times. One form of it, practised amongst the Romans in the latter days of the Empire, was the cutting off the thumb and hence is said to be the derivation of our word poltroon 'pollex truncatus.' "Of the daring hardihood and desperation," says Sir G. Ballingall, "which is sometimes resorted to by men intent on procuring their discharge, I recollect a remarkable instance in the case of a soldier who discharged the contents of his musket through his wrist

* *From this clever work I have quoted several examples.*

for the avowed purpose of obtaining his discharge and being sent home from a distant foreign station on which he was serving. I found it was necessary to amputate this man's hand and was no sooner done than he held out the other hand, saying that if I would give him a glass of grog I might take it off also. He was subsequently tried by a general court-martial, and instead of being sent home was sentenced to corporal punishment, and afterwards to be degraded and employed in sweeping the barracks. His object being thus frustrated he went immediately and drowned himself."

But often the soldier may either when at skirmishing, drill or even in battle slightly maim himself in the wrist in such a secret way as will render him unfit for further service, and should there be no proof of his having done so he will be discharged with a pension. It is related that in the French Army after the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, 2632 soldiers were slightly wounded in the hands. Napoleon having reason to think the wounds in most of the cases were self-inflicted, ordered a board of medical officers with Baron Larrey for president, to assemble and investigate the circumstances which may have caused these wounds. This board however was unable to distinguish between wounds occasioned by the enemy's fire and those voluntarily inflicted, and so found that there was no proof that the soldiers under examination had mutilated themselves. Bonaparte who had prejudged the case had a stormy interview with his head-surgeon, being under the opinion that the men should have been found guilty, but Larrey's firm conscientious spirit overcame him, when suddenly altering his tone Napoleon said "Adieu! Monsieur, a sovereign is happy to have to deal with such a man as you!" sending him in the course of the same evening a present of 6000 francs and an order for an annuity from the state for 3000.

Baron Larrey and his colleagues were here evidently biassed by the cause of mercy—deeming it better all should escape, than that one innocent man should suffer.

In cases of epileptic or apoplectic fits, a soldier feigning such attacks, exposes the imposture by frequenly over-acting the part, or acting on wrong symptoms purposely thrown out by intelligent surgeons with a view to mislead the patient. And as in real epileptic fits the pupils of the eyes remain fixed and insensible to light, it is not easy for an expert surgeon to be deceived. In partial convulsive affections—if feigned—the impostor is found out by close watching, as the muscular exertion necessary for him to act the part well is too great for the constitution to stand. In paralytic cases, the supposed impostor would be detected by approaching the individual cautiously during sleep, and tickling him in such a way as would induce him to move the intended paralytic limb.

Opthalmia is a disease very often feigned by soldiers for the purpose of evading punishment or skulking their duty. Now-a-days, it would be nearly impossible for a man to scheme his

discharge by pretending to have weak eyes, but it is quite possible to deceive the surgeon for a short period. I remember, in 1860, a man named Lee was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to 42 days imprisonment for "absence without leave." Shot drill had just been introduced into the barrack cells, and two or three days after Lee commenced his punishment he complained of a cold and weak eyes. The provost-sergeant marched him to hospital when the doctor gave him a lotion to apply, excusing him punishment for three days. Having however his suspicions that all was not right the doctor told the sergeant to watch his prisoner, which could be done through a wire gauze hole in the cell door at any time during the day. On the third morning the provost-sergeant about 7 a.m. saw Lee rub his towel on the whitewashed wall and apply the lime which came off it to his eyes. When the prisoner complained of the cold and inflammation continuing he was again marched to hospital and his eyes thoroughly examined by two doctors. It was easily discerned by the surgeons, that while the inside of the eyelids were inflamed, the pupils of the eyes were quite healthy which would not have been the case had the disease been real. Lee was brought to a court-martial, found guilty and for the offence was sentenced to be flogged and imprisoned. It has been noticed that often the inflammation is confined to only one eye; the right, that the prominent circumstance for suspicion is the suddenness of its attack and the rapidity of its progress and that it is confined almost exclusively to privates or non-commissioned officers, without at all affecting the officers, women, or children. Lime, snuff and the juice or ashes of tobacco, when applied to the eye causes inflammation. At Chelmsford in 1809, 300 men in two regiments stationed there, became effected with opthalmia. It was discovered that one of the hospital nurses was in the habit of going to a druggist's shop in town and purchasing medicines. One night at twelve, a ward full of men, twenty-four in number were suddenly hurried from their beds and placed in others prepared for them. The ward they had been taken out of was then locked up and on the following morning, when the beds were examined, corrosive sublimate was found concealed. Proper means being adopted the men soon recovered and were sent to duty.

Disease of the heart is another favourite disease among "Hospital Birds," but their detection in such cases is very difficult. The juice of tobacco, or hallebore taken internally will, it is said, cause inordinate action of the arterial system. Spitting of blood also is feigned, by pricking the gums and so colouring the saliva. "In a case detailed by Mr. Guthrie, a soldier resorted to the very desperate expedient of swallowing a piece of cork stuck full of pins, which in the first instance produced copious hæmatemesis and ultimately death by wounding the carotid artery. I have known patients in hospital apply chalk to their tongues, to appear sick, and knock their elbows against a wall to make the pulsation increase just before

the surgeon visited them. Dysentry or Diarrhœa are often assumed for the purpose of evading duty, and I have known men to feign these diseases and borrow men's evacuations really suffering from either of those complaints. In India, patients actually pay the sweepers of the hospital to make them up stools for the medical officer's inspection when they had been ordered by him to use a commode instead of going to the closet. The prices paid were from six pie to one anna.

Rupture has even been simulated, by inflating the cellular substance of the scrotum; and a paper was picked up in a ward of the Dublin Hospital on which was written "Receipt for making a rupture. Puncture the bag with a corking pin and then by means of a tobacco-pipe, blow it up with air, and if required to produce a double rupture the same thing to be done on the other side; after which apply warm poultices to take down the inflammation."

Rheumatism is supposed not to be easily feigned, as the pulse by its action will to a great extent expose the impositions. Again the swelling of the joints and wasting of the frame cannot easily be simulated. However, I knew the case of a private named Dakes who so feigned having rheumatics that he was invalided from India, and when he got to the medical hospital at Chatham, he managed to get discharged with a pension. As he went out of barracks he appeared scarcely able to crawl along with the aid of a crutch and stick, and was seen a couple of days afterwards in London all right and boasting how he had done the doctors. It is remarkable that the same man went afterwards to America and before he had been there a month was run over by an omnibus in New York, and had both of his legs amputated in consequence, so he has to walk with the aid of a crutch and stick to the end of his days. A case is told of a "rheumatic soldier who was exposed by simply transferring his bed while he was in it asleep, to the other side of the door, in consequence of which he hopped about on the lame leg." A man of the name of Chaney some years ago while his regiment was stationed at Coventry so feigned rheumatism in his right arm, that he was struck off all duties and was simply awaiting the general officer to arrive, when he would have been discharged. One night before the inspection, however, he was caught in the act of "breaking out of barracks," actually letting himself down from the high wall by his disabled arm. Sixty days "confinement to barracks with pack drill" entirely cured Chaney.

The class of "Hospital Birds" who go sick after being drunk overnight is rather a large one. One of this sort, named Ward, got out of bed when the reveille went, and after sitting for a minute considering, he was heard to mutter, "I'll go sick, say that I am griped." He accordingly tumbled into bed again and at roll call put his name in the sick report, expecting to go off back to roost. But as his remark had been duly reported to the orderly

sergeant, his resting place was the bed in the guard-room, until orderly room time came, when he was ordered by the commanding officer to take seven days cells as a prescription for his particular kind of disease.

The only surgeon I ever knew thoroughly to contend with and defeat the "Hospital Birds" was an Irishman named Dr. Mc Shane, who to a man really sick was always humane and kind. He was well known in the Bombay Presidency some sixteen years ago as one who had no faith in them intarnal diseases. He could reckon up a schemer in two twos, and no one was ever known to have got over "Paddy Mc Shane," as he was termed by the men. When he had charge of the regiment, there was always more men at duty than at any time else. He also insisted on having all the barrack room windows kept open night and day, a plan I firmly believe which was beneficial to all of us. I had often heard of Paddy, but never had the fortune or misfortnne to come in contact with him until a horse falling with and rolling over on me, I was carried off insensible in a doolie to Hospital. When Dr. Mc Shane came round I can vouch that he paid me every attention, being most careful and considerate in examining the injuries I had received. This happened to be his first appearance for months, for he did not belong to our regiment, only coming occasionally to take charge when our head-surgeon was on leave. Having had charge twice before he knew all the "Hospital Birds" well, as they did him. Although not in the humour on that occasion from my accident to enjoy the fun, still I shall never forget his placing himself behind a table-desk at one end of the long ward and calling on the schemers by name, brought them up to him. The first on the list was a private named Higgins, a liver complaint case, who shuffled up towards "Paddy" with a look on him that might have melted any one; but Dr. Mc Shane who was proof against all that sort of thing accosted him with—"And so you are here again, now tell me what is the matter this time." So Higgins with hand over his right side and in a low tone of voice, commenced giving a description of his old complaint, when he was cut short with a—"Now I'll tell you what I will do, and you know that I'll keep my word, if you are not well by to-morrow morning I'll cup you from head to heel; go away; come up the next man, Langton." Him he threatened with a "country blister," and so on through a score that he believed firmly to be schemers all. And his treatment was successful for the following morning when he called up each in turn and enquired, "How are you to day," they all replied, "Quite well Sir," when they were accordingly sent to their duty.

When our doctor's leave had expired, the lambs that Paddy had so relentlessly driven out from their fold at once prepared to return to it by putting their names on the sick list, and so that morning after Doctor Mc. Shane was supposed to have gone back, in they all *flocked*. *But* our head-surgeon not feeling very well

had requested Paddy to retain charge for a day longer. And so they all stood by the surgery door calmly waiting, when who should appear before their astonished eyes but their old enemy. Had a shell dropt amongst them, they could not have shewn more consternation. They remained petrified until he came close up, but when he shouted, with arm extended and finger pointed in the direction from which he had just come "What are you all here again? Now the last man out of that gate goes to the guard-room," away they tore past him and through the gate as if he had been the devil instead of the doctor. It would have puzzled anyone to say who was last, for they all appeared to tumble through the opening together leaving Paddy laughing heartily at the panic he had caused.

Now it would be an immense benefit to the Army at large if the "Hospital Birds" and the bad characters were all discharged. If every soldier from the Commander-in-Chief down to the youngest drummer was marked on the wrist with a crown, discharged men could never re-enlist without declaring truly how and why they left the service. In fact now that a soldier is so well off, the system pursued in the Household Troops should be accepted throughout the army. In the Horse Guards, who enjoy every liberty, a soldier having the fear of instant dismissal for drunkenness, desertion, insubordination or theft, keeps these regiments nearly all good characters. Let this method be tried in one or two line regiments as an experiment, and as I feel convinced it would be found to act successfully, therefore we will have found out a plan to get rid of the worthless and drinking characters which degrade the service.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA AND SIR W. MANSFIELD ON THE ARMY IN INDIA, AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF NATIVE FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN OUR COLONIES.

Sir John Lawrence's opinion as to the expediency of substituting Indian for English troops in our Colonies in time of peace, is that it should only be done to a very limited extent, and that only in the case of Colonies of an oriental climate and type. Taking into consideration the small number of British troops in these Colonies, he was inclined to think that instead of taking British troops away it would be preferable to keep them there, and to add to them Indian soldiers to do whatever there was to be done in time of peace, in order that the former might be kept in healthy places. The only Colonies in which he would employ native troops in time of peace, were in the Straits settlements and in China; in time of war, as a temporary measure they might also be employed in Ceylon, the Mauritius, the northern coast of Africa, the coast of Arabia and *Egypt*. These were the only places to which he approved the send-

ing of native troops; but supposing the English government decided on employing them in South Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Malta, Gibraltar, West Indies and New Zealand, the most suitable races to employ would be the Mahommedans, such as the Beloochees of Sind, the Pathans of the Punjab frontier, the Mahommedans of the interior of the Punjab, and the North West provinces; and the mode of raising them should be by volunteering. Hindoos he did not think suited for the service, and though Sikhs and some others might at first volunteer, Colonial service would soon become unpopular. His objection to employ men of Hindoo races was not from any lack of martial qualities on their part, but from their dislike to voyaging and other prejudices.

In the case of native troops employed in Colonies he thought they ought to be relieved every three years, which would render it necessary to have double the number of corps enlisted for such service, so that one corps might be in India near their homes while another was in a Colony; but this is on the supposition that only corps specially raised for such service should be employed therein. As regarded the extra pay that would be required by these troops while engaged on Colonial service, nothing less than the amount paid to those who are employed in China would be sufficient; and this for pay is 5,892 rupees per month for the European officers and 9376 for the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and 600 privates. The educational staff, consisting of a moonshee and grunthee costs for pay, extra batta and extra allowance on foreign service thirty-seven rupees a month. The same for the Tindal, lascars, bhistees, sweepers, cooks, chowdry, mutsuddy and weighmen amounts in the aggregate to 314. For the Hospital and medical establishment the charge is 103 rupees. Including the charges for extra batta, ration money, hutting money, half passage money, and sea provisions make a total for native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of close upon four hundred rupees for each individual. In India the cost for each would be 124 rupees two annas. On the return of the regiment to India there would also be an additional charge for extra furlough.

In no case would he employ native troops in a colony without British troops, and the proportion of the latter to the former should be rather more than one half; British garrison artillery alone would not be sufficient. Mixed in the proportions he had named he thought they might be used with good effect and be relied upon in the Colonies of South Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong and West Indies, but he would prefer to so employ them in time of war rather than in time of peace. In war time native troops would be inferior to British troops against civilized powers, but on expeditions a mixed force might be better than a force composed entirely of the former. *He could not* say how many native soldiers would be

equivalent to a British regiment because their fighting qualities are so different.

Whatevever might be the pressure at home he did not think it would be advisable to withdraw British troops from any other of the Colonies except South Africa and New Zealand, which ought to furnish volunteers under such circumstances for their own defence. Of the effect of colonial service on the character of the native soldiers he did not think it would affect their loyalty, but what they would see there would not heighten their estimate of British institutions and habits. As regarded the question whether it would be better to take an ordinary regiment for colonial service, or to raise regiments specially for that service, he was in favour of the latter course, but it would be more convenient to the Indian government, if no more native troops are employed than are employed at present, to take the regular native regiments. For the defence of India, if a sufficient number of British troops were stationed there, the presence of other British troops in neighbouring colonies is immaterial, because in the case of those colonies which are near enongh to render speedy assistance, the number of troops they could spare would be so very small. Where it could be done, it would be preferable to raise indigenous troops rather than draw native troops from India. As to the view the latter take of their liability to serve beyond the seas by the existing terms of enlistment, he did not think they so understood them, general service in their opinion meant anywhere on the continent of India and the adjoining countries. This would include Aden and Burmah, but not the Mauritius and China. The only instance of discontent that had come to his knowledge occasioned by the employment of native troops in places beyond seas, was in the case of Java shortly after its conquest. The men least likely to complain would be the Madras soldiers, next to these the men of the Bombay army; the Bengal troops in time of peace dislike being employed at a distance from their homes. He did not see that their employment in places distant from their homes would strengthen their impression that they formed part of an Imperial army, nor did he see what would be gained by it if it did.

To the question whether it would be advisable to employ troops raised in other colonies in India, he was of opinion it would not; the Indian troops would not like them, and beside that, they like our service too well themselves to be pleased at seeing it shared in by others; their feelings would likewise be wounded because they would look upon it as implying distrust. Possibly a small number of Chinese and Malays might be employed with advantage in South Africa, and African troops in China and Ceylon; but he had little doubt that English colonists would lack confidence in native troops in troublous times.

The above is the substance of his replies to the questions sent to him for his consideration; in addition, however, to his replies, he adds some general observations. On the subject of a reduction of

the British troops in India, he admitted the possibility of taking away a regiment of cavalry, a part of the artillery, and two regiments of infantry, but he would not willingly give up the latter. The presence of British troops in India at their present number is always advisable, not merely on account of their fighting power, but because their mere presence gives confidence to the friendly natives, and overawes those who are disaffected. Moreover they are necessary to prevent the panics to which Indians are liable. To the prevalent idea that we had more native troops in India than were required, and that we kept up our British forces at their present strength for the purpose of keeping them in check; he replied that we had no more native troops than were necessary, and that if the number were reduced, we must increase the number of Europeans to perform the duties now performed by the former; and that they were only competent to maintain order by reason of their high qualities. No doubt a British force might march from one end of India to the other without much danger of opposition; but to preserve tranquillity among such a vast population, numbers were necessary to overawe them. The rest of his observations are substantially the same as his replies.

As Sir J. Lawrence has publicly expressed his approval of Col. Norman's reply to Col. H. Havelock's book referring to service in India, we may add the substance of his memorandum to these opinions of Sir John, on the special questions to which he was requested to reply.

The object of Col. Havelock, according to Col. Norman, was to show:

I. That we have too many British troops in India, under any circumstances; but the reduction which is now feasible, could be carried to a greater extent by substituting a force of mounted riflemen for some of our present troops; and in arguing that we maintain our present force of British soldiers in India to provide a reserve force for England.

II. That by adopting his views, India would be held more cheaply than at present, and more securely. Sir H. Havelock asserting that the establishment of a body of mounted riflemen in sufficient numbers would secure us at once and for ever against the contingency of another revolt in India; and the sufficient numbers shown, to mean about 7,890 men.

III. That the saving of expense by adopting his proposals would enable England to maintain a reserve force at home.

IV. That the native army in India is too large, and should be reduced.

To the first statement that the Army in India is maintained at its present strength for the mere purpose of provi ling a reserve for England, Col. Norman replies that it is quite erroneous. That the question of what amount of force is requisite in India, has been *carefully considered* by Governors-General and Commanders-in-

Chief and other competent authorities, and fixed solely with reference to the wants of India; and there was not a man in excess of our wants, though a few thousand of British and native troops might be spared for a campaign in places so near as China, Japan or Egypt. Sir Henry Havelock states the British force in India to be 73,000, whereas it is nominally but 62,000, and actually 59,000, the difference being made up by the men sick, about to be invalided, or at convalescent homes. Col. Norman doubts, indeed, whether if every man in the cavalry, infantry and artillery were called out for active service, ws could put in the field more than 50,000 men. This being the case, if Sir Henry Havelock's proposed reduction were carried into effect, it would only amount to 7,000 men, though reckoned from the number at which he states the force, it would be 20,000. Col. Havelock's opinion that India could be held much more cheaply and securely, by the employment of fifteen small regiments of mounted cavalry is entirely erroneous as regards the saving that would be effected. He states the cost of 68,000 men in India to be £15,744,456, whereas this sum maintains the whole British Army in India, the depôts in England, amounting to 9,000 or 10,000 men, a native army of 124,000 men, all the staff establishments, cattle and equipment for the whole of the forces in India, and the heavy pension list and non-effective charges of the Indian Army, besides a large contribution towards the non-effective charges of the British Army. From a consideration of these matters, the conclusion at which Col. Norman arrives, is that if Sir H. Havelock's suggestions on the points specified were carried into effect, the saving of expense would be really trifling, and the disturbance of existing arrangements very great. He next proceeds to examine Sir H. Havelock's assertion that we should hold India more securely by the adoption of his plan, which is that we have already mentioned, namely, the employment of mounted riflemen, in place of a much larger force of British cavalry and infantry. The Colonel says "I say cavalry and infantry, for his estimate of cavalry and horse artillery, is only 6,000; and as we have only 3,000 horse artillery, and as I do not perceive that he proposes a reduction in this army, and as we have 5,000 cavalry at present, I assume that 2,000 are to be reduced. If, however, Sir Henry means to retain the same force of cavalry as at present, as well as 8,000 mounted riflemen, as part of his 53,000, the total cost under his proposals would be considerably larger than the cost of the present army." He thinks that the use of mounted riflemen in India might be tried with advantage by simply changing the arms and equipment of a portion of our dragoons, and training them to act on foot; but he does not think the advantages that would be derived from the change would be anything nearly so great as Sir H. Havelock imagines, and the reasons he assigns for his opinion are that there are vast tracks of country in India, where they could not act, and where the horses

would die from want of forage, exposure and climate. That as to their use in protecting railways, they would be quite unable to accomplish this, and so far as the protection of railways is possible, it might be done more cheaply by native cavalry. The impossibility of protecting railways where the people were determined to injure them is illustrated in the case of the Calcutta and Delhi line, which is a thousand miles in length. He further questions the power of moving with rapidity for periods exceeding three or four days, as for expeditions requiring a longer time they must be attended by baggage animals and waggons for carrying food and necessaries, and conveyances for the sick and wounded; and it would be an utter impossibility for 5,000 of such mounted riflemen to ride from one end of India to the other at the rate of twenty-five miles a day.

To prove what he says as to the impossibility of such a feat, he asserts that such a thing was never heard of in India even in the case of native troops. The quickest of these marches on authentic record, is that of the Guide cavalry and infantry from Murdan to Delhi, which averaged but twenty-six and a half miles a day for twenty-two days, in a country the resources of which were entirely at their disposal, well and orderly governed under a British civil administration, the corps being under the command of an active officer, and full of zeal to reach Delhi. The rate at which this march was made, was upwards of nine miles a day greater than the march of General Smith with cavalry and horse artillery which Col. Havelock refers to with great commendation.

With reference to Sir H. Havelock's proposed reduction of the native army, he points out that that writer is again in error with respect to the strength of that army; instead of being 135,000, it is only 124,000, and so many are the demands upon them, for the performance of important duties, that it is only with great difficulty that 5 or 6,000 men can be got together for an expedition for any border campaign. The comparison made with the number of the native troops the French have in Algiers, he considers a proof of the superiority of the management and the efficiency of the army in India; since the French with a native force of less than 11,000, have a French army of between 65,000 and 70,000, notwithstanding that any number of French soldiers could be brought from France within a week. On the system employed in India, if Algeria belonged to us, we should probably have 30,000 native troops, and 15,000 British, and in addition to this, the Indian army is maintained without any cost to the British nation. It is impossible to reconcile the conflicting statements of Sir H. Havelock and his critic as to numbers. The former referring to the force under the command of Lord Clyde at Lucknow, says that he had 3,600 efficient native cavalry under his orders, whereas the latter quoting from General Orders shows that at the commencement of the siege he had only 1,997, and though he was subse-

quently joined by a partially trained body under General Franks, even then it only amounted to 2,394. Again in regard to the fight at Raptee, in 1858, thus described by Colonel Havelock, "the force engaged was about ten horsed guns, the 7th Hussars, the 6th Carbineers, about 1200 excellent native horse." In reply to this statement, Colonel Norman says, "From this it would be inferred that two regiments of British Cavalry were present, say 800 sabres, or 2,000 cavalry in all, and ten horsed guns. In reality, there were only six horsed guns with Lord Clyde's column, the carbineers had but one squadron, three squadrons being in quite a different part of the country, and 50 men detached with another column, while the native cavalry consisted only of Hughes' regiment, and a small detachment of Hodson's horse, under Sir H. Havelock himself, so that altogether, there were barely 1,000 sabres, instead of 2,000, as would be gathered from Sir Henry's book."

A detailed statement is appended to Colonel Norman's remarks on Sir H. Havelock's work, relative to the cost of the 53,000 soldiers he proposes for India, and the present army of 60,000. The estimate of the former is put at £5,738,172, for the latter at £6,144,588. His estimate of the first cost of the mounting, arming, and equipping the mounted rifles is £600,000; but if he has based this estimate on the same scale as that on which he has estimated the annual cost of remounts to keep up 57,000 additional horses on the Indian establishment, 684 horses at £60 each, we think something might be abated on the estimate; still when that has been done, there is a very great difference between £2,500,000 which Colonel Havelock calculates would be saved by adopting his system and the £406,416, which Colonel Norman reduces it to.

Colonel Norman makes a few remarks on the Camel Corps, which we add to his paper, in the hope that it may elicit from some of our readers an account of the services rendered by it. Colonel Norman says "before concluding, however, I would say that it seems odd that Sir H. Havelock should have failed to refer to the Camel Corps formed by Lord Clyde in 1858, and which, for campaigning purposes was most useful. It was composed of 400 camels, each camel having a driver armed with a carbine. For each camel there was also a soldier, who, in a few days, became quite accustomed to the camel's motion, and could stand the longest marches with little fatigue. Two hundred admirable soldiers of the Rifle Brigade, and two hundred Punjab Infantry made up this corps of 400 men, besides drivers. Under an active and intelligent commander, the corps made some extraordinary marches; and as provision for the men's comfort could be carried on the camels, while as no forage was necessary for the animals, the powers of movement of such a corps were far superior to any that could be expected of mounted riflemen. The four hundred drivers could at all times protect the animals, and four hundred excellent infantry were thus capable of being brought fifty miles in a

night and thrown into action, without leaving a man with the animals that carried them. A record of the marches of this corps would be most interesting; yet at the end of the war it was not thought advisable to keep it up in time of peace."

Sir W. Mansfield says, "The British Army in India, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and also officers on the staff, and with native corps is about 61,000 men. The entire Native force amounts to about 122,000 men, which includes the armies under the three commanders-in-chief, and the forces under the several governments. The total number of troops, therefore, in our employment in India is about 183,000 men, the proportion of native to British soldiers being two to one. Before the mutiny the forces were British, 45,000; native force in Bengal, 160,000, in Madras, 57,265, Bombay, 38,850, total, 301,115. Compared, therefore, with its present strength, there has been an increase of 16,000 British soldiers, and a reduction of 134,000 natives. Dividing the native army of 122,528 among the three Presidencies, it gives to Bengal, 65,659, Madras, 31,524, Bombay, 25,345. Of this total 10 per cent. are on furlough, and the effective strength is still further reduced by 6 per cent. of recruits. In the number of native troops given, the Hyderabad contingent is not included, as these are paid by the Nizam. The area of the territory which this force has to guard, includes Peshawur in the 71st degree of east longitude, and 34th degree north latitude, Debroghur on the confines of Assam in the 95th degree of east longitude, Cape Cormorin in the 8th degree north latitude. The conditions under which the army is posted may be stated thus. On the west and north-west stretching from Beloochistan in the south, to Huzarah and Peshawur in the north, along the entire length of the Indus, our outlying regiments, including the force at Jacobabad, the several stations occupied by the Punjab force, and the great garrison of Peshawur, are constantly fronting hostile tribes, which, but for the presence of those troops would harry our territories without ceasing. Moreover it provides garrisons for the provinces lately taken from Burmah and for Aden. The number employed on the frontier does not exceed 21,000, which are thus distributed; garrison of Peshawur 6,763, Punjab force 11,912, Scinde Horse 1506, 30th Native Infantry Bombay Army 708.

Besides the mountain tribes which have to be kept in check, there are the semi-hostile Affghans, who, if they were not intimidated by our troops on their frontiers would be continually making inroads into our territories, the ultimate result of which would be to involve us in another war, and compel us to occupy Affghanistan permanently. Sir W. Mansfield is, in fact, strongly inclined to believe that in acting thus on the north-west frontier we are not merely keeping a warlike population in check; or doing the duty of police along a rugged mountainous frontier, but we are also staving off foreign war, which, if it ever breaks out in that, can hardly fail to

lead to territorial extension in an uncivilized and poor country, which, as his Excelleney conceives, is entirely opposed to the present policy of the Government. Nepaul at present requires only watching, but an accident to one particular minister might make it necessary for us to assume a warlike attitude. Additional military precautions have also had to be adopted on the frontiers of Bhootan, as well as with the wild tribes living east and south of it. This eastern frontier extends from Darjeeling to Debroghur; more than 700 miles as the crow flies; but this distance is a trifling consideration in comparison with the difficulties that have to be surmounted in travelling between those two places. In the duty of preserving order along this line, five regiments of Native Infantry are employed in addition to two batteries of Native and Eurasian artillery. With the exception of the Peshawur garrison, and the supports at Mooltan and Rawul Pindee only Native troops are employed for this duty, on account of their greater fitness for it and the climate. There is also a necessity for keeping a small force on the Burmese frontier to support our rule in the provinces, and to act as a check on the Court at Mandalay.

Twenty-five years ago, before the annexation of the Punjab, there was a strong British force at Calcutta and Dum-Dum. Berhampore, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, and Meerut were also occupied by British troops in large proportions of all the arms. Subsequently to the annexation all these garrisons were greatly reduced, and from some of the stations the British troops were withdrawn altogether. When Oude was annexed, four companies only of European troops were left in Cawnpore instead of 2,500 stationed there previously: altogether, Sir W. Mansfield believes that Oude received the head-quarters and six companies of a regiment. The reduction of European troops in the country extending through Behar, the Doab, Rohilcund and Oude had reached its minimum in 1856, the year previous to the mutiny. The Gwalior territories, Bundelkund, Sangor and Nerbudda territory, Malwa and Rajpootana, held by mediatised princes who possessed standing armies and unarmed populations, and were entirely devoid of European troops. There were only Native regiments, regular and irregular, and British Agents to represent our power. These regiments turned against us; and when the mutiny was put down and order restored in these places, to prevent a repetition of such an outbreak, garrisons of British soldiers were placed at Morar, Jhansi Nowgong, Jubbulpore, Sangor, and Mhow; places where they had never been seen previously, and the Native troops were reduced to a minimum. British garrisons were also given to Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, to the several stations in Rohilcund and Oude, which are still maintained in sufficient force, though much weaker than was considered necessary in 1859, or in the two years immediately succeeding, when the number of the European army in India was *respectively* 94,829 and 82,156. Taking circumstances that have

occurred into consideration, his Excellency cannot believe that any statesman could revert to the military policy pursued in the year preceding the mutiny.

It is not without interest to state precisely the manner in which the British troops are now distributed in those places occupied by native troops previous to the mutiny. There are in Hazareebagh and Berhampore, one regiment of infantry; Benares, one regiment of cavalry, one wing of infantry; Cawnpore, one regiment British infantry, instead of four companies as before the mutiny; Oude, four regiments of British infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, instead of one regiment of British infantry as before the mutiny; Delhi, one wing of infantry; Bareilly, one regiment of infantry; Shajehanpore, one wing of infantry; Moradabad, one wing of infantry; Roorkee, one wing of infantry; Gwalior, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry; one regiment at Jhansi the ultimate destination of which is Nowgong; two regiments of infantry are distributed between Nagode, Jubbulpore and Sangor; Musseerabad has an entire regiment of infantry, Neemuch has a wing, and Mhow has one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry.

As regards the artillery, previous to the mutiny three-fourths of the artillerymen were natives, the whole of them are now British.

The employment of native troops in guarding the frontiers and other duties, for which they were especially suited on account of climate, was far from being the only one in which they are engaged.

Many duties of guards, detachments, treasure parties, &c., are almost exclusively taken by the Native troops, for the purpose of encouraging health and life among the Europeans, whose constitution is unequal to the consequent exposures and fatigues in the climate of the plains of India. Thus, if we except the hill stations, wherever there is a British regiment, the purposes of administration requires a native one also. In a few stations in Bengal on our side of India, the west of Bombay, and east of Burmah, where a certain military force is required, it would be unwise and extravagant to employ British troops, such stations, for instance, as those of Kattywur, Guzerat, Candeish and Dhurwar in Bombay.

The Mhow division is a division of the Bombay army, although the country occupied by it is under the Governor General's agents.

To this division, or in other words Malwar and Rajpootana, is devoted the difference of what was maintained in the Bombay Presidency in the comparison of 1856 and 1867. It seems also that the extra British regiments on the roll of the Madras Presidency are not devoted to Madras proper but to Burmah. It must also be remembered that since the two last reductions in rank and file, ten of the British regiments, according to present strength, are only equal to eight of the former. He therefore thinks *that a case is made* out which entirely bars the entertainment

of the notion, that the Indian army admits of any considerable reduction, either in the British or Native section.

He is also of as trong opinion that it is one of the most extraordinary facts in thehistory of modern administration and politics, that it should be possible to hold India with all the requirements of the frontier, and to preserve thorough internal tranquillity not only in our own territories, but among our dependent allies, by such a body as 183,000 men of whom one third is recruited at home.

Such results of diminished military numbers in India, which would have been impossible in former days, have only become practicable in consequence of the improved communication on the rivers and coasts, by means of steam vessels and the completion of a large railway system. It must be recollected that besides maintaining order among our own subjects and on our frontier, we have to watch the sovereignties of the native states, many of which have armed bodies at their disposal, and which would be hostile if they dared, and which required to be awed into good behaviour, which includes not only abstinence from offence against us, but from internecine wars among themselves.

As was seen in the north, in 1857, so it was remarked in the southern Mahratta country, that the military spirit of the country requires but opportunity to blaze up and be extremely dangerous. This will hardly be denied to the Punjab, which was recently conquered, and is ready to furnish soldiers sufficient for all India, and whose military fame must be the theme of conversation in all the villages.

Sir W. Mansfield having been requested by the Governor-General, in 1865, to review the military establishments for the purpose of curtailing expenditure, he submitted a scheme for the reduction of the rank and file in the cavalry and infantry; his scheme having been effected, he proposed a plan for the reduction of expense in the artillery arm, which still remains in abeyance. He did not consider this plan one of positive reduction of artillery strength, but one of modification of establishments, which, whilst diminishing the number of batteries would have greatly added to the efficiency of all that were retained.

By the diminution in batteries, a considerable decrease would have been effected in the staff and the officers of the artillery in India, although there would have been but little reduction in rank and file, which would have remained about the same as it is now in the Bengal Presidency, with a slight numerical decrease in the two minor Presidencies. He also believes that while you can afford to have skeleton regiments in time of peace which are easily filled by recruits on the approach of war, it is bad policy to have skeleton batteries of artillery, because a certain number of men are required to work each gun, and should the number be barely sufficient a sickly season or possibly one sharp action renders the battery almost useless as it takes three years to make a good gunner.

The present establishment of field-battery, and the garrison battery in India is only a skeleton one, and the single batteries are inadequate except for parade purposes; artillery officers are unanimous on these points. It is believed to be impossible to effect the slightest reduction in the army in Bengal.

Sir W. Mansfield considers that we are absolutely without a reserve; and even in the case of a little war like that of Bhootan we were obliged to resort to the rather dangerous course of weakening our force on the Punjab frontier. The Bombay and Madras armies are a little better off in this respect. He was disposed to think it possible, though he did not think it judicious, to reduce the Madras army by four regiments of Native Infantry and one of Native Cavalry; and the Bombay army by two regiments of Native Infantry. His conclusion with respect to the Native army was that it was exceedingly low; and that in the event of a war like that of China, if Bengal was called upon to supply Native regiments it would have to raise men to meet the demand. He was therefore of opinion that it would be far better not to reduce the Bombay and Madras armies, but that one should be offered to the Secretaries of State for War and the Colonies for service at Hong-Kong; and that instead of raising new troops for the Straits settlements, the Madras Government should supply the troops required for them as heretofore, the expense of their maintenance being borne by the colonies.

THE NAVY IN 1867.

Hardly had the present year commenced before the public was presented with a semi-official pamphlet whose pages were devoted to an elaborate defence of the administration of the Navy under the Liberal Government. The case was sufficiently desperate to warrant such an exceptional course; and, when it came to be known that the writer had held a no less distinguished position than as First Lord of the Admiralty under that government, it was difficult to know whether the general feeling was of surprise or the reverse. The present government upon taking office were alarmed when they saw the appearance of decrepitude which our national defences bore. Everything had been apparently pared down to the exact border line dividing efficiency from inefficiency. Sir John Pakington for his own credit's sake was compelled to speak plainly, and explain to the House of Commons and to the country that his efforts had been almost entirely devoted to remedying the defects and supplying the omissions which he found left as a legacy by his predecessors; and the Duke of Somerset feeling that his character was at stake, published his defence. Coming from such a source the pamphlet had a certain and positive stamp of authority. It is doubtful whether this was a real or only an imaginary advantage. The official se-

assuring as it might be to some confiding minds, was undoubtedly sufficient of itself to prejudice as many readers as to assure others. Many persons, not unfairly, considered it to be an official defence of a department which for a long time had been justly censured for bad government; as such they would only regard it as a partial statement requiring to be received with great caution.

It contained, however, a great deal of useful information which was wanted and which had already been given in many other ways. But, though the information was for the most part second-hand, it was put in a form easily intelligible, and to many readers, had no doubt the appearance of novelty. Its object was to show, in the first place, how the public money voted for the Navy during seven years had been spent, and, in the second, to vindicate the way in which the noble writer had administered the funds entrusted to him.

The current impressions as to the manner in which the money voted for naval purposes was spent are very hazy, but they may be summed up in the conviction that for the maximum outlay the minimum return is given. It is well known that ten millions a year are hardly enough to keep up our Navy; and that even with this expenditure it seldom, if ever, seems efficient. Few, however, appear to be aware of the actual extent of the Navy and of the expense requisite for merely keeping it in *statu quo*. That out of this ten millions yearly voted not two are even available for shipbuilding, for increasing our guns and fortifications, or for making experiments, is at first sight startling. But this is a fact, and one, too, easy to be accounted for. To maintain in the simplest way the current strength of our ships, seamen, and stores, eight millions a year at least are requisite; and to keep within this sum every item is subjected to a scrutiny so vigorous, and every vote so cut down that the policy of the government instead of being censured as reckless or extravagant, deserves rather to be regarded as cheeseparing and parsimonious.

Without therefore, at present examining what additions have been made to the Navy in the year 1867, it will be interesting to see what its actual form is, and we may then be able to form some idea of the truth of this statement that nearly all the money voted by Parliament is necessarily swallowed up by the current wants of the standing Navy.

More than three hundred ships were kept in commission during the year, whose crews numbered about 52,000 men and boys. Of these ships twenty-eight are armour-plated, and represent nearly every variety of construction in iron which has been thought likely to be of any service. Among them are the old fashioned iron-plated vessels, beautiful and costly, like the Warrior, the Black Prince and the Northumberland; old wooden vessels like the Caledonia and Ocean converted into iron ships of war; turret ships such as the Royal Sovereign; and the two rams, the Scorpion and Wivern which were sold to the government in 1866. Some of these were constructed at private yards and others at the Royal Dock-

yards; and it would be hard to say which have turned out best. The Achilles was built at Chatham Dock-yard and is now considered the best ship in the Navy; for she is splendidly built, is capable of carrying the heaviest ordnance at present used, and is the swiftest of our iron-ships. But her cost was enormous, and before she was ready for sea she had cost the country the best part of half a million sterling. Perhaps the Minotaur is more remarkable than the Achilles, for her size is enormous, she has a tonnage of 6,621 tons, and is plated with armour 5½ inches thick. Two more ships of this class are nearly completed and ready for sea, the Agincourt and Northumberland, which are built on precisely the same plan and are of exactly the same tonnage as the Minotaur. The ships which have been converted are well enough in their way but they cannot be compared either with the Minotaur, or with those which are now being built. With the exception of the Royal Sovereign, all our iron fleet as it at present stands is behind the age as far as theory and invention have gone. But it would be a mistake to suppose from this that we are in a worse position as regards our ships than any other nation. Gunnery suddenly went so far ahead as to place all our ships out of the field for efficient fighting purposes, and hardly a vessel could be found which was able to carry the proposed new ordnance. Few could carry the 300-pounder and use it efficiently, while the 600-pounder was left alone in charge of the Royal Sovereign. But gunnery having made such progress as to prove that 600-pounders could be made and used efficiently went still further, and has now shown us, through Captain Palliser, that small guns with chilled shells will be as efficient against the heaviest armour as the largest ordnance which is known. To hastily condemn our present magnificent fleet then as useless would be premature, and all we are concerned to know is that no other nation has so many or such powerful ships as we have; while, though in theory, they may have passed us, they are still as far behind the age as we are in carrying these theories into practice. These twenty-eight ships then are our war-fleet, of which seventeen are distributed on the different stations where we have fleets, the remainder being in reserve. The greater number are in the Channel Squadron and are kept for the defence of our own shores in case of attack. But year by year our foreign fleets are strengthened by the addition of iron-clads which are sent out whenever they can be spared from home.

In addition to these vessels, ten are now incomplete, of which five are hardly commenced, or are but half built. When finished, they will be unquestionably the most remarkable ships in the navy. They are constructed especially to remedy the defects under which our present fleet labour more or less, namely an inability to carry heavy guns.

The Hercules, the Monarch, and Captain, are all very heavy ships, and all different. The Hercules is built on the old broadside

principle, and is constructed on the same manner as the Bellerophon, except that her iron plating is to be nine instead of six inches thick. Though she has to bear this enormous weight of armour, she will, nevertheless, be able to carry and use a six-hundred pounder gun. So will the Monarch which has undergone many vicissitudes since it was first laid down; having first of all been intended for a turret ship, it was offered to Captain Coles, who refused it, as the limitations, under which he was desired to construct, prevented him as he said from carrying out his ideas. It is now therefore to be, it is believed, a sort of hybrid creation, retaining the properties and peculiarities of both the turret and the broadside systems. But the Captain is being built by Messrs. Laird of Birkenhead, under the unassisted and uncontrolled direction of Captain Cowper Coles whom fortune, in the shape of the present Government, has at last befriended. She is to be built on the cupola system and is intended to carry the heaviest armament known.

At present, then we have, altogether, thirty-eight armour-plated ships, either at sea, in reserve, or being built, exclusive of floating batteries. These really are our war fleet, and could alone be relied upon in case of actual warfare.

Various as are the characters of these ships, their armaments are tolerably uniform. They are now rapidly being supplied with the new heavy ordnance, in place of the old mixed ordnance of Armstrong guns and old sixty-eight pounders. It would be out of place to enter even in the most summary way into the gun controversy, but it is sufficient to know that those which are now approved and ordered for use in the navy, are the nine and six-and-half ton guns. They will all be muzzle loading rifled guns made of wrought iron coils with internal tubes of steel and iron. The twelve ton gun called, as it is, rightly or wrongly, the three hundred pounder is the largest ordered for general use in our iron-clad fleet; but provision is made for the six-hundred pounder or twenty-two ton gun which will be used by the Royal Sovereign, Hercules, Monarch, and Captain.

We have then a uniform system of ordnance to be used with ships varying in speed, size and character. But both may be depended upon for quality: so far as experiments have gone, the guns are not likely to burst nor the ships to sink, except under very adverse circumstances; to say that both are more liable to disaster than the old ships and guns is no proof of weakness, but can only be regarded as an unavoidable disadvantage which must be accepted and made the best of.

Though our iron fleet may be remarkable for its strength, in size it forms but a small section of the navy. Out of the 320 ships which we have actually in commission throughout the world, *seventeen only* are armour-plated, the remainder being in reserve, *or under repair, or* incomplete. Three hundred ships, which are

either wooden or are not protected with armour have to be accounted for. Of these, 150 are on home stations, including Coast Guard, Flag, Training, and Block Ships. These are distributed over six stations, of which Portsmouth and Devonport are the most important. The Coast Guard stations are more numerous, and are protected by sixty-nine vessels, while the Channel squadron which does not confine its movements to one spot, consists of eight ships. With a tonnage of nearly 350,000 tons, and a force amounting to more than 52,000 men, the Navy cannot be regarded as deficient in universal strength, however poor the ships may be or inefficient the men.

Upon the home stations most of the ships are of a very ancient type, and are used for receiving men and boys, and for training purposes. The Channel fleet seldom goes farther from home than Spain, and occasionally makes experiments in various kinds of weather to test the seaworthiness of the ships and the character of the guns and gunners.

Abroad we have nine stations with 133 ships and nearly 22,000 men. First in importance is the Mediterranean, then the China and East Indies, then the South East Coast of America, the North America and West Indies, lastly the Pacific, Cape of Good Hope, West Coast of Africa and Australia complete the coasts which we protect with our navy. The objects of maintaining these large fleets are partly political, partly commercial. On both these grounds the Mediterranean is considered the most important station, and a very large portion of our foreign navy is employed there. France being kept in check in the Mediterranean, we must guard the Coast of America, North and South for the sake of our colonies and possessions in Canada and the West Indies. Nearly forty ships are kept upon these stations; but they are all of the old fashioned sort, it being impossible to keep up an iron fleet so far from home. A still larger fleet is maintained on the East India and China stations, but it is almost exclusively kept up for the protection of our commerce. The North West Coast of America is protected by about ten ships in the Pacific, while the West Coast of Africa has a fleet of seventeen for the supposed purpose of suppressing the slave trade, and lastly the Cape of Good Hope and Australia have about ten ships between them, which are valuable in defending our merchantmen from the attacks of pirates. Altogether, then, there are nearly 150 vessels, including those employed on scientific researches and on special services, afloat abroad in every quarter of the globe, which are supposed to be necessary for the protection of our commerce, and for the maintenance of the honour of our flag.

Without a knowledge of the state of the navies of other nations who can in any way be said to be our rivals or to become possible enemies, a mere statement of the condition and force of our own navy would leave an indefinite and indistinct impression upon the

mind. America and France are the countries whose Navies can in any way be said to compete with ours. The English Navy, however, possesses an element from which they are free. It has to protect colonies, and accordingly to maintain foreign fleets, as has already been shewn; while America and France are almost free from this burden. Therefore, although their navies might be much smaller than ours, yet this numerical difference would alone be no mark of an inferiority in power. In fact, to make any proper comparison, the iron ships alone need be taken into account. The President of America stated in his address in December, 1866, that the naval force at that time consisted of 278 ships armed with 2,351 guns, of which 115 vessels were in commission. The number of men in the service was 13,600. Those ships were employed chiefly in the protection of American commerce. At League Island most of the iron-clad fleet was kept, which was considered a suitable station for their ships in case of emergency. The expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1866, amounted to about £8,500,000 sterling, and the estimates for the ensuing year were taken at about five millions. Extensive reductions were therefore intended and have been since carried out.

France, likewise, endeavoured this year to carry out some reductions; the Emperor having ordered the discharge not only of seamen whose services had nearly expired, but even of those whose time would not be completed till 1869. No more volunteers were to be received, not even seamen who desired to complete the term of service required by the State. They are completing some formidable iron batteries called the Cerberus and Boule Dogue, which do not bear any close resemblance to any of our vessels; otherwise, in numbers, the French iron Navy is hardly inferior to ours, though in strength it cannot fairly be said even to compete. While our Government has aimed at the introduction of as much variety and novelty as is possible into the construction of armour-plated ships, the French preferred uniformity. Accordingly, their ships have been built on certain models in squadrons. They have the advantage of being easily worked together, but at the expense of individual strength. As M. Raymond, who is a very able writer on Naval affairs, says in the "Débats" for December last, "the antipathy of the English for everything in the shape of simplicity and uniformity was never more conspicuous than in the contrast presented at Cherbourg and Portsmouth between the two squadrons. The French have provided themselves with vessels intended to navigate in squadrons. . . . . The object of our neighbours appears to have been the simultaneous creation of a whole iron-clad Navy, built on plans essentially differing from one another." But M. Raymond adds that, if necessity required, we should be able to produce something more respectable than our *present iron-clad fleet*. The actual composition of the French *Navy in armour-plated* ships, is as follows:—

There are 16 first rates of 900 horse-power, whose complements vary from 570 to 684 men, and whose armaments vary from 14 to 52 guns. Four larger vessels than these are now being built, with 980 horse-power each, with 12 fourteen ton guns, of which four will be in towers, and eight on maindeck, and whose armour plates will be 7·8 inches thick. The Belliqueuse which is in commission stands by itself as an armour-plated ship with ten guns, a complement of 300 men and is of 450 horse-power. Seven more corvettes of the same horse-power, and with the same complements are now being built, which are intended to carry only eight guns of eight tons each, and whose iron-plating is to be 5·9 inches thick. There are five floating batteries of 530 horse-power, and two 14 ton guns each intended to be worked in towers, which are intended for Coast Guard service. This gives a total force of thirty-three ships, which are divided into four classes, the first corresponding to our Warrior and Defence, and numbering 16 ships; the second corresponding to our Hercules, but on a smaller scale, and numbering four ships, the third corresponding to our Prince Consort, and numbering eight ships, and the fourth class for Coast Guard service, corresponding to our Royal Sovereign, and numbering five ships. Besides these there are sixteen floating batteries with 150 horse-power, and carrying from nine to eighteen of the old-fashioned guns. In comparing this fleet with ours, the characteristic difference between the two is shewn by the uniformity of the French, and the variety of the English ships. We gain by having greater freedom in construction, and in the power of making our principle of construction more experimental than the French can; but we lose by not having a fleet capable of acting uniformly, or of even being able to turn out a squadron capable of steering as the French fleet did at the uniform rate of twelve knots an hour from Toulon to Algiers.

The Austrian Navy has, this year, been increased, and in May had, in addition to the eight iron-clads engaged at Lissa, two ships of the line, the Kaiser and the Œsterische, nearly ready for sea. The latter vessel is of considerable size, having a ram at its bow and being plated with iron 8 inches thick; in addition to these, are armour-plated ships called the Tegethof, and three vessels offered by Hungary as a coronation present to the King will soon be ready. At the present time, therefore, Austria is in the possession of fourteen iron-clad ships of war, and is equal to Russia in this respect.

Prussia has also made great efforts this year to form a Navy. The Government has voted 9,000,000 thalers equivalent to about £1,300,000 sterling for naval purposes, of which about a million is to be applied to ship building and new works. Of course, with Prussia, the creation of a Navy has to be commenced from the very foundation; her buildings and docks will therefore be a very heavy expense at first. The Jade port being built at Heppens has already

cost 6,500,000 thalers and it is proposed to spend 1,300,000 more this year. A port is also to be built at Kiel at an outlay of 7,000,000 thalers, of which half a million are to be spent in 1867; while the harbours at Dantzic and Stralsund will each cost 50,000 thalers this year. The Navy now has only five iron-clad ships of sixteen guns each. Their armour-plates are five inches round the girdle and four and a-half inches elsewhere. Besides there are thirty-seven wooden vessels of 20,289 tons and 263 guns.

The Russian Government bought this year six large iron-clad ships from the American Navy which is now considerably reduced. Her other iron-clads are very small, though she was the first to adopt Captain Coles' idea of cupola ships in the construction of the Smertch. The Ne Tron Meya was an exception, being of 3,000, and one of 3,500 tons has been built at Petersburg on the principle of the Bellerophon, the iron having been procured from Siberia. Although Russia has over 300 vessels, of which the greater number and the more powerful are stationed in the Baltic.

The Spanish Government maintain a Navy of 130 vessels. The number of iron-clads is small, the best being the Vittoria which was built in England and was plated with iron five and a-half inches thick, and has a tonnage of 4,862 tons. We might go on to quote the naval strength of other countries such as Italy, Sweden or Turkey. In all, extensive reforms are being carried out and great progress made, but as Naval Powers they are too small for any purpose of comparison.

The principal nations which can lay claim to naval force and can possibly be reckoned as our rivals, are France, America and Russia. They have each proceeded upon systems distinct from ours and therefore deserve careful notice. France, as we have seen, possesses a strong, compact Navy, capable of united action. America, more confident in her resources than either England or France, no sooner returned to peace than she sold the greater part of her Navy and reduced her estimates by a half. Russia and France were customers to her and bought many of her iron-clads between them, the French Government purchasing the celebrated Donderberg, and the Russian of six iron-clads. Russia, again, has a good Navy, more progressive than ours, but neither so powerful as ours, nor so compact as that of France.

Practically then, it is for France that we keep up a powerful Navy, for she might possibly attack us, and, if unprepared by a well-armed efficient Channel Squadron, the consequences might be disastrous. America is not likely to send an iron-clad fleet across the Atlantic to attack us, and we should hardly think under any circumstances, of sending our present iron fleet out there. In fact, if we quarrelled with our cousins the chances are we should be compelled to rely, as they made up their minds to, on the inspiration of *the moment, and build* or prepare, hastily, what class of vessels might *at the time seem best.*

Assuming then, that it is necessary to keep up a large iron Navy as a protection for our own shores in case of war with France; and, assuming further that at nine parts of the world powerful fleets are necessary for the maintenance of our political position and for the protection of our commerce, it is clear that the annual expense of keeping up sufficiently large forces for these purposes must be great. There are 50,000 men to be paid and fed; there are large establishments at home and abroad as Dock Yards and Barracks to be kept up; more than 300 ships are to be repaired and fitted out for sea involving a large expenditure of stores and labour; and finally, a whole army of officials must be kept up in and out of town, in connexion with the Admiralty, to carry on the necessary business of such a Navy. Is it a matter of surprise then that eight millions is barely sufficient for the purpose, and that, without the most vigorous parsimony, it might almost be called, it is quite certain every penny of the ten millions annually voted by Parliament would be swallowed up by the necessary and current expenses of keeping up our Navy without adding to it one single ship, or conducting a single experiment?

To attempt to cut down the Estimates seems, indeed, to be a mistake. Assuming that our Navy in its present state is necessary, that is that we want 350 ships and 50,000 men, and that we wish to keep pace with other nations in experiments and in actual construction, it is certain that more money is wanted and should be spent.

But the time has come when not the organization or administration of the Board only should be questioned; when it is not a question whether or no we should cut down a few ships and men and so reduce our expenditure; but, when the nation must be prepared to grapple with the problem of naval power as a whole, and be prepared to decide whether these costly Navies abroad, whether these huge squadrons of wooden vessels are absolutely necessary either for the maintenance of our political position or for the protection of our commerce.

The immediate choice of one of the following alternatives seems now inevitable; namely, that, if our position and commerce require the aid of powerful fleets, we must be prepared to spend more money upon them to make them properly efficient, or that we must give up the half defence which we at present afford our colonies, and reduce gradually our Navy and Naval expenditure within much narrower limits.

AN INCIDENT OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

BY A VOLUNTEER.

Late on Saturday night, the 21st of November, a letter forwarded by express, was received at Dacca, announcing the fact that the Sepoys at Chittagong had mutinied; and that, after burning their lines and destroying a great deal of property, they had marched off, apparently to join the 73rd Native Infantry and Artillery, who had engaged so much of our attention during the last seven months.

The Sepoys who thus commenced the bold game of rebellion, were the only men left of the 34th Regiment N.I., the head-quarters of which had been ignominiously disbanded at Barrackpore on the 2nd of May, for the Mungul Pandy outrage, when the first blood of the mutiny was shed. As soon as the three companies at Chittagong heard of the disgraceful conduct of their comrades, they addressed to the Government a memorial, in which they declared that they would remain "faithful for ever." Even if at the time they meant what they said, no one believed or trusted them. They were individually as corrupt, in a military and loyal sense, as Mungul Pandy himself, the type of all mutineers, who after his cognomen, were nicknamed *Pandies*. "Shaky," as they were, however, few imagined they would be mad enough to rebel when the game was fairly up, and the tide of fortune had for some time been setting in strongly against their cause.

The time had evidently arrived when it was necessary to act promptly and energetically. The Sepoys at Dacca were known to be in league with the 34th N.I. at Chittagong, and the news of the latter having mutinied would be received by them through the post the next day—if indeed, it was not known already, for it is highly probable that they acted in concert with one another. Which was the best course to adopt, hardly admitted of a doubt. It was clearly preferable to deal with the two detachments singly, than together. Therefore, the Sepoys at Dacca should be disarmed immediately, to prevent them from joining the 34th N.I. But this the Commissioner declined to do on his own personal responsibility. He therefore called a Council of War, composed chiefly of Civilians, to take off his own shoulders as much of the weight as he possibly could, attaching to such a decision. It is true that the Lieutenant of the Indian Navy who commanded the sailors, and the two subalterns in command of the Sepoys were present; and though the non-combatants were in a majority, it was finally resolved to act as the circumstances of the case imperatively demanded. The necessary arrangements were therefore made as quickly and secretly as possible for disarming the Sepoys at daybreak the next morning. *The Volunteers* were individually summoned from all parts of the *city and station*, and ordered to meet at the Bank at 4 o'clock on

Sunday morning; but this was not done until late at night, lest the native servants should get wind of the matter, and the Sepoys, being forewarned, might be thereby forearmed. Moreover, the volunteers were especially cautioned not to let their families know what was about to happen until the last moment, when the ladies and children were to be quietly sent off to the fortified house, there to await the issue of events.

Though the utmost confidence generally prevailed, the position of affairs was calculated, on reflection, to inspire some degree of anxiety. The detachment of the 73rd N.I. numbered 300 men, who were supported by 50 native artillerymen, with two 9-pounder field-guns, and a well-stocked magazine containing all sorts of ammunition. It may serve to illustrate the rottenness of the system which had long prevailed in the native army, when it is said that these 300 Sepoys had been left for many months under the command of a young lieutenant, unaided by any other officer. The artillerymen, it is true, were also nominally commanded by a lieutenant; but practically the command of the Sepoys was in the hands of the native officers, and the non-commissioned officers, who could do just as they pleased, without the knowledge of their European superiors. And this was the case, generally, throughout the native army for many years before the great mutiny of 1857.

Against these 350 men with their 9-pounder field-guns, backed by a large and disaffected Mahomedan population, our great stand-by and tower of strength were the sailors of the Indian Navy, about ninety in number, and their two small howitzers, which they dragged along with them, as children would their pet toys. They were as fine and trustworthy a handful of men as anyone would wish to command; well conducted, well under control, well drilled, steady under arms, full of spirit and confidence, and, like all British tars, with no end of "go" in them. Three months of constant and careful training, had made them equal in every practical quality to as many old and experienced soldiers; and, as shortly after their arrival in Dacca, they were armed with the Enfield rifle, in the use of which they had been thoroughly instructed, it may well be imagined that they were regarded by the English residents with considerable confidence. Still, if they had to fight, there would be four to one against them, and for so small a body, those would be great odds.

The volunteers, though embodied solely for defensive purposes, were yet prepared to go wherever, and to do whatever they were ordered. Composed of a few Englishmen, of a sprinkling of Armenians, but principally of Eurasians or half-castes—of men belonging to all classes, and of all ages and professions, it was not deemed advisable to expose them, except in cases of extreme necessity, to the risks and dangers inseparable from actual conflict with the Sepoys. Yet they were well drilled, and confident in themselves, *although so few in number*, and might have been safely entrusted to

perform more hazardous duties than they were required to do on this occasion.

At half-past four o'clock on Sunday morning, November 22nd, about thirty volunteers had assembled at the Bank. Not more than a hundred yards off was a guard of fifty Sepoys, over the Treasury, which, it was said, contained at the time, twelve lakhs of rupees (£120,000); and a couple of hundred yards distant on the other side of the Treasury was the house occupied by the sailors, as a barrack. These buildings were situated in the centre of the Civil Station, between which and the Sepoy lines, a distance of about a mile, was the native city, chiefly inhabited by a large and fanatical Mahomedan population. It being necessary to disarm the Treasury guard first, it was clearly of the utmost importance that it should be accomplished without firing a shot, which would have alarmed the main body of the Sepoys on the other side of the city. This was managed with great success. The volunteers, according to agreement, reached the Treasury at a quarter to five o'clock, when the sailors, after disarming the guard, were in the act of marching out of the gateway. Not a hitch had occurred, and the work had been done as quietly as possible.

It now devolved upon the volunteers to act as a guard over the Treasury, and to prevent the disarmed Sepoys from leaving the large enclosure in which it was situated; while the sailors, about eighty strong, accompanied by a few Civilians and volunteers, and the two officers, who nominally commanded the native troops, made the best of their way through the city, to the Lall Bagh, where they hoped to catch the Sepoys napping.

The Lall Bagh was a large enclosure, which had formerly been a garden attached to the Fort and Palace, now in ruins, belonging to the Mahomedan rulers of Eastern Bengal. Immediately to the right, on entering the gateway, was a large tank, and to the left, a high embankment, between which ran a narrow road, about forty yards long, which it was necessary to pass before one could be said to be fairly inside. In the centre of the enclosure were two large, high, solid, stone-built structures—a tomb and a mosque, each with a dome in the centre, and minarets at their four corners—which were still occupied by the Sepoys as barracks. These two buildings were directly in a line with one another, and had a space of about fifty yards between them, while the distance from them to the front and rear of the enclosure was one hundred yards either way. Upon the high and broad embankment to the left, which extended the whole way along the west or city side of the Lall Bagh, were built, crosswise, several ranges of barracks, which were loopholed for defence, and commanded the mosque and tomb in the centre. Only two or three of these barracks were occupied as dwelling places by the Sepoys, though all of them were so far completed as to be capable of being stoutly defended. The wall by which the Lall Bagh had been enclosed to the right had fallen into ruins, and had

gaps in it in several places. Lastly, to the right of the tank, not far from the gateway leading into the enclosure, was the Sepoys' hospital; and here and there, dotted over the green, were a few trees and bushes, which, however, were not thick enough to afford any shelter.

Such was the position occupied by the Sepoys, who, unfortunately, were not unprepared for the visit which the sailors were about to pay them. How they became informed of it, or whether they had been informed at all, and were about to assume the offensive, was only a matter of conjecture; but it is certain that the sailors on their arrival found the Sepoys drawn up in line ready to receive them. The mosque was strongly occupied and formed their centre, and on either side of it was drawn up the main body, with the two 9-pounder guns masked in the rear. The sailors marched into the enclosure in columns of sections, and had not formed line when the officer who commanded the three companies of the 73rd N.I., and the lieutenant in command of the native artillery, rode forward to persuade the men to lay down their arms peaceably, and to assure them of protection if they would only obey orders. But they had not gone many yards when the Sepoys prepared to fire a volley, which at once put an end to all further attempt at conciliation, and which, fortunately, was fired too high to do any harm. The sailors were then in line with their two howitzers on their right, and a volley from their Enfields, which did execution, was the prompt reply. Before the smoke cleared away, and without waiting to load, the order was given to charge; but the Sepoys, who had no relish for the sailors' cold steel, gave way at once, and rushed to occupy in greater force, the buildings around them, especially the barracks on the embankment, or else fled behind their guns, upon which the sailors' howitzers were at once brought to play.

A desultory but severe contest then ensued. One portion of the sailors was engaged in clearing the barracks on the embankment, bursting open the doors and driving the Sepoys out, or whenever they had the opportunity, shooting or bayoneting them.

Once an entrance was obtained, the Pandies were off in an instant: they only stood their ground behind the loopholed walls whence they could fire with safety at the sailors while engaged in forcing their way into the buildings. Another party was employed in attacking successively the mosque and tomb in the centre of the Lall Bagh; while the howitzers were hotly engaged in the endeavour to silence the Sepoys 9-pounders. The Lieutenant of artillery, who took command of the howitzers, had the unexpected and unpleasant duty imposed upon him of fighting his own guns, worked by his own men; and this he did with such good effect that he speedily succeeded in disabling one of them. In clearing the mosque and tomb, many of the Sepoys who were unable to escape in time were found huddled up beneath their beds, and so received *their "quietus."* Others were "prodded" out at the point of the

bayonet and run through when they were endeavouring to get away. The sailors did most of their work with the "cold steel," and rarely stopped to load. They never asked for, nor received quarter from their opponents, who outnumbered them by four to one; and they granted none in return. Thus, with few exceptions, all put *hors de combat* were killed. When the Sepoys were brought to bay, it became a hand to hand, life or death struggle, in which the victor only survived. It is difficult now to realize the temper of those stern times; but it may well be imagined how fiercely a handful of Englishmen would fight for their lives against fourfold their own number of Sepoys, with "Cawnpore!" ringing in their ears for a battle-cry.

After about half an hour's hard fighting the buildings were carried, though not without considerable loss to the sailors, who especially suffered when clearing the loopholed barracks on the embankment. As a last hope, the Sepoys made a stand around the 9-pounder gun which they had still at work; and the sailors now prepared to charge down upon it from the top of the embankment, where they remained under cover to reform after capturing the barracks. A young midshipman, who was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct on this occasion, placed himself at the head of about twenty of his men and led them, at full speed, and with a loud "hurrah!" straight upon the gun.

At almost the same moment, the party of sailors that had cleared the mosque and tomb appeared in view on the left flank of the Sepoys, who, together with the artillerymen, instantly broke and fled, abandoning the gun, which they left loaded, and which was at once turned and fired after them, while the howitzers played upon them from the centre of the enclosure, and flanked them in their flight.

The fight was now fairly won. In less than three-quartes of an hour the sailors had beaten shamefully four times their own number of Sepoys out of a very strong position. Only three prisoners were taken, of whom two were wounded; and when the action was over thirty-seven Sepoys were lying dead in the Lall Bagh. Of the sailors, three were killed and sixteen wounded, one of whom subsequently died: nearly one man in every four having been hit. In addition to these losses, it was known that the Sepoys carried off many of their wounded; but even so, the disproportion between killed and wounded was extreme, and can only be accounted for by the fact that the sailors, finding themselves so greatly outnumbered, were determined not to leave any treacherous foes in their rear.

Unfortunately there was but too much show of reason for such a determination.

Not long after the action commenced, the Civil Surgeon of the Station, when attending to the wounded not far off from the hospital, was struck by a musket-ball which came from that direction. He was under fire, it is true from the front, but the hospital was

in his rear: and the sailors working the howitzers had also more than once been annoyed from the same quarter. A visit was therefore paid to the hospital, in which were found two convalescent Sepoys, who had with them firelocks which bore the marks of having been recently discharged. One of these men had only just seriously wounded the gallant and kind-hearted Doctor, while attending to the disabled sailors. All alike were under fire in that enclosure; but to be fired at from behind, by wounded men or by the sick in the hospital, as well as in front, in fair fight, was not calculated to soothe the temper of men's minds at such a time. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the sailors in the passion and excitement of the moment made short work of the two Sepoys who cowardly and treacherously fired in cool blood at them from behind—even at the Doctor when attending to their wounded comrades—while they were engaged with the enemy in front.

Towards the close of the action, an incident occurred, which the writer wished at the time—and which he still wishes—had not happened. The sailors had charged and captured the last gun, and the Sepoys were flying in all direction for safety. But there was one exception. An old white-haired Subadar, or native captain, was seated on the ledge of a wall with his head bowed down and his arms crossed on his breast, the picture of grief and misery. He did not appear to have taken any part in the engagement, but rather seemed as if he had been drawn into his unfortunate position against his will. His comrades would fight whether he would or not. It was certainly not impossible for him to have left the Lall Bagh during the action, but even if he had done so, and had presented himself to the authorities in the Civil Station, the chances were that he would have been hanged the next morning. He might have saved himself by flight, but he would not: it was his *Kismut*—his fate to die! He was there quietly awaiting his doom. Life had no longer for him any charm. He had served the Company Bahadur for five-and-thirty years; he could remember the mutiny at Barrackpore in 1824, and had been at Bhurtpore in 1826; he had fought the Great Company's battles, and "eaten its salt" for well nigh a generation, and he was now disgraced. He had been an unwilling spectator of that morning's bloodshed, and there he remained silent, motionless and wholly resigned, to await the penalty of his comrades' treason and rebellion. In the confusion of the moment, immediately after the final overthrow of the Sepoys, this old native officer was pierced to the heart by the bayonet of a sailor, who, quick as thought, immediately afterwards, opened his clasp knife, and cut from the neck of the Soubadar the gold Cowrie collar—the honoured and valued badge of his rank and distinction—which he always wore. This was the same old, good-natured native officer who, when in command of the Treasury Guard, frequently looked on approvingly when the volunteers were learning their drill, and exclaimed, "very good!" "very good!" when any movement was performed to his satisfaction.

Meanwhile, the volunteers had remained at the Treasury. Sentries had been posted around the walls of the "compound" or enclosure in which the house stood, to prevent the escape of the Sepoys, who, at first, lounged about in a moody, sullen disposition, before the small out-building which they had occupied as a guard-house. A few of the volunteers did their best to enter into conversation with them, but without success; the disarmed men seemed disheartened and sorely troubled as to what might happen next, if they were not apprehensive of their safety. They saw that they were regarded for the time as prisoners; and as the moment drew near when the sailors would arrive at the Lall Bagh, they became greatly agitated, the hopes, fears, and anxieties by which they were moved being plainly perceptible in their countenances and all their movements. It was hoped, if not by the disarmed guard, yet at least by the volunteers, that the detachment on the other side of the town would not oppose the sailors; that they would quietly allow themselves to be disarmed; that they would henceforth be contented to do their duty, as the Sepoy regiments did in Calcutta, and in the same fashion that their brethren mounted guard around Government House, simply with shouldered ramrods. "Well, they must have got there by this time, surely," everyone was thinking, if not saying; and so they had, for just at that moment, the crashing sound of the first volley, followed after a short interval by another volley, sharper still, told us that the hopes we had indulged in were vain, and that a fight had begun in earnest. Then the guns opened, and some grape shot from the Sepoys' 9-pounders fell rattling among some trees not far off.

The firing had not been going on more than a minute or two, during which the volunteers were earnestly discussing the probable events of the contest, when an alarm was suddenly raised—"The Sepoys are escaping!" It was afterwards discovered that they had dropped one by one out of a window, the existence of which no one was aware of, at the back of their guard-house, and many had already left in that way. The moment the alarm was given, the Sepoys, who yet remained outside, rushed into the guard-house, while others climbed the walls of the enclosure, and were in the act of jumping down, when the volunteers, who had extended in skirmishing order, fired upon them in accordance with their instructions received from the Civil authorities. Immediately afterwards, a party of volunteers entered the guard-house, but only in time to see the last Sepoy jump from the window into the brushwood below. It was supposed that they made the best of their way to the Lall Bagh along the bank of the river, but as they were unarmed they could afford no material assistance to their comrades while engaged with the sailors.

Of course, the volunteers were laughed at for allowing their *prisoners to escape;* but it was soon perceived that, to get rid of the *disarmed men at that* particular time, when they could do no harm,

was the best thing that could have happened. It was a misfortune, though, that proper precautions were not adopted to prevent any of them from escaping immediately after they were disarmed. The sailors marched out of the Treasury compound before the volunteers entered it, to take charge of the disarmed guard. And it is most probable that while the sailors were putting the Sepoys' muskets into the cart that accompanied them, some of the disarmed men had already left the Treasury to inform their comrades of what had occurred. Thus, no doubt, it happened that the Sepoys were found prepare to try conclusions with the sailors when they arrived at the Lall Bagh.

Altogether, it will probably be admitted, this was a sharp morning's work before breakfast in the usually quiet city of Dacca. It was all over in an hour. Not a Sepoy remained alive in the place, excepting the three who had been taken prisoners, and two of these were wounded. That so much had been accomplished with comparatively so small a loss on our side was deemed worthy of sincere congratulation by everyone. The Station was now perfectly safe; for no one anticipated that the mutineers from Chittagong would pay it a visit after the utter defeat of their brethren of the 73rd N.I. Still every necessary precaution was adopted. Sailors and volunteers remained on duty throughout the day and the following night; and for some nights and days afterwards guards and patrols were active and vigilant both in and around the city and station; but nothing further was seen of the defeated and disbanded Sepoys, nor did the mutineers of the 34th N.I. approach Dacca. The former were flying northwards, it was reported, many of them mounted on ponies, and carrying their wounded on a couple of elephants. In less than three weeks after their defeat, the wretched remnant that still survived were hunted through the jungles of Cachar into the desert wilds of Bhootan, where eventually, they either changed their religion, the Hindoos becoming Mahomedans and outcasts, and all of them slaves, or else they perished miserably. The Chittagong mutineers shared the same fate. Very few of the demented creatures escaped, and those who did, remained hidden deep in remote and unhealthy jungles, helpless and destitute, to bewail the folly of having rebelled against their old and indulgent masters—Jehan Kumpanee, Bahadur.

The morning after the fight, Monday the 23rd November, the three Sepoy prisoners were taken before the Zillah Judge, who summarily sentenced them to be hanged on the following day. There was not the least doubt or hesitation about it; and Lord Canning's celebrated Five Acts, which conferred upon every Civilian in the country the powers usually exercised under Martial Law by a General Drum-Head Court, fully warranted the procedure. There is a great deal in a name. Martial Law was not in force; but the Five Acts were, and they, compared with Martial Law, were as *Rehoboam's little finger* to his father's loins. Nor was the least

scruple evinced in carrying out the said Acts to the letter. No one seemed to be in the least degree shocked to observe, on the same evening, close to the church in the Civil Station, the erection of the gallows upon which the condemned men were to be executed on the following morning. At the appointed hour, the ground being kept by the sailors and volunteers, the three Sepoys were escorted under the ugly and grim-looking beam by a strong guard of native police. A dense spectre-like multitude, dressed in white, had assembled from the city, and occupied every point from which a view could be obtained of the drop. A dead silence prevailed among the vast multitude of people, who could be seen in every direction as far as the eye could reach. The magistrate read and explained to each of the three men their crimes and sentences, but they said nothing: the sharp cold of a chilly November morning made them shiver, and the near approach of death had apparently struck them dumb with terror. The two wounded men had to be assisted up the drop; the other, a Hindoo, went up the ladder unaided, and met his doom with much fortitude. He at the last moment preferred a request to the magistrate that his body should not be buried, but be thrown into the river. "Don't put me in the earth," he said in Hindustani; "throw me into the water!" He was told that his request was granted. When the bolt was drawn, and the three men were seen suspended in the air, a low, long continued moan arose from the hitherto silent multitude, which soon afterwards dispersed as quietly as it had assembled.

This was the last act of the mutiny at Dacca. For seven long months the European inhabitants had been sleeping with revolvers under their pillows, and with their guns loaded by their bedsides, ready for immediate use. All care and anxiety were now removed. No one had any pity to spare for the wretched Sepoys. It was felt that they fully deserved their fate; and that the fortune of war alone had prevented them from inflicting upon the Europeans indescribable cruelties, compared with which hanging would be a mercy.

Should anyone feel inclined to condemn any of the actions which have been here described, it is hoped that before doing so he will count the odds which Englishmen had at that time to contend against in the East; that he will do his best impartially to realize all the dangers of the position which they maintained for so many months, and the feelings by which they could not but have been influenced; and if this be done, his verdict can hardly be an unfavourable one.

W. H.

THE RECENT STORMS.

Of all the stormy periods which have found noble work for our life boat fleet, and which have tried the mettle of the brave fellows by whom it is manned, perhaps none have exceeded in violence and destructiveness that of the last few weeks. It has almost seemed as if the tornadoes or cyclones of the Tropics had found their way to our northern shores, although somewhat shorn of their strength before they have reached us. Indeed, if we contrast the character of the short, and varying storms of the last few years with the steadier and longer gales to which we had been formerly accustomed, it seems more than probable that such has been the case, and that a more general disturbance of the atmosphere has been the result, which disturbance with its consequent unsettled weather and diversified seasons may possibly last for several seasons to come.

Whether, however, such be the case, and whether the old seasons that we recollect "in the merry days when we were young" will again revisit us, or whether, as is perhaps more likely, the *progressive* changes which have in times past altered the relative climates of the globe, and left the remains of tropical animals and plants even in its present antarctic regions, will still go on and conduct the earth and its inhabitants through a progression of further changes, so great as to be now inconceivable to us; whether such be the case or not, of one thing we may be certain—that not only will storms and hurricanes continue, but that they are an essential element in preserving and promoting the purity of the lower stratum of the air, and in thus maintaining it in a fitting state for healthy respiration by the animal and vegetable world.

It behoves us then, even while the dire effects of the storm are spread before our eyes in the shape of broken ships, wasted property and drowned men, thankfully and reverentially to accept the lesser evil with the greater good that Divine Providence has willed for us; and manfully, as heretofore, to strive to lessen the effects of the evil. And may we not feel sure that in so doing we are fulfilling at least one of the objects for which evil is permitted in this imperfect state of existence, viz., the stirring us up to the active exercise of the higher functions of our nature, as manifested in our duties one to another, which an unmixed good would fail to awaken within us.

Let us, however, turn our thoughts to the more practical part of the subject—the rescue of the shipwrecked sailor, whom the storm has cast away on our shores, and truly we shall find enough to enlist our sympathy and aid in his behalf. Let us contemplate him lashed to the rigging or the bulwark of his craft, breaking up beneath his feet, with the great surf leaping over her, and

nought but the huge waves breaking and roaring all around; when, with his life's blood chilling in his veins, death staring him in the face, and his heart failing him for fear, his thoughts are turned—may be for the last time—towards those who will mourn his loss in his distant home; when, except he should be able to decry the boat of mercy coming to his aid, he knows his last hour is come.

Or again, let us change the scene, and depict to our mind's eye a corresponding scene on shore:—the night is dark, the cold wintry wind and drenching rain, or blinding snow have driven every living creature to the shelter of its home, but the few hardy men whose business is with wrecks, or the Coast-patrol whose duty ties him to the shore. Suddenly a signal-light is seen at sea—experienced eyes know but too well the tale it tells. The alarm is given, and quickly, but at the first one by one, the hardy boatmen of the place emerge from their humble dwellings, and soon an anxious crowd is gathered together, women and even children have mingled with it: there is a running hither and thither—answering lights are shown to those at sea. Presently the life-boat on its carriage drawn by horses or by men, comes rapidly to the spot, and is soon at the water's side. The determined men who form her crew are seated in her—anxious, and often weeping women, their wives and relations are gathered round—the launching ropes are manned—there is a plunge, and the noble boat and her nobler freight have disappeared amid the thick darkness, and nought is seen or heard but the roar of the waves as they raise their huge crests and fall heavily and continuously on the shore.

Reader, this is no imaginary picture—it is one which has been repeated many times in this and last month's gales as shown in the annexed list; during those gales no less than two hundred and sixty-seven lives of human beings have been saved by the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution alone, nearly the whole of whom would undoubtedly have perished but for that aid.

These noble services have varied much in character: many have been in the dark hours of night, others have been by day; some have been at short distances from the shore, others on the outlying banks far from the land. In some cases greater danger has been incurred than in others. In some, men have been washed overboard from the boats but recovered again. One of the Institution's life-boats was upset when returning to her station; but although with sails set at the time, and the sheets kept fast, she soon righted herself again, and none of her crew were lost. But another life-boat, the property of boatmen, of Gorlestone, on the Norfolk coast, was upset by collision with another vessel and no less than twenty-five of those on board her perished.

Indeed the work of saving shipwrecked persons, even in the *best appointed life-boats*, must ever be one of danger, and no

little courage and hardihood is required on the part of those who engage in it. In giving their invaluable aid they perform their full share of the duty of alleviating and reducing the amount of the misery and evil produced by the storms on our coasts. It remains for those who cannot share the risks and exposure which these brave men incur, to perform their share of this humane work, by enabling the Institution, which has undertaken to organise and superintend it—to provide the life-boats' crews with every means of safety and efficiency, and to remunerate them sufficiently—to serve as some encouragement to them in return for the risks and labour and exposure to which they undergo.

The following is a list of the services of the boats of the National Life-boat Institution during the heavy gales of last November and December :—

No of Lives Saved.

Nov. 16-17.—The Manley Wood life-boat at Poole rescued the crew of 10 men and 36 labourers from the brig Contest, of Guernsey, which was wrecked on the Hook Sand at the entrance of Poole harbour 46

Nov. 17.—The Grocers life-boat at Mundesley saved 1 man from the brig George, of Sunderland, which was wrecked off that place 1

Nov. 18.—The same life-boat also rescued 6 men from the schooner Restless, of Peterhead, which became a total wreck on Hasborough Sands 6

Nov. 17.—The Duff life-boat at Great Yarmouth was the means of taking the smack Plowman, of Yarmouth, and her crew of 7 men safely into Lowestoft Harbour . . 7

Nov. 17.—The Lowestoft life boat saved 2 out of the crew of five men of the brigantine Madora, of Yarmouth, which became a total wreck on the north end of the Newcome Sands. 2

Nov. 17.—The Baroness Windsor life-boat at Penarth rescued the crew of 11 men of the brig Marie, of Grieffswald, which had stranded on Ranie Spit 11

Nov. 17.—The Royal Wiltshire life-boat at Dover remained alongside the schooner Remedy, of Whitstable, which was in a dangerous position near the Admiralty Pier, until the vessel was got out of danger . . . .

Nov. 17.—The City of Worcester life-boat at Bembridge, I. W., was launched to the assistance of the brig Bessie, of Sunderland, which was observed to anchor off that place in a dangerous position. Acting on the advice then given him, the master ran his vessel into Bembridge Harbour, thus securing the safety of ship and crew . . . .

Nov. 18.—The Western Commercial Traveller life-boat at *Cadgwith, Cornwall,* was lent to her fishermen crew at their

earnest request, and the men were then enabled to put out and save their large seine net, which had broken away from its fastenings during the gale and was drifting away to sea . . . . . .

Nov. 18—The Licensed Victualler life-boat at Hunstanton saved the crew of 16 men of the barque Thetis, of Gothenburg, which had stranded on the Wool Pack Sand, about seven miles from Hunstanton 16

Dec. 7.—The same life-boat saved the crew of 15 men of the S. S. Harmonia, of Hamburgh, which became a total wreck on a sand bank near Brancaster 15

Dec. 2.—The Birmingham No. 1. life-boat at Sutton saved 7 men from the ship Clarinda, of Sunderland, which had stranded off Ingoldsmill 7

Nov. 18.—The Birmingham No. 2 life-boat at Caister assisted to save the Norwegian schooner Polydesa and her crew of 5 men, which vessel had stranded on the Cross Sands. 5

Nov. 25.—The Boys life-boat at the same place remained alongside the stranded schooner Assistant, of Stavanger, until that vessel was safely got off the Barber Sand . .

Nov. 27.—The Bradford life-boat at Ramsgate, under the management of the Board of Trade, the two Broadstairs life-boats not belonging to the Institution, assisted to get the schooner Dunkerquoise, of Dunkirk, off the North Sand Head. She was, however, so disabled that she sank before she could be got into harbour. The crew were, however, saved by one of the Broadstairs life-boats . . .

Dec. 1.—The Bradford life-boat also rescued the crew of 8 men, of the brigantine Amor, of Elsfleth, which had stranded on the north-west spit of the Goodwin Sands . . 8

Dec. 3.—The Bradford life-boat again went out and saved the brig Cruiser, of Hartlepool, and her crew of 6 men, which vessel had stranded on the Goodwin Sands . . . 6

Nov. 30.—The Thomas Wilson life-boat at Whitburn was the means of saving the crew of 6 men of the brig Jenny, of Whithy, which became a total wreck on Cape Kerr Point, off Whitburn 6

Nov. 30.—The Grace and Lally life-boat at Kessingland went to the assistance of the brigantine Medora, of Seaham, which was in a very critical position on the Barnard Sand. The vessel was got off the Sand, and with her crew of 6 men safely taken into Lowestoft Harbour . . . 6

Dec. 1.—The Princess of Wales life-boat at Holyhead saved 34 persons from the ship Lydia Williams, of Liverpool, which sunk on Salt Island; 12 persons from the barque Bayadere, of Rouen and 7 persons from the schooner Elizabeth, of Liverpool, which were in distress off Holyhead . . . 53

Dec. 1.—The Oxfordshire life-boat at Looe remained alongside the schooner St. Brannock, of Bideford, which vessel had stranded near Maymean, near Looe Island. Ultimately the vessel was got off and taken into harbour, the life-boat assisting on the occasion.

Dec. 1.—The Zelinda life-boat at Portrush, after several trials saved the crew of 6 men of the brigantine Vitruvius, of Liverpool, which had stranded on Curran Point . . 6

Dec. 2.—The Herbert Ingram life-boat at Skegness saved 2 men from the sloop Ant, of Boston, which became a total wreck on Skegness Beach 2

Dec. 3.—The same life-boat also brought the captain ashore from the schooner Elizabeth, of Louth, which had stranded on the main below Gibraltar Point. He then proceeded to Boston to get the assistance of a steamer and lighter to get his vessel off.

Dec. 2.—The Moses life-boat at St. Ives, after repeated trials with different crews, saved 1 man from the French brig Courrier du Nord, which became a total wreck on St. Ives Ridge 1

Dec. 2.—The Miriam life-boat at Buckie rescued the crew of 4 men of the sloop Hellens, of Alloa, which became a total wreck off Buckie 4

Dec. 2.—The North Briton life-boat at Donna Nook brought ashore 6 men from the schooner Esk, of Montrose, which had gone ashore on the sands off Donna Nook . 6

Dec. . The Admiral Henry Meynell life-boat at Ballywalter went off to the distressed ship Annie Gray, and remained alongside her for some hours, until she got out of her perilous position . . . . .

Dec. 4.—The Cromer life-boat put out to the assistance of the dismasted brig Wild Rose, of Brixham, and at the request of the master stayed by her for several hours, until the weather moderated. Two steam-tugs arrived to tow the vessel into Yarmouth Harbour.

Dec. 3.—The Duncan life-boat at Sheringham saved 3 persons from the schooner Hero, of Maldon, which had stranded opposite Beeston Hills, near Sheringham . . 3

Dec. 3.—The Ann Maria life-boat at Winterton, saved 2 men from the schooner Sophia, of Colchester, which had stranded on Winterton, Ness Point . . . 2

Dec. 3.—The life-boat at Pakefield saved 1 man from the brig Queen Victoria, of South Shields, which became a total wreck on the Barnard Sand 1

Dec. 6.—The life-boat crew at Penmon, Anglesey, and some volunteers, saved the lives of 22 persons from an American ship named the T. G. Southend, which had stranded on the rocks near Penmon 22

Dec. 6.—The life-boat at St. Andrew's, N.B., saved the crew of 4 men of the British sloop Christian and Charlotte, of Peterhead, which had stranded off the entrance to the harbour 4

Dec. 7.—The Willie and Arthur life-boat at New Brighton rescued 13 men from the Ship Thornton, of New York, which became a total wreck on the West Middle sands . 13

Dec. 8.—The Albert Edward life-boat at Padstow saved the crew of 3 men of the smack Telegraph, of Port Isaac, which had stranded on the Doom Bar . . . 3

Dec. 10.—The Royal Berkshire life-boat at Aberdovey, brought safely into harbour the stranded schooner Jane Sophia, of Aberystwith, and her crew of 4 men, which vessel had gone ashore on the South bank . . . 4

Total lives saved by life-boats in the heavy gales of Nov. and Dec. last	267
Ditto, ditto, in the first ten months of 1867 .	524
Grand total . . .	791

Having thus given merely a synopsis of the noble services performed by the life-boats of the Institution during the heavy gales of November and December, we think some conception of the character of many of them may be realized by the following simple but most interesting narrative of a life-boat service, given by the coxswain of the life-boat, North Briton, stationed at Donna Nook, to Henry Pye, Esq., the hon. secretary of that branch of the Institution :—

"On Sunday last (the 1st Dec.), the weather being very stormy, I, with six others, and two horses, at twelve o'clock at night, walked the coast for upwards of four miles in the direction of Grainthorpe Haven, when we discovered a schooner on the sands, which the crew, (consisting of three men) were about to leave. Her name was the Mary Ant, of Whitby, in ballast. The men being strangers, and much fatigued, we took them back to Donna Nook on the horses, where I put them to bed, and at 2·30 the same night, we again left the Nook and went back to the schooner and moored her, and while there discovered another schooner throwing up signals of distress, and burning tar-barrels between Mr. Pye's house and the station, when we immediately returned—it being then about five o'clock a.m., sent messengers for the crew and the launching men, and at daylight, about 7 a.m., hoisted my flag to expedite the crew, which signal was also seen by the crew of the schooner. We got the boat off about 8 a.m., but the heavy gale holding up the tide, the horses had to go a mile and a quarter belly deep before reaching the *outer bank of sand* so as to get to the windward of the schooner, *but the tide running* so rapidly, backed up by the wind, the

launching men, being up to their arm-pits in water, could not stand to pull the boat off the truck, and were obliged to get into the boat, when we shoved her off the truck and over the bank with our oars, and with great difficulty reached the schooner, which proved to be the Esk, of Montrose, in ballast. After making fast the boat by anchor and ropes, we succeeded in getting six hands aboard the boat, and brought them back as far as the above bank, where she grounded, and all hands (except the crew of the schooner) got out, and, up to their middle in water, dragged the boat as far as they could; but not being able to get clear, all got out except myself, and waded up to their middle—occasionally being submerged by the lift of the waves—upwards of a mile to the station-house, which they reached about 12·30, but all so frozen and starved that it was necessary to send for a medical man, who restored most of them before he left, one Coastguardsman being still under treatment, though better this morning. I remained with my boat and truck to secure them from loss or damage, and did not get up till late at night, when I found that none of the farmers would let their horses go out again, they being so starved as to peril their lives. I then waded back to my boat with another Coastguardsman, when we discovered a third schooner at six a.m., with signals of distress flying nearly eight miles away. When I got back to the station again, I sent for the crew and launchmen, but none of the neighbouring farmers would allow their horses to go out again—indeed, they could scarcely keep them alive from their first exposure to the cold, so that I was obliged to abandon the effort to go to the vessel; and it was not till the evening of the day that I could get any horses to bring back the boat to the station. The gale having then considerably moderated, we got her up without sustaining any injury. I never experienced a more trying time for men and horses. I never had my clothes off from the Saturday night to Tuesday night, or any rest, being soaked through all Monday and Tuesday. The crew of the third schooner referred to were saved by Hoodless riding into the water and bringing them off. It should be added, that many parts of the Lincolnshire coast are very flat, and often shallower at some distance from the land (Signed) Thomas Dobson, coxswain of the life-boat."

We feel constrained to add another account of the noble services rendered, during Sunday night, the 1st December, and the following day, by the life-boat Princess of Wales, stationed at Holyhead, in rescuing altogether, including a mother and her infant, 53 persons from different wrecks.

Holyhead, Dec. 2.—We have been visited with a most terrific gale from the north here, and but for the indefatigable and courageous conduct of the crew of the life-boat Princess of Wales, belonging *to the National* Life-Boat Institution, we should have *been in much distress.* We have had four wrecks. The first was the

barque Bayadere, of Rouen. She parted and came on the rocks near the lighthouse. The life-boat was launched at 9 p.m. in the face of all difficulties, heavy sea and lee shore, and brought all on board the vessel safely to land, 12 in number. The life-boat then went out three separate times to the ship Lydia Williams, of Liverpool, that had sunk near Salt Island, and brought 34 persons on shore. The crew of the ship were in the rigging, and among them a lady passenger, with an infant 7 months old. After two trips two men were left in the fore-rigging, so they again had to return. At 5 a.m. she was again manned and sent to act near the breakwater to save the crew of the schooner Seetland, of Chester. The men were, however, saved by means from the breakwater. On this occasion the boat beat off in the most wonderful style to the breakwater, through some terrific squalls of snow and hail; and I confess I like this boat, although I have always previously thought her too heavy to pull in a gale of wind. Her sailing powers are very great. The last time the life-boat went off in reply to a signal of distress she brought ashore 7 persons from the schooner Elizabeth, of Liverpool, making 53 in all saved—a good 24 hours' work. Nothing that I can express can be too strong for my admiration of the men, for a worse night, I never saw; it was just such a night as the Royal Charter gale. Six separate times the boat was manned, and did good service with her veteran coxswain, Rowland, over seventy years old. I think all parties freely acknowledge the service performed, and the French captain and his agent are particularly grateful, and have so expressed themselves. (Signed) CHARLES F. SCHOMBERG, Rear-admiral.

In addition to the services already referred to, the crews of the life-boats at the following places also either assembled or went off during the same gales with the view of rendering assistance; but in some cases, their services were not required; in others, the crews of the vessels had unhappily perished before the arrival of the boats, or the vessels had got out of danger. The boats were—the Albert Victor, at Berwick-on-Tweed; the Grace Darling, at Holy Island; the Joseph Austice, at North Sunderland, Northumberland. The Pelican, at Withernsea; and the Robert Whitworth, at Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire; the North Briton, at Donna Nook; the Dorinda and Barbara, at Theddlethorpe; the Birmingham No. 1, at Sutton, Lincolnshire; the Brightwell, at Blakeney; the Life-Boat, at Cromer; the Recompense, at Bacton; the Huddersfield at Hasborough; the Parsee at Palling; the Birmingham No. 2, at Caister; the Duff, at Yarmouth, Norfolk; the Grace and Lally of Broad Oak, at Kessingland, Suffolk. The Quiver No. 1 at Margate; the Bradford at Ramsgate, the Van Kook at North Deal; the Royal Thames Yacht Club life-boat at Walmer; the Sabrina at Kingsdowne; and the Providence at Dungeness, Kent; the Arthur Frederick Fitzroy at Rye; and the

Storm Sprite at Winchelsea, Sussex. The Oxfordshire at Looe; the Daniel J. Draper at Mullion; and the Isis at Hayle, Cornwall; the Sir Edward Perrott at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire; the Cotton Sheppard at Porthdinllaen; and the Sister's Memorial at Orme's Head, Carnarvonshire. The life-boat at Drogheda; the Robert Theophilus Garden at Wicklow; and the Quiver No. 2 at Queenstown, Ireland.

On many occasions of the life-boats thus proceeding out with the view of saving life from shipwreck, their services were of a most arduous character, as the following accounts of two such cases furnished by the Hon. Secretaries of the Sutton and Kingsdowne Branches of the Institution, will show:—

"Kingsdowne, Kent, Dec. 1.

"Last night, during the heavy storm of wind and rain, and in the almost impenetrable darkness, the South Sand Head light-ship fired guns and exhibited rockets, and soon after tar-barrels on fire were seen on the Goodwin Sands Immediately after the Sabrina life-boat was launched, and after some little difficulty, owing to the heavy surf, was got off, and sailed to the spot where the light appeared to burn, but when she reached the sands no trace of a vessel could be found, and the darkness, together with the heavy showers, prevented their being able to make out anything, or to make much of a search, especially as the sea was breaking tremendously over the sands. After trying various tacks, and finding no vessel, the life-boat was obliged to run for Ramsgate Harbour, as the wind prevented her returning to Kingsdowne. It was an awful night, and the life-boat men did their work nobly. There are no tidings of the wreck or of the crew. The Walmer boat, it seems, also went out, but could find no trace of the vessel on the sands.

(Signed) T. Sydenham Clarke.

Sutton, Lincolnshire.—"On Sunday the 17th November, a messenger arrived from a neighbouring village called Chapel, with the intelligence that a ship was lying off that place with signals of distress flying. The crew of the life-boat Birmingham, No. 1, was immediately mustered, and the boat was taken on her carriage along the coast with a sufficient number of men to launch her if required. On arriving at the point of the coast about four miles from Sutton, the crew of the life-boat were informed that the ship had sunk, which, by the aid of a telescope, was found to be the case, the masts being just discernible above the water. It was the opinion, however, of some of the men on the beach that, at least, a portion of the crew were in the rigging. The wind was at this time blowing a gale directly from the east, dead on land, and the sea running very high. The coast, too, was much interspersed with clays, which much increased the difficulty of launching the boat, and the night coming rapidly on, the chances of finding the vessel were very small. The boat, however, was quickly launched and soon disappeared amongst the breakers. It was now quite

dark, and judging that the boat would land some distance farther south, the Honorary Secretary of the Sutton Branch, Mr. Robert Brooks, jun., together with the launchers and the life-boat carriage, proceeded some three miles further to the village of Chapel, directly off which place the vessel had sunk. After the lapse of about three hours the life-boat's crew landed, drenched with wet, and much exhausted. They had been unable to find the ship in the darkness, but as it was still thought that some of the crew might be with the ship, it was determined to wait the approach of morning and then again to launch the boat. This was done, but the ship had broken up during the night, and the dawn only discovered a mass of floating wreck. The boat was replaced on her carraige and taken home by land to Sutton, where it arrived about six p.m., after a long and arduous service of about twenty-seven hours. The ship was the Ardent, of Ipswich, and no tidings have been received of her unfortunate crew. The life-boat men had been the whole time of the service without rest, and the greater part of it in their wet clothes. The boat behaved most admirably on the occasion, and the crew had the greatest confidence in her."

The following is a general list of the services of the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution during the past year 1867 (to the 16th of December) :—

Schooner Mary Tatham, of Chester	4
Brig Chase, of Shields	5
Schooner Mizpah, of Dartmouth	8
Barque Aurora Borealis, of Rebe	18
Sloop Oliver Lloyd, of Cardigan	3
Smack Turtle Dove, of Aberystwith	6
Brig Emanuel Boucher, of Whitby	4
Smack Coronation, of Bideford	1
Schooner Teazer, of Ipswich	3
Sloop Shamrock, of Liverpool	5
French schooner Anemone	3
Schooner Gem, of Hull	3
Brigantine Seraphim, of Dunkirk	8
Lugger Espoir, of Nantes	6
Schooner Salome, of Brixham	6
Schooner Selina Ann, of Looe	5
Schooner Heiress, of Teignmouth	6
Ship John Gray, of Glasgow	13
Brig Antares, of Grieffswald	1
Schooner Jeanne d'Arc, of Nantes—Saved vessel and crew	5
Smack Catherina, of Barmouth—Saved vessel and crew	4
Smack Noah, of Cardigan	2
Schooner The Clyde, of Great Yarmouth	5
Schooner Jane Ellen, of Aberystwith—Saved vessel and *crew*	5

Brig Anne, of Milford—assisted to save vessel and crew	8
Barque Marie Amelie, of Quimper—assisted to save vessel and crew	14
Brig Benton, of South Shields	6
Brig Mary, of Sunderland—assisted to save vessel and crew	8
Sloop Perseverance, of Liverpool	2
Barque Chowdean, of Sunderland—assisted to save vessel and crew	10
Sloop Emma, of Portsmouth—Saved vessel and crew	3
Sloop Telegraph, of Sunderland	3
Barque Coquimbo, of Sunderland	15
Ship Cameronian, of Liverpool—Saved vessel and crew	20
Brigantine Eclipse, of Londonderry	1
Schooner Gratitude, of Aberystwith	4
Smack Striver, of Great Yarmouth—Saved vessel and crew	5
Schooner The Squire, of Great Yarmouth	4
Brig Sarah Ann, of Jersey	6
Schooner Mary Lewis, of Aberystwith	5
Schooner Devonia, of Padstow	5
Barque Loretto, of Liverpool—assisted to save vessel and crew	14
Barque Centurion	18
Barque Wild Horse, of Windsor, N.S.	10
Schooner Mary, of Dublin	3
Brig Harmony, of Bideford	3
Schooner La Prudence, of Algiers	6
Sloop William, of Paimpol	6
Austrian schooner Nicolo	14
Prussian schooner Louise, assisted to save vessel and crew	7
Brigantine Estella, of Preston—Saved vessel	
Barque A. L. Routh, of New York—Saved vessel and crew	16
Schooner Glyde, of Killough	5
Barque Susan L. Campbell, of Weighmouth, N.S.	14
Ship Nor' Wester, of Boston, U.S.	5
Brig Wellington, of Aberystwith—assisted to save vessel and crew	9
Brig Mary, of Workington—Rendered assistance	
Schooner Mary, of Lynn—Rendered assistance	
Fishing-smack, of Holy Island—Saved vessel and crew.	4
Brig Ayrshire Lass, of Ardrossan—Saved vessel and crew	4
Royal Mail Steamer Leinster—Rendered assistance.	
Smack Choice, of Hull	3
Schooner New Whim, of Portsmouth	3
Brig Amicizia, of Genoa	14
Ship Blanche Moore, of Liverpool	36

Brig Spey, of Jersey—Remained by vessel.	
Brigantine, Union, of Cowes	7
Brig William and Sarah, of South Shields—vessel saved. .	
Schooner Hope, of Beaumaris—Saved vessel and crew	3
Smack Robert Hudson, of Arklow	4
Schooner Splendid, of Dublin—Saved vessel and crew .	6
Smack Kate and Mary, of Arklow—Saved vessel . .	1
Smack Jane, of Carnarvon—assisted to save vessel and crew	4
Seven fishing-boats, belonging to North Sunderland, Newton, and Craster—assisted to save vessels and crews . .	30
Brigantine Sybel, of Yarmouth	4
Schooner Connot, of Whitby	4
Fishing-boat of Newbiggin—Rendered assistance . .	
Barque Achilles, of Glasgow	3
Barque James Campbell, of Sherburne, N.S.	11
Ship Michiels Loos, of Antwerp—Rendered assistance.	
Brig Ruth, of London	9
Smack Margaret Davies, of Girvan	3
Newarp Light Ship—Rendered assistance.	
Smack Queen Victoria, of Brixham—Saved vessel and crew .	2
Barque Lord Collingwood, of Newcastle—Remained by vessel all night	
Brigantine Madora, of Great Yarmouth	2
Brig Bessie, of Sunderland—Rendered assistance . .	
Barque Thetis, of Gothenburg	16
Brig Marie, of Grieffswald	11
Brig Contest, of Guernsey	46
Smack Plowman, of Great Yarmouth—Saved vessel and crew	7
Norwegian schooner Potydesa—Saved vessel and crew .	5
Cadwith fishing-boats—assistance rendered . . .	
Brig George, of Sunderland	1
Schooner Restless, of Peterhead	6
Schooner Remedy, of Whitstable—Remained by vessel .	
S.S. Harmonia, of Hamburgh	15
Ship Clarinda, of Sunderland	7
Schooner Assistant of Stavanger—Remained by vsesel .	
Schooner Dunkerquoise, of Dunkirk—Rendered assistance .	
Brigantine Amor, of Elsfleth	8
Brig Cruiser, of Hartlepool—Vessel and crew saved . .	6
Brig Jenny of Whitby	6
Brigantine Medora, of Seaham—assisted to save vessel and crew	6
Ship Lydia Williams, of Liverpool	34
Barque Bayadere, of Rouen	12
Schooner Elizabeth, of Liverpool	7
Schooner St. Branock, of Bideford—Rendered assistance .	
Brigantine Vitruvius, of Liverpool	6

Sloop Ant, of Boston	2
Schooner Elizabeth, of Louth	1
French brig Courrier du Nord	1
Sloop Hellens, of Alloa	4
Schooner Esk, of Montrose	6
Ship Annie Gray—Remained by vessel	
Brig Wild Rose, of Brixham—Remained by vessel	
Schooner Hero, of Maldon	3
Schooner Sophia, of Colchester	2
Brig Queen Victoria, of South Shields	1
American ship T. J. Southend	22
Sloop Christian and Charlotte, of Peterhead	4
Ship Thornton, of New York	13
Smack Telegraph, of Port Isaac	3
Schooner Jane Sophia, of Aberystwith—Saved vessel and crew	4
Total lives saved in 1867 (to 16th December) by life-boats	791
During the same period the Institution has granted rewards for saving lives by fishing and other boats.	303
Grand total of lives saved	1094

Since the beginning of the past year, 1867, the Institution has also expended £29,557 on its 186 Life-boat Establishments on the Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The number of lives saved, either by the Life-boats of the Society, or by special exertions for which it has granted rewards, since its formation, is 16,995 for which services 83 Gold Medals, 779 Silver Medals, and £26,500 in cash, have been given as rewards. The Institution has also expended £191,721 on its One Hundred and Eighty-six Life-boat Establishments.

GUARDSMEN IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *Colonel of the Grenadier Guards.*

It would be presumptuous to attempt to give in a few words any account of the actions or character of England's greatest hero, and the limited sketch which follows is a humble endeavour to record some of the prominent events in the history of the most distinguished officer who has served his Sovereign in the Brigade of Guards. Dangan Castle and Mornington House both claim the honour of being the birthplace of Arthur Wellesley, but according to the common account he was born at the former on the 1st of May 1769.

He entered the Army as an Ensign in the 73rd Foot in 1787, and at almost the same time was appointed aide de camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but he also performed all his regimental duty as a subaltern. When the war broke out between

France and England, and troops were sent to Flanders, Captain Arthur Wellesley attempted to obtain a company in the Guards, but his youth or his want of interest frustrated this plan and he was in 1793 appointed Major in the 33rd Regiment. He soon succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy and proceeded to Holland, where he joined the British Army in its retreat before the overwhelming forces of the French Republic, directed by the able genius of Carnot. This retreat, though a disastrous one, was conducted with ability by Walmolden and Harcourt, and though the commissariat and hospital services were as bad as could be, the losses in the army were not extraordinary.

At Boxtell, the flank battalion of the Guards was pushed forward into a lane to prevent the enemy's approach, but an English regiment of Light Dragoons, repulsed by some French cavalry, galloped back through the ranks of the Foot Guards, who unprepared for so sudden an assault from their friends were thrown into confusion and many soldiers were ridden over. The French, seizing the opportunity, made a dash at the Guards who were ordered to retire. Fortunately for them a cool head and watchful eye was near. Colonel Wellesley seeing the danger, advanced with the 33rd, deployed, and opening his files to let the Guardsmen pass, closed up again and poured forth so hot a fire that the enemy was checked and retired in confusion.

In 1796 Wellesley became a Colonel and proceeded with his regiment to India. The history of his failure at the Sultanpettah, of his success at Seringapatam, of his victories at Conaghul, Ahmednugger, Assaye, Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur and Munkaseer are too well known to need repetition. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1802, and was made K. B. in 1804. On his return to Europe he was entrusted with the command of a Brigade sent to Hanover under Lord Cathcart, and after this commanded a Brigade in Sussex. In 1806 he was made Colonel of the 33rd Regiment.

He came into Parliament, and was appointed Chief Secretary to the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He commanded a brigade in the expedition to Denmark, was at the action at Kioge, and capture of Copenhagen.

In 1808 he proceeded as senior officer in charge of the expedition sent to Portugal, when he defeated the French at Rolica and Vimiera before his senior general arrived. When the North wind brought Sir Harry Burrard and the South Sir Hew Dalrymple; the French had been defeated and the convention of Cintra was signed. A vehement clamour in England denounced the so called ignominious treaty, though viewed at this distance of time it was apparently very advantageous to our cause. The result was that Burrard and Dalrymple were employed no more, but Wellesley *whose military talents* were now generally appreciated was appointed *Commander-in-chief* of the army in Portugal after the death of

Moore at Corunna. It is unnecessary to repeat the Story of the Peninsular War, or to describe the great victories of Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthez and Toulouse which he won in addition to the numerous sieges and smaller combats in six hard fought campaigns. The army which had disembarked at Lisbon five years previously had driven the enemy before it, and stood upon the soil of France in 1814 when peace was signed, while its Commander, loaded with the rewards of three grateful nations, returned to England as Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodigo, a Grandee of Spain, Duke of Vittoria in Portugal, K.G. G.C.B., Knight of several foreign orders, invested with many minor titles, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. He was sent as ambassador to France, and from thence proceeded to Vienna to take part in the European Congress. But while deliberating, the members were dispersed by the intelligence that the Emperor had left Elba, and Wellington hurrying to Brussels found himself appointed to the command of a heterogeneous army of British, Dutch, Belgians, and Germans, differing from each other in language and habits, but united by a common feeling of hatred to the Imperial tyrant of France.

With consummate skill, Napoleon swiftly struck a blow upon the weak point of Wellington and Blucher's line. The hard fought battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny were followed by that of Waterloo. Here, trusting to British firmness, Wellington, cool and imperturbed, held his ground while Napoleon hurled column after column, and squadron after squadron against his line, and when evening approached the allied armies, diminished in numbers but undaunted in spirit and confident in their chief, still held their ground, while the Prussians having joined them assailed the French at Planchenoit. Wellington rode to a spot near the right flank of the First Regiment of Foot Guards which was lying down behind the crest of the hill. Looking for some minutes at the space between him and the enemy, the Duke said, "I think they must be pretty well all told out now." Lord Saltoun who had just been relieved from his post in Hougomont came up at this moment, and reported that he had seen from that position a large body of men, apparently fresh, enter a hollow and form as though for an attack. The Duke looked through his glass and exclaimed: "By God he's right, here they come." He at once warned Napier's battery to keep a sharp look out, and rode down the front of the Guards, watching the movements of the enemy. All along the line the French drums were beating the pas de charge, and the last great effort was now about to be made against the hitherto unconquered line of the allies. The Imperial Guard, 5,000 strong, the veterans of the Empire led by the 'Bravest of the brave,' passed proudly by the Emperor in two columns. He pointed Northwards and said: "Mes enfants je veux souper ce soir à *Bruxelles.*" They replied with a loud shout of, "Vive l'Empereur," and moved steadily forward.

Scarcely had they emerged into view, than they were mowed down by the allied artillery. Many sunk to rise no more; Ney still led, although his horse, the fifth that day, had been shot under him. Full of hope and ardour the leading column, composed of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, eagerly pushed on for the open space on the hill above, apparently occupied by two horsemen alone. These were Wellington and Count Alava. Scarcely had the bearskin caps of the Grenadiers reached within forty yards of the Duke when he called out, "Now, Maitland," and taking off his cocked hat pointed at the foe. Rising on the command of Maitland like a red wall, the Guards gave a long cheer and commenced a destructive fire. The 36th and 69th belonging to Halkett's Division galled the right flank of the French who attempted to deploy and thus masked the fire of a gun they had brought with them. In a few minutes they were overwhelmed and retreated in great confusion leaving large numbers of dead and prisoners on the field. The second column was then defeated by the 52nd, which led by Colborne followed up its success. A panic had seized the French Army on the defeat of the Imperial Guards and the cry of "Sauve qui peut" was heard. Wellington placed himself in front of the First Foot Guards and ordered the line to advance. The setting sun broke through the clouds, and its fading rays lighted up the allied forces as they descended from the hilly ground, and driving all before them completed the victory of Waterloo.

Additional rewards were showered on the victor, and he was created Prince of Waterloo, and Field-Marshal in almost all the armies of Europe. In England he was made Master-General of the Ordnance, Governor of Plymouth, Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, in 1826 Constable of the Tower, and in 1827 Colonel of the Grenadier Guards and Commander-in-Chief.

In 1828 he was First Lord of the Treasury, but resigned two years later. In 1834 he held the seals for a short time of three Secretaries of State, and retained that of the Foreign Affairs for a year longer. He was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In 1842 he again became Commander-in-chief. Men disagreed with his politics, found fault with his principles, and denounced his opinions, but they felt secure in 1848 when he undertook the Military dispositions in the Metropolis, and gave confidence thereby to the friends of law and order. Active and energetic to the last he held the post of Commander-in-chief till his death in 1852. In this office he is even still accused by many of having been a foe to progress and opposed to all military improvement. Yet it was Wellington who mitigated the severity of Corporal punishment, and even admitted the possibility under certain circumstances of its entire abolition; it was Wellington who *first issued the edict* that officers were to be educated, and that all *candidates for* commission were to be examined; and it was Wel-

lington who introduced into our army the first germs of the improvements in the system of musketry.

He was essentially a cool and intrepid commander, not excited by success or depressed by misfortune, and with a rare talent of divining the intentions of his enemy. Strict in discipline and severe to offenders, he was at the same time forgiving where example was necessary. A firm confidence in his own judgment, an unimpeachable purity of motive, a powerful will, a strong frame, and robust health earned for him the name which was given him by the people of England, "The Iron Duke."

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Of the five great Powers of Europe, all are almost exclusively European, excepting England and Russia, the possessions of France in Asia and Africa not being of sufficient magnitude to make her a Power in either continent. But in Asia both Russia and England possess vast territorial dominion. North of the Himmalaya, Russia is strong; south of that range, England is powerful. The history of the progress of both nations in the great eastern Continent, is full of contrasts. The Anglo-Asiatic story from the days of Clive and Hastings, down to the Indian Mutiny, is written in deeply-indented characters, patent to the world, and has been freely discussed by the writers of every civilized nation. The march of Russian power in Asia has been silent and steady, and almost unobserved by Europe, until the announcement of the startling result has suddenly opened our eyes, and we find Russian colonies and stations along the Amoor, even in the Celestial Empire. It is true that the war in the Caucasus attracted our attention, and touched our sympathies, and for a moment, a kind of romantic interest was flung round Schamyl and his followers. Then Russia was execrated for her doings in the Caucasus, as she was expostulated with for her proceedings in Poland; but Russia heeded our condemnations in the one case as little as she heeded our remonstrances in the other, and steadily and perseveringly pursued and accomplished the end she had in view. Long before the Caucasians had evacuated their hilly holds, Russia had found footing in China. What we know of the means by which Russia won her way from the Caspian to the Amoor is but little, and yet sufficient to illustrate the character of her policy. Russia is never defeated, for even when beaten in arms, she does not recoil. She begins to negotiate, and often gains after defeat, as good terms as she could have dictated as conqueror. The Russians possess wonderful capabilities for colonization. They amalgamate freely with other peoples, and their intermarriages with the natives of countries into which they have forced their way, constitute one great cause of the steadiness with which they maintain

their position in such regions. By diplomatic skill, as much as by military achievements has Russia won her way across the solid block of the steppes of Northern Asia. She has reached China, and may possibly there come into diplomatic antagonism with England, just as in Europe she confronts her in Turkey.

Having taken this hasty sketch of Russian dominion in Asia, let us consider her position in Europe. Notwithstanding the vastness of her territorial possessions, the weight she wields in the Councils of Europe is something to be wondered at, for Russia regarded politically is a young country, and yet, at the present moment, she is one of the great determining causes of the most important political combinations of the other Powers. It is through jealous apprehension of Russia that England supports Turkey, as it was under the influence of the same sentiment that France and England undertook the Crimean war. If Prussia and Austria were neutrul, or nearly so on that occasion, it was because of their relations with Russia, from whom each had received aid on former occasions. And after all, did Russia lose much by the Crimean war? Many people think not. She measured her strength with two of the greatest of the great powers, and what she lost materially she gained politically, for was she not one of the Congress of Paris, where the integrity of Turkey was guaranteed! And at the present time how does she stand in relation to the other European Powers? It is evident that the dissensions now existing between Austria and Prussia has rather strengthened Russian influence in Central Europe. These Powers combined could have presented an effectual check to Russian encroachments, but such combination has become next to impossible. The triumph of the needle-gun in Prussian hands was virtually the triumph of Russian preponderance in Western Europe.

But after all, it is Russia's designs upon Turkey that make her formidable to Western Europe, and especially to England. Though vanquished, she could scarcely be said to be defeated at Sevastopol, for when compelled to sheathe her sword and silence her cannon, she, with her customary mobility, resumed the use of the diplomatic weapons of the pen and tongue. We pay a high compliment to Russian intellect when we say that she has achieved as much by diplomacy as by the sword, and her present action with regard to what is popularly called the Eastern Question, in no way belies her usual sagacity. To understand this fully, let us turn to Turkey.

Turkey is a Mahommedan Power, which, from having once been the terror of Christendom, has subsided into the anomalous position of being dependant for her political existence upon the support of certain Christian Powers. But as such an alliance cannot arise out of the natural order of things, we must seek an explanation of its existence in extraneous causes. France and England support Turkey not through love of her institutions, not

through the belief or hope that she could ever adequately fill the place she occupies, but solely through the apprehension that should the Turk be pushed out of Europe, the Russian would take possession of Constantinople. It is to this hollowness in the motives that induce Christian Powers to support Turkey, that we must attribute the apologetic explanation of statesmen who declare her existence to be a political necessity, and it is to the same cause we look for a solution of the puzzle presented by the fact that some of the Powers that have guaranteed the integrity of Turkey are aiding the Cretans to escape from her rule, and even by reason of the Cretan cause, threaten to withhold from her the anomalous support, called "moral." Thus the allies of Turkey seem ashamed of the aid they give her, and weaken her *prestige* by constant counselling, which proves their conviction of her incapacity for governing. Russia knows how to profit by the situation, and is likely to conquer by diplomacy where her military skill was foiled. Russia understands the Turk, she understands his fanaticism and his predestinarianism, she knows how, if she gets the opportunity, to cajole the "sick man," lull him into security, and finally lift him quietly from the European to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

Such is the position of Russia. From the Gulf of Bothnia to the sea of Kamschatka she is mistress of Northern Europe and Asia. But she wants seaboard, and like some mighty giant cramped in his sleeping-couch, she seeks to work her feet down to the shore of the Mediterranean. And Russia, this great European and Asiatic Power has had, until lately, dominion in America also. Her possessions there she sold to the United States, the purchase being equivalent to a flank movement on Canada. Here then we find Russia in three continents coming into juxta-position with England, the ubiquity of British commercial relations finding everywhere a kind of counter-force in the extent of Russian dominion. From this view the inevitable conclusion follows that England and Russia must be in the nature of things either faithful allies or ceaseless rivals.

Russia, owing to the autocratic nature of her government, and the vast extent of her continental possessions, acquired by successive conquests, is a great military power, and owing to the variety of productions yielded by her wide-spread dominions, her commercial capabilities are equally great. But denied a sea-board proportionate to her wants, she must be dependant on internal communication for the utilization of her resources for commercial as well as military purposes. And here arises the difficulty. To effect a free and active locomotive circulation throughout the extent of the mighty territorial mass over which the Czar rules, foreign capital is needed, and it is in the application, or, so to speak, *in the infusion of* this capital that Russia errs. The weak *point of her armour* at the present moment is in her financial

system, and should M. de Reutern, the present Russian Minister of Finance, effect a few more operations similar to that which he perpetrated in regard to the Nicholas Railway in 1867, he will achieve for himself the reputation of having dealt a deadly blow to Russia's best interests, in frightening away foreign capital and foreign capitalists from her soil. His strange bungling in the affair to which we have just alluded is worth noting. In 1866, M. de Reutern wished to raise a loan. As the capitalists of Western Europe are always ready to invest in trustworthy speculations, that loan was largely subscribed in France and England, the bonds being issued at 84. In the following year—1867—M. de Reutern again wanted money, and again proceeded to raise a loan. The case was not without precedent, and Russian credit being good on the Exchanges of Western Europe, the loan of 1867 might have been as easily negotiated as was that of 1866. But M. de Reutern committed a *faux pas*, which, in a Minister of Finance, was inexcusable. He actually issued the bonds for the new loan at 76, thereby utterly breaking faith with the bondholders of 1866, and inflicting upon them serious injury. To this unstatesmanlike proceeding he added the inexplicable folly of offering a guarantee for the new loan. Of what could he have been thinking? If Russia were still solvent, why issue bonds for the fresh loan at a lower rate than the preceding, and why, above all, the bankrupt-looking procedure of offering security for a government loan? As may be expected, the Russian loan of 1867 found no favour in England. It was said, that of the 600,000 bonds issued, only 1,000 were placed in England. Capitalists naturally shrunk from dealings with a Minister of Finance, who, by his acts, ignored the great principles of honesty which ought to guide such transactions. Not even the names of Baring and Hope, of Pinard and Hottingen could inspire confidence. These great houses, it may be remarked *en passant*, had a commission equivalent to 7 per cent. on their share in negotiating this loan.

The Nicholas Railway, which M. de Reutern gave as a guarantee for the loan of 1867, is a line running between Moscow and St. Petersburg, and is the property of the Russian Government. It seems to be a favourite financial toy with M. de Reutern. He first tried to sell it, fixing £12,000,000 as its value. He then pledged it, and finally, burdened as it is, offers it for sale. A purchaser was soon found. Vague rumours were propagated through the press, that the directors of the Grande Société des Chemins de fer Russes were desirous of becoming possessors of the Nicholas Railway. Then followed through the same medium, the terms upon which the government would make the transfer. We must premise that to this Grande Société belong the railway lines, Warsaw-Petersburg, and Moscow-Nijni. Let us now see upon what condition the *Grande Société* can obtain possession of the Nicholas Railway.

We first learn that the line is transferred to the Grande Société

for eighty-four years, that is to January 1952, making the expiration of such concession synchronize with those of the Warsaw-Petersburg and Moscow-Nijni lines. The company undertake to pay annually, during eighty-four years, 3,115,540 metallic roubles for the interest and liquidation of the loan of 1867. The Company undertakes to place at the disposal of the Government a new issue of bonds, of which the form and rate of interest are to be fixed by the Government. In short, the Company assume all the claims and responsibilities of the government with regard to this heavily-burdened Nicholas Railway. No private independant company would accept such terms, but the Grande Société is in reality a semi-official concern, and consequently denied that liberty of action essential to a healthy commercial development. It is true that the Russian Government have guaranteed five per cent. on these railway lines, but this fact only tends to increase the indebtedness of the Company to the Government, as according to the report of the Grande Société published in 1867, we find that on a capital of £28,346,791, the net revenue is only £483,533, being 1.88-100 per cent. The difference between this return and 5 per cent. is paid by the Government to the shareholders, increasing the Company's debt by the same amount.

We instance this affair of the Nicholas Railway as illustrative of our assertion that Russia's weakest point at present is in her financial system. M. de Reutern's blunders are of a serious character, but it may be difficult to make a Russian minister understand that though military greatness may attain its greatest development through imperial impulses, commercial prosperity will find its surest bases in the combined and well-directed efforts of individuals.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

We now know something of the constitution of the Force which is to invade Abyssinia, and bring Theodore, it is to be hoped, to his senses. In the General Orders issued by the Government of Bombay, we find detailed for field service in Abyssinia, the following troops :

Cavalry.

A wing of Dragoon Guards, 4 Regiments Native Cavalry.

Artillery.

5 batteries of European Artillery, 1 company of Native Artillery.

Engineers.

6 companies Sappers and Miners, 1 Pontoon Train.

Infantry.

4 regiments European Infantry, 10 regiments Native Infantry.

We also notice with satisfaction, that a Transport Corps, on a scale and with an organisation hitherto unknown in India, has been established by Sir R. Napier. Besides a Director of Transport, there are to be 14 captains of divisions, and 28 lieutenants. Each division, it is believed, will consist of 2,000 animals, making a total of 28,000 beasts of burthen.

This is a large Force to send against so contemptible an enemy as the Abyssinians promise to be; but the number may have one good effect, viz., to predispose Theodore to release the captives, and thus render a long march into the interior unnecessary. We may surmise that the strength in Artillery, for example, is rather intended for a demonstration on or near the coast than for an actual invasion of Abyssinia. This is an arm of the service which is most unlikely to be called into requisition, except in the form of a Mountain Train. To take five batteries across country would tend at all events to retard the march of a field force. Of the plan of the campaign we are still in the dark, and although we may speculate upon it, we, by no means wish to cavil at anything that has been done, being well aware that the men who have the conduct of the expedition are neophytes neither in Eastern war nor diplomacy. From the very first it appears that an expedition of this magnitude was meditated; any number less than ten or twelve thousand men does not appear to have been recommended by any of the military men, whose opinion was asked by the Government.

They, doubtless, had in mind how rapidly a force dwindles down when it has to supply numerous posts and detachments over a line of country, and further how much better it is to err on the safe side than run the risk of finding it necessary to make requisitions for more troops which could hardly arrive in time to be of use. These may have been some of the considerations which influenced the military authorities in deciding that not less than ten or twelve thousand men should form the expedition. It is absurd to suppose that all the difficulties of feeding and supplying water to so large a body of men and animals did not occur to them, and that preparations to meet these difficulties have not been well-considered and are about to be made. In the matter of transport for example, it is evident from the scale on which the corps has been organised, that with it Sir R. Napier intends to meet one of the great difficulties of the expedition. How far he will be successful in grappling with that difficulty remains to be seen; for the best laid plans are liable to be marred by unforeseen circumstances. The mules may die in great numbers, or they may thrive on the scanty allowance of fodder procurable in the country; all that the commander can do, is to provide for their being looked after, and properly cared for, so far as the resources of the country will admit.

By officering the corps, he takes precautions against overloading,

which is speedy destruction to animal transport. If we examine the statistics of the casualties among the transport animals during the first year of the campaign in Affghanistan, the loss by death appears appalling. It stands thus,

30,000 camels,
3,000 other animals,

in a force of 13,000 men. In this case the camel was, of course, the chief transport animal.

The mortality among baggage camels at all times in India is exceptionally high, compared with that of mules, ponies, or bullocks, but we have always been of opinion that overloading was the grand cause of their breaking down and dying on the road.

Bearing these facts in mind, it will not excite surprise that Sir R. Napier lays great stress upon the efficiency of a transport corps for a campaign in a country where supplies are sure to be scanty. Without an organization like that which has been announced, the destruction of the animals would inevitably follow. Readers who are acquainted with the Duke of Wellington's campaigns in India well remember the Brinjarries, or grain carriers, who were indispensable auxiliaries in every field force. These people are the owners of the pack bullocks carrying the grain, and take great care of them. Some Arab tribes act as carriers, and are the owners of the camels. But when this strong personal interest in the animals does not exist, the strictest supervision by officers is required for their preservation.

The caution with which Colonel Merewether has proceeded in opening communications with the natives at Senafe and on the table-land, lest they should be compromised, indicates the value set upon the conciliation of the first inhabitants of Tigre, with whom we are likely to come in contact. It is indeed *le premier pas qui coute*, for once established in the good opinion of the first few villages, the subsequent intercourse of the Force with the inhabitants will be put on a smooth footing.

The good-will of these people will be of incalculable value, although their resources in grain may not be great; herds and flocks are numerous in some parts of Abyssinia, but then they are easily driven off and kept out of reach by their owners if the latter are hostile or disaffected to the invaders. Already the Shohos, the native tribe on the coast, have familiarized themselves with our Pioneer Force, and have found them such excellent paymasters that they are now said to be 'trying it on' by a strike for higher pay. It is to be hoped that the natives on the highlands will not take a wrinkle from the Sohos, and sell their beeves and sheep at exorbitant prices. With the co-operation of the inhabitants the Force will find that one of the great difficulties of the march—viz., that caused by the passive resistance of the natives—will vanish.

In the event of the Force being detained in Abyssinia longer

than is anticipated, it becomes a matter of the greatest interest to ascertain the character of the climate throughout the year. It so happens that the late Dr. Kirk, of the Bombay Army, who accompanied Sir William Harris to Shoa in 1841, and remained there for eighteen months, has given a most admirable Medical Report on the Kingdom of Shoa in the "Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay," and from this most valuable paper we can form a clear idea of what the climate of Ankobar, the capital of Shoa, is throughout the year. In Dr. Kirk's observations, there is only one thing we regret, and that is the absence of a measurement of the rainfall; but having no pluviometer with him, a register was not kept. He estimates, however, the average annual fall at 100 inches, forming his estimate by a comparison with the rainfall during the Monsoon in India at stations with which he was acquainted.

Local circumstances, however, so greatly affect the rainfall in mountainous countries, that within ten or twelve miles the rainfall will diminish one-half or even two-thirds. For example, on the Mahableshwur Hills the rainfall at Malcolm Peth was 196 inches, while at Paunchgunny, on the same plateau, only a few miles distant, it was 50 inches; and even in the low Island of Bombay the rainfall varies nearly ten inches within a distance of three miles. Even if Dr. Kirk had registered the fall of rain at Ankobar, we could not have accepted it as an approximation to the general fall on the table-land.

Dr. Kirk thus writes of the climate of the elevated table-land of Shoa, which is from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. "The climate of this favoured region is exceedingly fine, possessing a pure and buoyant air; whilst the fierce heat of a tropical sun is tempered by the great elevation of the country. The nights are chilly, and in the colder months, though snow is here unknown, a thin sheet of ice is often found on the more sheltered pools, whilst a white hoar frost frequently greets the eye at daybreak; the thermometer in the shade seldom rising above 70 degs. or 75 degs. during the day. During the warm season the nights still continue cool, although the power of the sun's rays is often oppressively felt on exposure, but the slight shelter of an Abyssinian roof is sufficient to moderate its heat, and afford even at this period, a temperate climate. For a month or two preceding the rainy season, which commences in June, strong easterly winds sweep over the country, their eddies forming whirlwinds, whose lofty columns, laden with dust, fleet swiftly away, bearing off in their course the thatch from the houses, and whatever light articles are caught within their vortex. The rainy season is ushered in with violent storms of thunder and lightning, *apparently attracted* to this region as well by the highly ferru*ginous character of* many of the basaltic rocks, as by its elevation. *The whole country,* before brown and arid, now becomes clothed

with the richest verdure, extensive tracts of cultivation meet the eye in every direction, fields of wheat, barley, and beans give an European character to the vegetation, whilst the luxuriant herbage is fragrant with mint, thyme, and other aromatic plants; but the whole of this extensive tract is singularly destitute of timber, and save a few Kossos invariably marking the site of the scattered villages, a dark clump of funereal junipers surrounding a Christian Church, or a solitary Wyra, scarce a tree is seen for miles around to break the monotony of the view."

Dr. Kirk says, the seasons of the kingdom of Shoa may be divided into:

1st. The rains of the Covenant, commencing on the 21st of June, and continuing through July, August, and September.

2nd. The cold season, October, November, December, January, and half of February.

3rd. The rain of Bounty: the latter half of February, March, and part of April.

4th. The hot season, April, May, and June.

The mean annual temperature is 55 degs., and the greatest range is 28 degs. from the minimum 41 degs. to the maximum 69 degs., the former in December, the latter in May.

Characteristics of the months in Shoa.

January, 1842.—A fine clear pleasant month with a few cloudy days.

February, 1842.—Fine until the 8th, when the weather became unsettled, and cloudy with occasional heavy rains, thunder and heavy lightning, the commencement of the rain of Bounty. From the 15th to 21st, cloudy without rain; 21st, 23rd, and 24th, occasional showers, afterwards cloudy.

March, 1842.—A pleasant month with occasional cloudy days and showers; on the 27th, a heavy rain, at night thunder and lightning.

April, 1842—A dull, cloudy, and rainy month; the rains ceased on the 24th, but were followed by stormy, cold easterly winds.

May 1842—A pleasant month, with occasional cloudy days.

June 1842—A pleasant month, the weather began to cloud over on the 13th, with showers, and the rains of the Covenant set in on the 21st, with thunder, lightning, and heavy rains at night.

July, 1842—Frequent heavy mist in the morning, cloudy with showers during the day, generally heavy rain at night, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Prevailing winds easterly.

August—as July.

September, 1841—The rains continued till the 12th; latterly with heavy storms of thunder and lightning, afterwards cloudy weather with occasional showers, and cold strong northerly winds; in 1842, the rains did not cease till the 28th.

October, 1841—A fine month, with stormy cold northerly winds, in 1842, a dull, cloudy showery month, with cold northerly, and north-easterly winds.

November, 1841—Cloudy with some rain until the 13th, afterwards fine cold weather; in 1842, a dull, misty, showery month.

December, 1841—A cold pleasant month with occasional cloudy days, wind very light; in 1842, a cold, misty, and rainy month.

From Dr. Blanc, one of the captives at Magdala, we obtain confirmation of the fact we have already stated, that the rainfall varies much from local peculiarities, such as the direction or trend of hills near the observer's station. At Magdala the rainfall, according to that officer, is very slight. Both these medical officers state that the climate, although within the tropics, is agreeable, and so cold that fires are needed in the house morning and evening throughout the year. The climate on the Highlands is evidently more suited to the European than the Native troops. Some of the natives of India, however, stand the cold of a tropical locality as well, if not better, than Europeans. Not so the natives of the lower and warmer regions of India.

It is by no means improbable that if the Force be detained during the rainy season in Abyssinia, that stations will be found where they may remain encamped without suffering much from heavy rain. The natives will be able to point out where the most eligible sites are to be met with. It is a very different matter when a Force has to march during the rainy season, for from the higher grounds come down the torrents swollen by the rain which falls on these elevated positions. Every narrow and insignificant looking water-course as it appears in the dry season, then becomes an impassible barrier so long as the rain falls. Troops on the march would be delayed on the banks until the flood ceased.

Turning now to the actual progress of the expedition up to our latest intelligence, we find that Colonel Merewether with the Pioneer Force landed on Zulla on the 4th October and was followed about twenty days afterwards by the 1st Brigade under Colonel Field. This advanced party has been busy preparing for the arrival of the main body, and during the last two months a jetty has been constructed for landing stores, a passable road has been made to the foot of the hills, the passes leading to the highlands have been carefully examined and compared, and the most suitable ones selected, and lastly, the natives along the coast and at the nearest villages on the highlands have been conciliated and made friendly.

Reviewing what has already been accomplished, it is impossible not to acknowledge that the progress of the expedition has been most satisfactory. Impatient critics have said that had General so and so been in command our army would, ere this, have been in the heart of Abyssinia, but it would have been the reverse of wisdom in any General to have thrown a large body of troops with an immense transport corps on such a coast as that of the Red Sea without making those needful preparations for their reception that Sir R. Napier has just completed. The advance into the

interior will be all the more rapid from the first steps being slow. In carrying on war in a country imperfectly known, disappointments are inevitable, and a large margin for contingencies must be allowed. We see already that unforeseen difficulties have started up, which have, however, been successfully overcome. The shallow water for some distance from the shore and the scarcity of drinking water have caused serious inconvenience; and Colonel Merewether has acknowledged how vexed he was to find that none of the lower plateaux about Zulla were suitable for camps for the Artillery and Cavalry, and that there was no ground short of the highlands well supplied with forage and water. Yet he had reckoned on finding the same lower features as at Ailat and Agametta within sixteen miles of Massowah. But if the original plans of the present Commander have, at first, been somewhat disconcerted by this unlooked for contingency, what would have been the effect on the success of the expedition had an impetuous General thrown his Force at once on the coast? The chances are that he would have lost half his transport animals and have crippled the expedition at the very outset. There is a right and a wrong way of doing these things, and the right way has been adopted here, even though there has been a delay of two months in advancing.

The maps we possess of Abyssinia being on a small scale, make it a matter of some difficulty to follow the movements of the Force. At the foot of Annesley bay lies Zulla, a poor village, according to Dr. Beke, on the River Hadas. On the opposite side of the river is Adule or Adulis, formerly a famous emporium of the Greeks. Ancient authors state that this city was two miles from the coast, but owing, as Dr. Beke states, to a gradual uprising of the land the ruins are now about four miles from the seashore. It is to this rise of the land that the flat plain around Zulla, extending for seventeen miles by twelve, owes its origin. No doubt, at a former period, Annesley bay washed the foot of the mountains, and into it was poured the silt and debris brought down by the Hadas, the Kumaylo, and other torrents. It is only, however, now after unusually heavy rains that the water of the Hadas, the largest of these torrents, reaches the sea. The sandy plain lying between its *embouchure* from the mountains and the sea drinks it up. There being a great want of water on the shore at Zulla, the troops were moved to the places where the streams issue from the mountains, and where there was plenty of water. The Third Bombay Light Cavalry encamped at Uddoda or Hododa, a short distance up the valley of the Hadas, and at the entrance of the Tekonda Pass. Tekonda, which gives name to this Pass, is a village high up on the mountains, near which the Hadas has its source. This place, Uddoda, is sixteen miles from the shore at Annesley Bay. Another place which is beginning to be familiar in Kumaylo. It is about twelve miles from the Bay,

and is the entrance to another Pass which leads directly to Senafe —a village about 50 miles from the Bay. These are the Passes by which the British Force is to gain the Highlands of Abyssinia. They lie south of the Taranta Pass, by which Bruce and other travellers have entered and left Abyssinia and they have been found from the reconnoissances made by Colonel Merewether and Phayre, and Major Baigrie to be far easier of ascent than the latter Pass. Already we begin to see how largely our knowledge of the topography and physical geography of this part of the world will be increased by the explorations of the engineer and staff-officers of the Force. The ancient Greeks knew far more of the physical geography of Abyssinia than the European nations at this day; and we now find the Pioneers and Sappers and Miners of the 1st brigade, re-opening an old Greek route into the interior of Africa!

We are now in possession of the fact that the Tekonda and Kumaylo Passes have been chosen for the ascent to the table-land, and that Senafe, a village about 9,000 feet above the sea level, will form the first camping station of the force on reaching the highlands. The valuable information communicated by Dr. Beke to Colonel Merewether, after the visit of the former in 1866 to Zulla, regarding these passes, has led to their examination and ultimate selection as the routes to the highlands. These are, in fact, the routes used by the ancient Greeks, from Adulis (Zulla) to the city of Axum, and are by no means new or unknown. They are passes, or valleys, apparently excavated by the rivers or torrents Haddas and Kumaylo. Commencing probably by a waterfall over one of the mural precipices, facing the East, the torrent cutting its way backwards, has worn itself a long and deep valley or glen, up which a sloping ascent leads to its source. These are the roads by which the expedition is to gain the highlands. The distance from Zulla to Senafe is about 50 miles, and will probably be covered in four marches. It is satisfactory to learn that the ascent is not of that formidable character presented by the Taranta Pass leading to Halai. The Greeks, indeed, appear to have abandoned the latter, for the Senafe route, for Halai (the ancient Coloë) was an old dépôt on the way from Axum to the sea coast. Once at Senafe, the road to Adowa and Axum will present few difficulties to the invaders, for after overcoming so formidable an obstacle, as the ascent of mountains 9,000 feet high, they will take little account of the smaller inequalities of the table-land. It seems pretty clear, however, that the plan of marching by brigades will have to be continued as the Force advances, and for the ascent of the Tekonda and Kumaylo Passes, the Force will probably be broken up into very much smaller bodies from want of space for encamping, and the difficulty of getting water. *The transport of the* baggage and stores up the pass, will be the *toughest part of the* task, barring the Artillery, if the guns are

really to be taken up the mountains. For this operation time will be required.

At many places in the ascent, working parties of men from the Infantry will, doubtless, be required to man the drag-ropes, while the elephants will be found valuable auxiliaries in pushing behind and moving the wheels when they get jammed between stones. For this work an elephant is worth a large body of men. His immense strength is at one time employed pushing the muzzle of a gun; at another time with trunk applied to the tire of the wheel, he chucks it over some rocky obstruction on the hill side. An elephant seems to take as much interest in the progress of the gun as the men at the drag-ropes. Unless the Tekonda Pass is something very different to what we imagine, horse draught will only be available part of the way, and the labour of men and elephants must be used for the remainder; but give the artillery time, and they will take their guns anywhere, even up precipices if required to do so.

Now let us assume that a considerable portion of the field force has reached Senafe, it then becomes a question by what route they are to advance to Debra Tabor and Magdala.

Our own idea is that they will follow Dr. Beke's route by Antalo and Socota to these places, but that a detached portion of the Force will march upon Adowa and occupy it. From Senafe by the Socota route the distance to Magdala will not be much more than 230 miles, but by Adowa, the Lamalmon Pass and Gondar, the distance would be nearly doubled. The latter route besides being so much longer, presents two great obstacles, viz., the deep valley of the Tacazzy and an ascent to Gondar, as difficult, if not more so, than the first ascent to the highlands at Senafe. In 1842 Dr. Beke marched from Debra Tabor *viâ* Socota and Antalo to Adowa. Leaving Debra Tabor on the 14th March he arrived at Adowa on the 20th April. He tells us that the two grand mercantile lines from north to south through Abyssinia are the one by Adowa and Gondar and the one by Antalo, and Socota to Warrahemano, and there is a middle road which is sometimes taken by Baso merchants going to the coast.

The country passed through by Dr. Beke appears to have varied much in aspect. He sometimes passed through a well populated district, and a richly cultivated valley, then through woods of olive trees. Again, we find him in a district where water was very scarce. "At one of the villages on the road, where we stopped to change our guide, the distance that the women had to go to fetch water for domestic purposes was quite appalling." In his next day's march he found a barren, mountainous country, "which is so far from improving, that during a ride of five hours I did not pass a single village, or cross, or come within sight of a brook or spring." Socota, according to Dr. Beke, is a place of considerable size, but is so very straggling, that it is not easy to form a

definite idea on the subject. The length of time occupied in the journey appears to have been greatly owing to the difficulties the traveller encountered in obtaining guides.

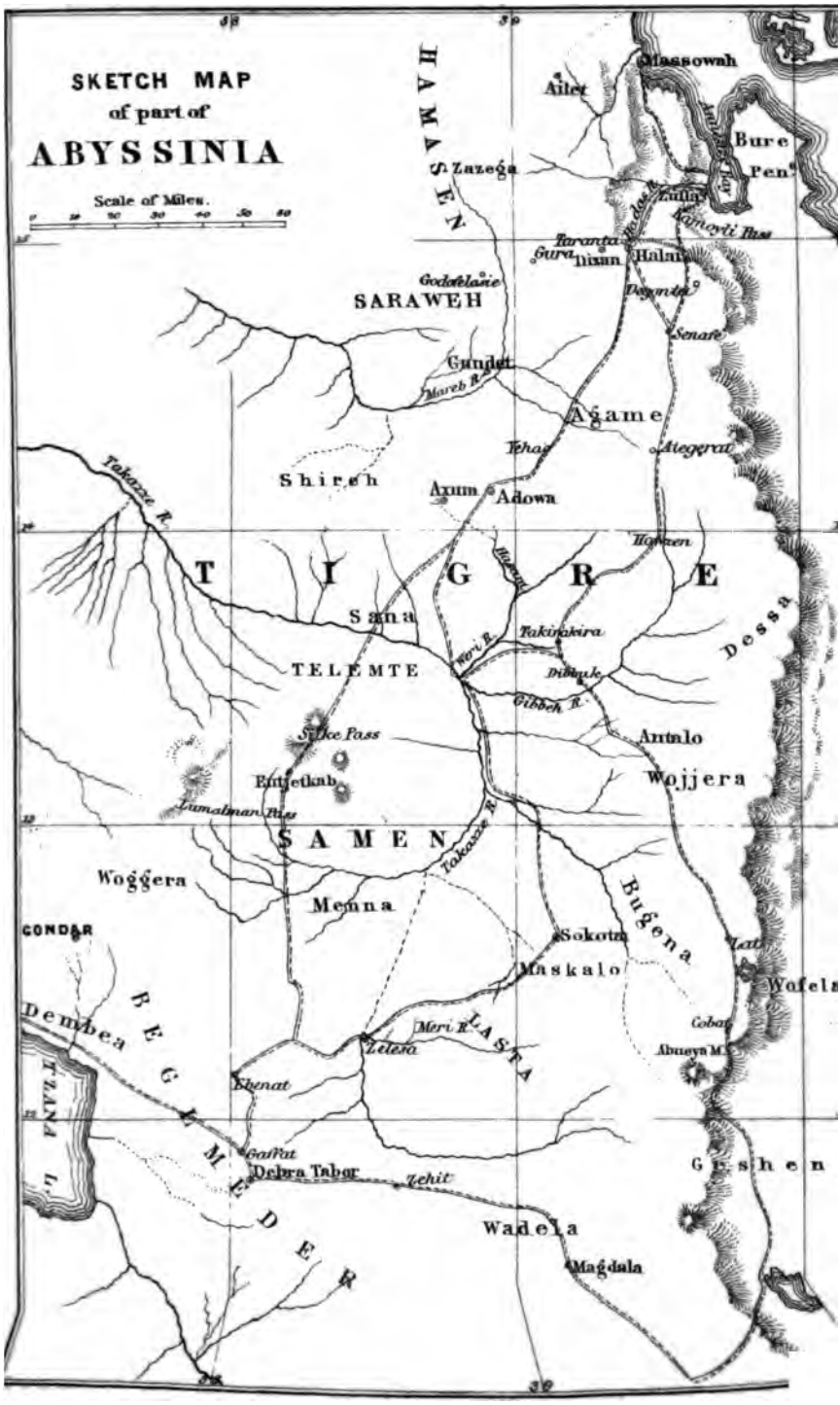
Since the foregoing pages were written we have learnt by telegram that the 1st Brigade have reached Senafe on the table-land "without a hitch." This successful ascent of the mountains by the Kumaylo Pass, coupled with the friendly reception Colonel Merewether and his Forces have met with from the natives of Senafe and the neighbouring chiefs, seems to remove two obstacles which loomed large in the distance. Colonel Merewether's opinions that the march on Magdala might be made in twenty-two days, sanguine as it appeared, may, even now, be realised from Senafe. But it is not likely that after preparing so large a force in order to ensure success ultimately, under any circumstances, Sir R. Napier will sanction a rapid advance until a considerable portion of the army has reached the table-land. In the meantime Colonel Merewether's object will be to assure himself of the friendly spirit of the natives on the line of march, and gradually to move on Antalo or Sokota. From the latter place a flying column, composed of a mountain train battery and rocket detachments, half a regiment of European and half a regiment of native infantry, with 300 dragoons and native cavalry, and all the elephants might be thrown forward to finish the affair by the capture of Magdala. With the supports so close as Sokota there would not be much risk in a movement of this kind, and its success would enable the Force to evacuate the country before the rains. The Sketch Map, by Messrs. Keith Johnston, accompanying this paper, will enable the reader to follow the routes alluded to by Dr. Beke as the two great commercial roads in Abyssinia.

Sir S. Northcote has received the following telegram from the Governor of Bombay, dated December 21:—

"Sir Robert Napier sailed this evening for Annesley Bay in Her Majesty's steamer Octavia."

THE SEVEN WEEKS' WAR.

It has often been objected against military writers that their descriptions of battles are the mere dry bones of a skeleton, conveying no better image of the battle than the skeleton does of the human body. On the ability with which this is done depends their entire value, for they have no other merit. To the military reader who desires nothing but instruction, the ability to describe all the movements on a battle-field in proper order, the bearing which *each has on the other*, and the gradual accumulation of effects *resulting in the culminating* stroke which brings the contest to a


SKETCH MAP
of part of
ABYSSINIA
Scale of Miles.
HAMAMEN
Massowah
Ailet
Bure
Pen.
S. Zazega
Zula
Kaneyti Pass
Taranta
Gura
Hiban
Halai
Godelane
SARAWEH
Senafe
Gundet
Mareb R.
Agame
Tehag
Ategerat
Takazze R.
Shireh
Axum
Adowa
Hawzen
TIGRE
Sana
Takinakira
Dessa
TELEMTE
Wori R.
Dibauk
Gibbeh R.
Sekke Pass
Antalo
Entjetkab
Wojjera
Lumalman Pass
SAMEN
Takazze R.
Woggera
Memna
Bugena
CONDAR
Sokota
Maskalo
Wofela
Dembea
FEGHEMEDER
Meri R.
LASTA
Zeleso
Cobar
Abuneya M.
Ebenat
TSANA L.
Gaffat
Debra Tabor
Zehit
Gaishen
Wadela
Magdala

successful issue, excels every other. Few writers have the ability to do this; fewer still the opportunity of seeing all the movements on a battle-field requisite to enable them to do it; the smoke that hangs over one part of the field, the movements that take place on another while the attention is occupied on a third make it almost impossible for a single observer to describe with perfect accuracy all that passes, and he can only describe the manœuvres of the larger bodies, which are not always those that decide the issue of a battle. To give a perfect picture of what passes on a pitched field it is almost essential to know what is intended on one side, and this knowledge gives the key that makes clear what would otherwise appear obscure. To get this knowledge is the difficulty: probably only three or four officers besides the commanding officer possess it, and these are not likely to reveal what they know without the express sanction of the general, and it is hardly to be expected that a commanding officer would place a weapon in the hands of another which could be used to point out his blunders, or to deprive him of the merit of having pre-arranged movements which have in fact been made spontaneously by subordinate officers, and have had a manifest influence in deciding the victory. In respect to this great advantage of getting special information of what is intended, the correspondents of the *Times* have naturally greater facilities than those of any other newspaper. Every man of education on the continent knows that the *Times* is read everywhere, and that it is from the statements therein that the English nation will form its estimate of the merits of all concerned; but if in this respect foreigners fail to do justice to other English newspapers it can scarcely be imputed to them as a fault. The only reason we have for alluding to this is to show that the author of the Seven Weeks' War had unusually good opportunities of obtaining information from the highest sources, and was not reduced to the necessity of travelling into byeways in search of it, where he would have been liable to have gathered more falsehood than truth. Being attached to the Prussian head-quarters, not merely tolerated as a necessary evil forced upon an unwilling commander by the pressure of public opinion, as was the case in every previous war; with certain exceptions in favour of particular individuals, but honoured as a welcome guest, and in the acknowledged character of a historian of the campaign; he most probably had opportunities of inspecting official returns of all sorts so as to enable him to write a complete narrative of the war he describes, checked by his own observation and abundantly supplied with materials which have been heretofore withheld until long after people have ceased to care a whit about them.

Rarely has any military author been more successful availing himself of his advantages in describing a campaign than Mr. Hozier, whose correspondence originally published in the *Times* has lately been re-published in two volumes, with such additions as

were necessary to render the causes that led to it intelligible to the reader of future times. The manner in which the incidents of the "Seven Weeks' War" are related by him is so clear, and the movements in the field set forth with such precision, that it is not necessary for a man to have had a military education to enable him, with the aid of the maps of the country contained in the work, to understand the reason of the manœuvres of the Prussian army, and why they were crowned with victory.

The causes which led to the war between the two great German Powers are probably so far forgotten that a brief sketch of the principal of them will not be out of place here. As regards Austria, her share in the occupation of Schleswig-Holstein and in the war with Denmark has been a case of sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind; she had nothing to gain by it at all adequate to the cost it involved, and the supposition that it was necessary to prevent Prussia from acquiring an overwhelming influence over the minor and South German Powers was, if not entirely a mistaken one, something very like it. Considering the nature of the interests involved, it seems to us that as much might have been reckoned upon from repulsion as attraction. Austria could have had no difficulty in finding a pretext for refusing to share in the invasion of the Duchies; and if Prussia had acted under those circumstances as she has done, the fear of her ascendancy would have had a greater effect in repelling Bavaria and Saxony, and with still greater reason the minor States, from her, than they would have been attracted towards her by the vigour she had previously displayed in carrying out what was an undoubtedly favourite enterprise among Germans generally, namely, the liberation of the Duchies from Danish control. Austria would, consequently, have stood where it was, and whatever isolation it had incurred from its abstinence from intervention would have been swept away before interested considerations.

Having, however, from the fear of Prussia gaining an ascendancy over the other German Powers been induced to share in the invasion of the Duchies, her interests were so clearly in favour of supporting the policy of those Powers that her co-operation with Prussia in opposing them was imprudent in the highest degree, and could not fail to bring upon her an unpopularity that the subsequent withdrawal of her support from the annexation schemes of Prussia in the Duchies could not obliterate. Even after all these things had passed, the Federal contingent ejected, and Austria had withdrawn, leaving Prussia to work her will in the liberated Duchies, as they were termed with more apparent than real truth, Austria might still have avoided sinking still deeper in the mire by accepting the proposition of Prussia to pay her a compensation for the expenditure incurred in assisting that Power in carrying out its schemes subsequent to the ejectment of the Danes, or, as it has been roughly put, for her share of the plunder. The

refusal of Austria to accept this offer led to the war between the two Powers which has so greatly changed the relations of the German states towards each other. The progress of the events which one after the other brought about this result are narrated with just that amount of detail that English readers will tolerate, who do not and cannot be expected to feel the interest in them which is felt by foreigners who are directly or indirectly affected by them.

In the conduct of the negotiations which preceded the war, Count Bismark displayed an ability and a tenacity of purpose through good and evil reports that gradually won the admiration even of those who denounced the unscrupulousness of his policy. He did not hesitate to avow what his objects were before a blow had been struck. He proposed to the Diet that the German Confederation should be re-modelled; that the central Power should be completed by means of a German Parliament That all restrictions to trade and commerce between the different members of the Confederation should be removed; the organization of a common system for the guardianship of German trade abroad, the foundation of a German navy, an improved establishment of the German land forces, so that their general efficiency might be improved, while the expenses of individual States might be diminished.

The advantages that would flow to the inhabitants of the different States from the sweeping away of all barriers to free intercourse between them were so manifest, that there can hardly be a doubt the obstacles which were kept up against these reforms were upheld by the governing classess, and that the bulk of the populations were in favour of measures which would conduce so much to their prosperity; but before the pressure of public opinion could compel the purblind governments to rule on the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number, the march of events resulted in the war. Provocation on the one side led to provocation on the other. Austria was convinced that Prussia meant war, but the evil of divided councils made itself felt, and though it had this knowledge, the arrangements for entering upon it were still incomplete when Prussia, which had raised its army to nearly half a million within an incredibly short time, or to quote Mr. Hozier's own words, "At the end of fourteen days the 490,000 men who form the strength of this army stood in parade, armed, clothed, equipped with all necessities for a campaign, and fully provided with transport trains, provision and ammunition columns, as well as field hospitals," was in a position to enter on Austrian territory; and if it delayed doing this it was probably from the feeling that greater precautions were needed against an armed intervention of the minor States than had yet been taken.

Meanwhile Italy had been preparing itself for the invasion of *Venetia, with the childish* impatience that the Italian troops have

so often exhibited, like a horse which wastes its strength in champing the bit and leaves little to enable it to endure the race, was only waiting for the intimation from Prussia that all was ready, to seize the reward they felt confident of reaping at small cost. Austria which had formed its own, and, as it proved, a juster estimate of the value of the Italian army, took advantage of the avowed object for what that army was collected to levy a heavy contribution on the unfortunate Venetians, who were thus plundered by the foe who were so soon to depart, and have had still more ample reason to regret their connexion with the friends who succeeded them.

Of course all is not lost that is spent in war; in other words money expended in gunpowder and dispersed in smoke is not an absolute waste like that of sinking a cargo of wheat to the bottom of the sea. Still it is impossible not to regret that such large sums of money should be expended in the destruction of life and causing so much physical and mental suffering. The cost of the war to Prussia alone according to the Government statement, which is not likely to be in excess of the truth, was 88,000,000 thalers, made up as follows:

Mobilization of eleven *corps d'armée* of 42,000 each, 25,500,000 thalers. Current expenditure of the war till the end of August 33,800,000 thalers. De-mobilization of the troops, 1,700,000 thalers. Renewing the arms and clothing in the depôts after the war 27,000,000 thalers. Add to this the cost of keeping the army on a war footing to the end of 1866 20,000,000 thalers, and we have a total of 110,000,000 thalers as the direct cost of the war. But besides the money expended under the above heads, there was a large sum required for the payment of liabilities incurred. This outlay was in part recovered from the defeated States, the amount levied on them being estimated at about 45,000,000 thalers.

The strict discipline maintained in the Prussian Army, together with the feeling common among the men that the people of the States through which they marched were friendly to them, even when their rulers had on foot an army to resist their advance, caused them to respect the villagers; so that in fact the people benefitted by their presence, in consequence of the purchases they made; an unusually large proportion of the men being well-supplied with money. What picture of the progress of an invading army into a state at war with them could be more beautifully described than this. "In most of the villages and hamlets of Saxony, certainly in all those which lay on roads leading to the frontier, Prussian soldiers were billetted; cavalry and artillery horses filled the farmsteadings of the border farmers, and field guns and artillery carriages were packed on many a village green. But the Saxons had no complaints to make, and as far as could be judged from appearances, seemed highly to approve the occupation of their country by the Prussian soldiery. The

Saxon peasantry and the soldiers were on the most friendly terms, and a stranger who did not know the Prussian uniform, in passing through the villages, would have supposed that the troops were quartered among the people of their own country. As soon as the Prussian van-guards crossed the frontier, Prince Frederick Charles issued a most stringent order in which he insisted on the troops showing every respect for private property, and for the comfort of the inhabitants. This order was most strictly observed by both officers and men. The kind-hearted soldiers brought with them none of those horrors that too often follows in the train of an army which occupies a strange country. On the contrary, had it not been for the swords and bayonets which glittered in the sun along every road, the scene was one of perfect peace. In some places the men were helping the peasantry to carry the hay harvest, in others they might be seen working in the cottage gardens, and nearly always were spending money in the village shops; the bare-legged country urchins got taken up for rides on the cavalry or artillery horses as they went to be watered, or were invited, half afraid, to peep into the muzzle of a rifled gun; only when with the contempt bred by familiarity some too venturous youngsters tried to introdnce a handful of cornflowers into the mouth of a piece of ordnance, was he warned off the precints of the battery by the reluctant sentry."

This description of the conduct of the Prussian army, though related by a writer friendly to the Prussian nation, we have every reason to believe a truthful one, and drawn from his own observation. We are aware that charges have been made of robberies and exactions perpetrated in Bohemia, but though our acquaintance with the statements made in foreign newspapers was rather extensive, we cannot call to mind that evidence of a reliable character has ever been adduced in support of them. It must be remembered that if a few cases of robbery were committed by men in Prussian uniform, it by no means follows that the wearers were really Prussian soldiers. Thieves are to be found in all countries, and there could have been no difficulty in vagabonds of this kind getting possession of uniforms after the first action, and they would naturally take advantage of such a favourable opportunity of carrying on their occupation. Therefore isolated cases of robbery may well have been perpetrated by men wearing the Prussian uniform, who hung about the skirts of the army; but we do not believe that these were numerous, or were all committed by Prussians. In fact, now that the war is over, and ample time has been given to bring forward all the charges that could be made and substantiated against the conduct of the Prussian Army, the assertion that a better-conducted army never traversed a country cannot be disproved. This, however, is a matter in which we are not very deeply concerned; what interests us *chiefly is the behaviour* of the army from a purely military

point of view, and we shall now proceed to consider it under this aspect.

It is fortunate that on this point we have the testimony of an eye-witness, so impartial as Mr. Hozier appears to be, judging from the statements contained in the book itself.

The rapidity with which the Prussian army was placed on a war footing may be due to the excellence of the system, but the fact that the supplies of all kinds required were ready to hand goes far to prove that the policy pursued by Prussia had been determined upon long before, and the probability of a war arising out of it foreseen. But the accumulation of supplies would not have enabled the army to move from victory to victory with the rapidity which distinguished it, though the want of them would have prevented it. Everything appears to have been planned beforehand; there were electric batteries in store, long coils of wire, and every requisite for laying down the most complete system of field telegraphs ever seen; beside numerous smaller matters which, though they appear insignificant in themselves, contribute so largely to the successful conduct of a campaign. No doubt much of this material was got together just previous to the outbreak of hostilities, and the consideration of what would or might be wanted, must have cost the organizers of the war many a sleepless night; indeed, it is only a few days since that we were informed by an excellent authority that during nearly four months previous to the declaration of war, General Von Roon hardly knew what it was to lie in bed; and something very similar might no doubt be said of General Von Moltke; indeed, the serious nervous affections which Count Bismark and the two generals just named have undergone, are a proof of how incessantly they must have laboured.

In the wars that have been waged within the last few years on the continent, the armies have been spared a large part of the drudgery and suffering arising from long marches to and fro, and the miseries of camping under canvas to which armies were subjected during the Peninsular wars, in which we took so large a share. Railways have made a vast difference in these respects, and have been more especially useful in aiding the transmission of supplies of food and ammunition. During the brief war under consideration, the Prussian soldiers had their meals almost as regularly, and with as much comfort as if they had been living in barracks. Nevertheless, there were some long marches made, and the men had to undergo much fatigue, and in these the Prussians exhibited an amount of endurance which proved their strength to be equal to their courage.

The opinion held by the generality of military men was so much in favour of the Austrian army, that, unless greatly overmatched, it was assumed that it would be victorious. Events soon proved that this was a mistaken idea; the Prussians have by their conduct in the field, as well in pitched battles as in skir-

mishing, shown that they are not in bravery, skill, or in any respect inferior to any troops whatever; while as marksmen, they were superior to the Austrian army taken altogether, and very possibly they are to any other army from the care taken in training them, every man being taught theoretically as well as practically how to regulate his firing, and further to rouse his energies and stimulate his zeal the position of every ball he fires is recorded on the card given to him at the commencement of his training, and we can well believe that a man taken at random from the ranks would be able to perform the feat we have heard related of one of them; who, on a waggish Austrian soldier posted on a hill at a distance, where he thought it impossible to be hit, stooping down and looking at the enemy from between his legs, raised his rifle and delivered his fire so truly that the unfortunate Austrian was seen to perform an involuntary summersault, but was not seen to rise again.

It has been a disputed point during, and since the war, how far the Prussian successes were due to the superiority of the needle-gun over the muzzle-loader. The friends of the Prussians, and the Prussians themselves very naturally maintain that overmuch credit has been assigned to their breech-loaders, whereas the Austrian soldiers just as naturally assert that they were beaten by the needle-gun. The accounts they give of the performance of the rifle, are, however, sufficient to show that accuracy of fire must have had as much to do with the havoc it made among them as the greater rapidity with which it could be discharged. The Austrians speak of the effects of the fire as terrible. Whenever a body of them came within range, the Prussian bullets poured among them as thickly as hailstones during a storm, they pattered on their rifles so fast that they were bewildered by the noise, as well as by the disasters caused. This we can readily believe. When three ranks of men, all of them possessing great proficiency as marksmen, are ranged with the foremost kneeling, the second stooping, and the third standing upright, deliver their fire with the calmness arising from the consciousness of their skill, and the superior quality of their weapons over those of their antagonists, the result cannot fail to be most destructive. It is, of course, impossible to assign the exact degree of merit due to the needle-gun in deciding the contest when the opposing armies were brought into collision, as it also is in the skill with which the respective armies were manœuvred on the field. Of the superior strategy of the Prussian commanders, English officers who had followed their movements with no friendly eye, formed a decided opinion very early in the brief campaign. This was not in the case of the army combatting against the Austrians only, but applies equally to the actions against the Federal troops, who were defeated in every encounter and by inferior numbers.

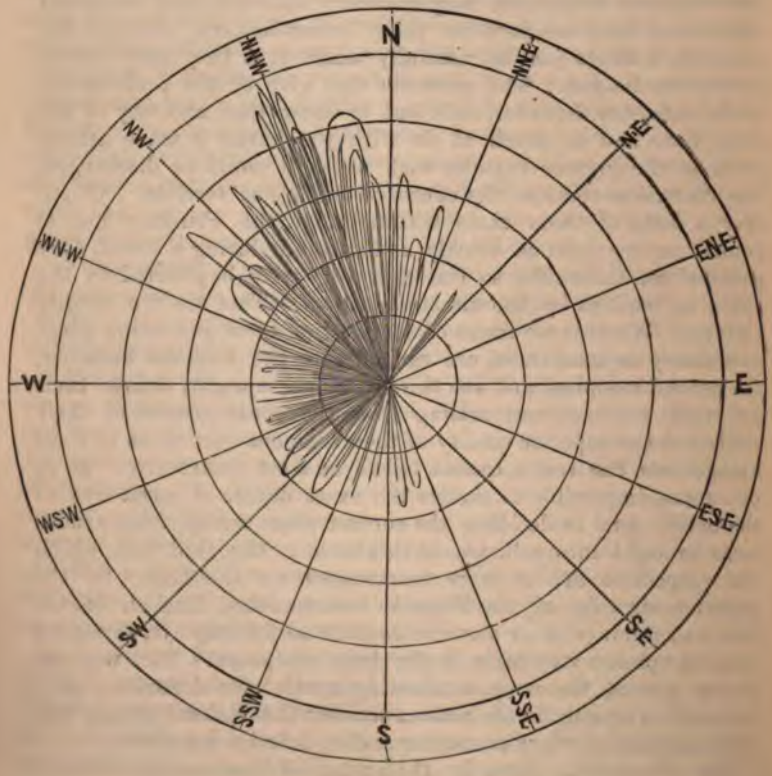
The descriptions given by the author of the various arrange-

ments for obtaining information during the campaign, seems to show that the Prussian authorities did not fail to profit by the lesson taught by the war in the Duchies, as well as by that waged in America, and we have since been told that many little difficulties in the working of the arrangements have been duly recorded for amendment.

We have not space to say more concerning the book, which contains much that is interesting, to which we have not been able to allude, and with a strong recommendation to all those who have not read it to do so, we close our review of one of the best written military narratives we have met with in the course of our reading.

WIND CHART.

From 9 A.M. on the 1st of December to 9 A.M on the 2nd. In lbs. pressure on the square foot.



Report of the Weather in London, commencing 23rd of November, and ending December 22nd inclusive.

The month of November was very remarkable for its dry weather and very high atmospheric pressure. We have not had such a dry month for ten years. The 24th and 25th were very foggy during the early part of the morning, calm and cold. The 27th was very fine, and cold during the night. The 28th and 29th were also very cold and foggy during the morning, with sharp frost during the night. Heavy rain on the 30th from 3 P.M. up to 6 P.M., heavy rain again during the night, with strong wind; very close.

The month of December commenced with a very unsteady atmospheric pressure, and low temperature up to the 11th. The 1st we were visited with heavy rain all day, with gusts of wind from S. SSW., SW. and WSW. An almost unprecedented decrease in the atmospheric pressure took place during the day. At 9 A.M. on the 30th the barometer stood at 30.07 in.; at 7 P.M. 29.69 in.; at 9 A.M. on the 1st 29.32 in.; at 10 25 A.M. 29.28 in; at 1 P.M. 29.13 in.; at 3 P.M. 28.98 in.; at 4 P.M. 28.92 in.; at 5 P.M. 28.86 in.; at 6 P.M. 28.82 in.; at 7 P.M. 28.86 in.; at 11 P.M. 29.08 in.; and at 9 A.M on the 2nd 29.62 in. (barometer corrected and reduced to mean sea level) a decrease of .50 in nine hours, and increase also of .80 in nine hours. The atmospheric pressure has never been so low since the 8th of January of this year when the barometer stood at 28.71 in.

Severe gale during the night from NNW., and NW., with rain and snow, followed by a severe frost. The storm was at its greatest force between 1 A.M. and 2·30 A.M., 20 lbs. pressure being registered on the square foot. The maximum temperature (in the shade) during the day was 55 degrees, and the minimum temperature during the night 25 degrees, a difference of 30 degrees in a few hours. The wind chart will show how the wind veered round during the twenty-four hours. The instrument represents 1 lb. pressure on the square foot, each circle is 4 lbs. pressure.

The 2nd was very fine during the early part of the morning up to 11·30 A.M.; from 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M heavy snow storm; strong and very cold wind all day and during the night, with sharp frost. The 3rd was also very cold, with strong wind at times, and little snow up to 9.10 A.M. Afternoon snow and sleet. The 4th was foggy and calm. The 6th and 7th very cold, with strong wind during the night of the 6th and during the morning of the 7th up to 2·30 P.M., with occasional snow storms. Wind NNE., N., and NNW., hard frost during the night. On the 8th we were visited again with a heavy fall of snow from 1·30 P.M., very foggy and calm; sharp frost during the night. *The 9th* very fine and cold. The 12th and 13th

were also fine, with slight fog in the morning, strong wind at times on the 12th. The 14th and 15th were very wet and close, with strong wind during the night of the 14th. Very high wind again on the 16th from 6 P.M., and on the morning of the 17th up to 1·50 P.M The wind travelled at the rate of twenty-two miles the hour, between 9 A.M. and 11 A.M Very fine on the 18th, with hard frost during night, and also on the 19th.

There were fourteen nights upon which frost was registered. There was a very great prevalence of transitions to polar winds during the month. The greatest force of wind during the twenty-four hours was on the 1st from NNW., 20 lbs. pressure on the square foot being registered.

The greatest height of the barometer occurred on the 24th, it reading on that day, at 8 A.M., 30·66 inches (barometer corrected and reduced to mean sea level). The lowest was on the 1st at 6 P.M., when it stood at 28·82 inches (corrected and reduced). The mean atmospheric pressure was 30·03 inches (corrected and reduced) it being .05 in excess of the corresponding month of last year.

The greatest heat in the shade was on the 1st, 55 degrees being registered on that date. The greatest degree of cold occurred on the 10th, when the thermometer was at 21 degrees. The greatest diurnal range was on the 10th, the maximum temperature being 44 degrees, and the minimum 21 degrees. The mean temperature was 38 degrees, 7 degrees below the mean of the corresponding month of last year. The mean temperature of the dew-point (taken from two diurnal observations) was 36.7 degrees, a little above the mean of the corresponding month of last year. Assuming saturations at 100, as deducted from Mr. Glaisher's tables, third edition, the mean degree of humidity (also taken from two diurnal observations) was 91 degrees, only 1 degree below the mean of the same month of last year.

The greatest fall of rain occurred on the 30th, on which day 0.62 inches was registered. The rainfall which extended over sixteen days was 2.38 inches. The greatest accumulated force of wind was from NNW., 89¼ lbs. on the square foot. The polar winds were equal to a force of 123¾ lbs. on the square foot. The transitions to polar winds were equal to 197½ lbs. The equatorial winds were equal to 184½ lbs, and the trausition to equatorial 3½ lbs.

The amount of horizontal movement of the air, shown by Robinson's cup anemometer, during the past month, was 4,414 miles, at the rate of 147 miles in the twenty-four hours, equal to a continued pressure of 2¾ oz. on the square foot.

N.B.—All these observations are taken from standard instruments, and have been verified at the Greenwich Observatory.

H. E. S., F.M.S.

MEMOIR OF HERR VON DREYSE.

The death of a man who has played so important a part in the history of nations as Herr Von Dreyse will cause a brief memoir of him to be read with interest. Nicholas Von Dreyse was a royal Prussian privy counsellor and commissioner. He was the possessor of the rifle gun factory, at Sommerda near Erfurt. The King of Prussia honored him in various ways, and lately conferred upon him the title of nobility. John Nicholas von Dreyse was born at Sommerda on 22nd November, 1787. Christian Dreyse, his father, the master locksmith and a respected citizen of that town, and his mother brought him up, with great care as regards the moral discipline to which he was subjected. After having worked in his father's shop for some years, he proceeded to Altenburg in 1806, thence to Dresden and to Paris in 1809, where he sought out the best workshops, so that he might turn to account the special calling of his art, wishing also to extend his scientific knowledge and to perfect himself in languages and drawing. He found occupation in several large machine works, among others in the gun factory of Colonel Palily, a German officer who was commissioned by Napoleon I. to invent a breech-loading rifle; also in several celebrated coach-factories.

After having perfected himself in all the branches of his art, he returned to Sommerda, in 1814, where he occupied himself for some time in improving his father's lock manufactories and in constructing various kinds of models for machinery. He married Miss Dorothy Ramann of Sommerda, in 1821, and shortly after entered into partnership with Mr. Kronbiegel of Erfurt, a merchant and button manufacturer, with whom he established a factory for hardware prepared by the "cold process" at Sommerda under the firm of Dreyse and Kronbiegel. About this time experiments were being made to convert the flint gun into a percussion arm. Von Dreyse, assisted by Burckart, a rifle gun maker of Weimer, and Baudrius and Kahley's, apothecaries of Sommerda, produced some ignition materials for the production of percussion caps, for which a patent was granted in 1824 to the firm Dreyse and Collenbosch. Von Dreyse devoted the following years in attempting to cause the process of ignition, which had always taken place outside the rifle, within it. He thought the needle the most fitting instrument for causing ignition within the rifle, and therefore endeavoured to make it answer his purpose.

He succeeded; and in 1828 produced the first muzzle-loading needle gun, and a patent to apply to the whole of Prussia for the construction of this gun was granted him for the space of eight years. By many experiments Von Dreyse improved his gun, and found a patron in the Adjutant-General of Frederick

William III. By his influence, he obtained a contract for the supply of so called grape and cylinder guns. When these were tried by military commission at Erfurt and other places, many evils showed themselves, and the inconvenience of the ramrod which was dispensed with in the needle-gun, suggested to Dreyse the idea of forming a needle-gun, in which the ramrod might be dispensed with ; in 1836 he produced the first needle-gun for Infantry. After some improvements and alterations, Von Dreyse received an order from the Prussian War office, for several hundred of such rifles which were tried in 1839 and 1840.

As this gun excelled all others, the King, Frederick William III ordered that the fusileer battalions should be armed with it, and that Von Dreyse should be provided with means to erect a manufactory for producing the needle-gun more rapidly. In 1841 Dreyse produced about 300,000 needle-guns and their cartridges for Prussia. Besides Prussia, many of the German states were armed with the needle-gun. Dreyse continually made improvements in his needle-gun, and produced those leaden missiles which became so celebrated in the Schleswig-Holstein war, and with the production of the explosive missiles ; and lastly with the construction of his breech-loading ordnance.

He worked steadily on among the honours and riches heaped upon him, and continually presented his country with new inventions, some of which promise to add even greater lustre to his name. The grenade rifle is the most important and is shortly to be given to some fusileer regiments. Its physical and moral effect upon the enemy is anticipated to exceed everything hitherto achieved in this line. The ball weighs 88 grammes, is 53 millimetres long, hollow, and filled with a charge of powder weighing two and a half grammes. On striking it is said to explode with the greatest certainty and dispersing its fragments for 3 feet in all directions, and to do as much damage as three or four ordinary balls and create as much dismay as would a dozen. He has also contrived to weaken their bound, which must of necessity be strong in so heavy a weapon.

He died on the ninth of December last in the eightieth year of his age.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, Dec. 23.

The debates in the Assembly have established the fact that the action of the Government in the Papal States meets with almost unanimous approval. A very few members who may have been influenced by other considerations than a desire to see Rome in the possession of Italy, voted against the policy of the Emperor, but nothing can be more decisive of the feeling of the Legislature

than the manner in which M. Rouher's emphatic declaration, that Italy should never go to Rome, was received. If this announcement had been made some time before Garibaldi invaded the Papal States, many lives, much suffering, and much money would have been saved, because no members of the Italian government would have dared to encourage Garibaldi in the expectation that he would be supported by the Italian army, and without that expectation it would be absurd to suppose he would have entered on such a hopeless enterprise.

The new scheme for the reorganization of the French army fixes the term of service at nine years. After five years of active service, in time of peace, the soldiers will be liberated and form part of the reserve. Those who escape the conscription, will have to form part of the national guard mobile. There is this difference between the new and the old scheme, with respect to the number of the effective force, that under the new one the Chamber will have the settlement of it. That which is generally regarded as the most important modification of the amended scheme, made by the commission, is the alteration in the period during which the soldier may marry. The former proposition was, that marriage should not be allowed until the two last years of service, that is to say, after five years of active service and two years service in the reserve. The Commission proposes to reduce this period by one year, so that the men will be at liberty to marry after serving five years in the regular army, and one year in the reserve. The Government has offered to split the difference, and will permit marriage on the completion of a total service of six and a-half years, but the Commission refused to accept this concession; consequently it rests with the Chamber to decide the matter. Some minor modifications have been introduced by the Commission, but these are the most essential points of the new scheme. In confirmation of what has been said so often in the *Magazine*, respecting the unpopularity of military service in France, the following is the substance of an article in the *Journal des Débats*, on the subject of the reorganization scheme. "The scheme is not favourably regarded by the nation, and there are good reasons why it should not be. In the first place it is at bottom an impost, and it is well known that no impost, whether justifiable or not, can be popular, and what impost can be harder to bear than one which presses on the lives and liberties of the citizens. In the second place, Frenchmen are not so fond of war as certain persons maintain. We don't mean to say that they do not make excellent soldiers, the proof of the contrary is to be found in every page of French history; what we say is, that the hard discipline of the soldier's life is far from being in accordance with the national temperament. In saying this, we do not wish to wound anybody's feelings, nor to detract from the merits of the French race. In fact, if we take into consideration the condi-

tions of the existence of modern society, the new ideas which tend to the substitution of moral for brute force, the development of commerce between different countries which make their interests identical, the military spirit, in the strictest sense of the word, is an anachronism, and if it really existed, it would be a sign of decadence. We shall not be suspected of a want of patriotism, therefore, if we say that our nation does not like war."

The semi-official journals and others are disputing whether the proposal to hold a Conference of the great Powers of Europe will come to anything or not. The *Constitutionnel,* which is always well-informed on Government matters, whatever it may choose to say concerning them, replies to those journals which affirm that M. Rouher's declaration has utterly destroyed the last hope that a conference will be held, that the probabilities of the conference taking place have in no way been altered by that declaration. This assertion may very well be accepted without dispute, seeing that there was little probability previously of the conference taking place, that it can hardly be rendered more so by the chief matter it would have to discuss being already disposed of by that minister's announcement. The Emperor probably foresaw that his proposal would not be accepted, and hence his open and unreserved declaration that under no circumstances would France suffer Italy to annex the Papal States. If, as the French Minister stated, the French troops will remain at Civita Vecchia until the conference takes place, their occupation is likely to be a prolonged one, though the French troops have been withdrawn from Rome, and General de Failly and his staff have followed them to Civita Vecchia; but it is well known that the Papal Government is making changes in various matters in accordance with French advice, and that it has the assistance of France in strengthening its defensive resources against a repetition of the aggression to which the States have been recently subjected.

As a matter of course, the journals have a great deal to say about the action of the English Government in the matter of the Fenians; generally their criticisms are favourable, the amount of liberty conceded to the action of those misguided individuals being so much greater than would be granted in any foreign state, that they cannot attack our Government on that score. Some of them, however, point out the different manner in which most Englishmen regard what takes place in their own country, and their judgment of what takes place in others, and advise them to take the beam out of their own eyes before they complaim of the mote in the eyes of foreigners. They allude particularly to Rome, where the attempt of a few conspirators to blow up barracks, which, if it had been as effectual as they wished, would probably have inflicted grievous injury on unoffending persons, including women and children, and compare this with the outrage at the Clerkenwell prison; and ask why they regard one attempt with so much

leniency, and the other with so much indignation, and exhort us to bear in mind that the Papal Government has precisely as much justification for taking measures to preserve tranquillity in Rome as their own Government for doing the same thing in London. We should find it very difficult to reply to some of their arguments on this subject.

An experiment was made two or three days ago at Portsmouth to ascertain the effects that wonld be produced on a steam launch by firing a sumberged torpedo, containing a charge of 100lb. of gundowder, when suspended from the end of a spar projecting over the bows of the launch, and supposed to be in contact with the bottom of an enemy's vessel or a marine obstruction of any kind. The torpedo was fired by one of the Excellent's boat batteries, the construction and manipulation of which is now taught to all seamen gunners passing through the ship as part of their ordinary drill. The spar, with the torpedo attached to its outer end, was slung and fitted with a running rope fall in the same manner as was applied, or nearly so, in the first experiment of the kind when the captain of the Excellent's gig was converted into a temporary but very formidable torpedo boat. The experiment proved eminently successful. The torpedo was exploded at the desired moment, throwing up an immense mushroom-shaped column of water, while the only effects felt by the steam launch from the explosion was the taking in of a quantity of water over the bows. What effect would have been produced on a vessel that happened to be above it can only be imagined, but if we may judge from the several vessels destroyed by these means there can no longer be a doubt that torpedoes will henceforth be a recognised engine of war, and avaible for offensive as well as defensive purposes. Similar experiments have been made at Brest, but in a way which is more useful though more expensive. An old 100 gun ship which had been cut down was moored in a suitable spot, and four torpedoes ranged about it, which were to be exploded from the shore by means of an electric battery. The torpedo is described as a French invention and so powerful that it acts effectually at a distance of ten or a dozen yards. In this experiment the torpedoes were placed about that distance from the hull, and about half that distance below water, or in other words just below the level of the keel. Three of the torpedoes exploded, but the fourth was a failure. As in the Portsmouth experiment immense columns of water were forced into the air, and the vessel was so damaged that it must have sunk in a few minutes if it had not been run aground. Occasionally a torpedo makes more noise than it does work; one of them exploded in the hands of a man while some experiments were being made with it, and though the inhabitants of Toulon were greatly terrified by the explosion, the result it produced was to *slightly wound six* men.

A lighted match thrust into a hive of bees would hardly produce a greater sensation there than has been produced in Paris by the statement sent from Berlin, and repeated by Count Kerveguen in the French Assembly, that Prussia had expended several hundred thousands of thalers in bribing French journalists. The proprietors of the newspapers against which the charge has been made have denied it with indignation, but it is not the less believed in Prussia.

There is no political news of importance from Prussia. The Liberals in the Prussian Parliament oppose the government propositions, but Count Bismark, though he has dropped the arrogant tone he employed towards the opposition previous to the war is not the man to do more than to make some slight concessions and will probably carry his point in some way or other. The progress of German unity is checked by the disputes between the able statesman and the representatives of the other German Powers in the Federal parliament.

Matters are running much more smoothly in Austria than has been the case within the memory of the present generation, not to go further back. Hungary has always been the weakness of Austria, and now that the terms of mutual agreement have been settled between them, the agitation in the minor provinces has been quelled from the feeling that any opposition to the will of the government would be quite useless; and from the enlightened system of internal rule adopted, whereby the manufacturing, agricultural, and other resources of the empire will be developed, there is a reasonable prospect that the time is not far distant when the financial condition of the empire will be as flourishing as that of England; provided that it does not enter into the war which some regard as likely to take place at no distant date, but of which we can see no present prospect.

The sales of the Church property in Italy if they continue to yield similar results to those which have already taken place will be more beneficial to the government than was anticipated, provided the money is well employed. The excess of receipts over the estimates amounts to from 30 to 40 per cent. and this is not limited to land in the vicinity of large towns; for example, at Monza, in Lombardy, ten out of eleven lots put up for sale were disposed of, The sum these ten lots were expected to realise was 65,495 francs, at the end of the sales it was found they had yielded a total of 86,212. At Milan thirteen lots which were expected to fetch 131,746 francs, realised 166,146 francs.

It is so long since Italy began to make herself, as the phrase goes, that it might have been reasonably expected that she would have completed the operation before this time. But the Italians are not as other men are; they talk well enough, use fine phrases, and are never weary of talking, but when deeds are required the greater part of them fall back, lose all energy, and leave to anybody

who chooses to undertake it the attempt to reduce the expenditure and develope the resources of the country. The Assembly has now been sitting long enough to have discussed and settled the estimates, but, instead of doing that, they have wasted their time in futile, worse than futile discussion on the September Convention. That they should be indignant with France on account of Rouher's somewhat arrogant declaration is perfectly natural, but having once expressed their indignation, which they might have done by a direct or indirect vote, and then have dismissed the subject, and entered upon the consideration of the necessary method to be adopted to remove some of the evils under which their country is groaning, they have spent their time in wrangling about who among their statesmen is most under the influence of France; as if every man among them who has any understanding at all were not aware that, however violently he may express his indignation against France, if he himself were in the responsible position of the many members of the Assembly who have formed part of the present or past Ministries he must do as they have done whether he approved it or not.

It would probably have been well for Italy if those who wished to see the various parts of which it was composed into one united whole, had, after the accomplishment of their desire, refrained from making excuses for the shortcomings which the Italians have exhibited subsequently. What the latter wanted to stimulate them into exertion to make the kingdom prosperous was scourging; they might have been excited to efforts to do well if they had been told that they were doing ill, but when their newspapers quoted extracts from foreign journals every day attributing everything they did that was vicious to the long course of misgovernment to which they had been subjected, they showed their readiness to shelter themselves under this plea, and to continue in the evil courses which they must abandon if the kingdom is ever to become what its true friends wish it to be, or even if it is not to fall into the former condition of Spain; which indeed is not so likely as that it will set itself up as a republic.

The Roman Committee of insurrection have published their version, of what passed in the late abortive attempt to upset their government, and a very exaggerated account it is. The first point of view in which to regard it, is as an attempt on the part of a few individuals to justify themselves in the eyes of the leaders of the invaders for having, by the false information they gave of the feeling of the people, induced them to peril their lives in an undertaking, in which they had neither the assistance nor the sympathy of the people they professed to be anxious to liberate. The efforts of the little gang of plotters in Rome would be ludicrous if they had not been attended with barbarities which could not by any possibility aid their cause, and which they ever now speak of with exultation, as if the slaughter, or it may not

justly be termed murder, of an unoffending sentry was a laudable action and deserving of admiration. The blowing up of a part of the barracks occupied by the Zouaves, would have no effect in promoting their object, and if it had been as successful as they desired it should, it must have been most disastrous to the inhabitants round about, and the statement made by the Committee that it "produced a deep impression on the city," is much more likely to be true than the additional information, that it struck terror into the troops. As in the case of the Fenians in the United States, the conspirators appear to be divided into two factions, one led by a so-called National Committee, and the other by a Committee of Insurrection. The latter charges the ridiculous failure of the attempt to get up a rising in Rome on the conduct of the former, who they say prevented nearly two thousand men, who had promised their services, from keeping their promise by issuing an order to them to remain in their houses, an order they had the good sense to obey, though, as the Insurrectionary Committee say of it.

"In whose name and for what reason is not known, but it is a fact that on the 22nd, at 10 a.m., those agents received the necessary sums to supply their men, and that at 4 p.m., three hours before the time fixed for action, without advising or consulting those who had the direction of the movement, and were answerable for it, a counter-order was given. Under the blow of so many reverses, and agitated by the suspicion that treachery was in our ranks, it would not have been surprising if, after the unfortunate day of the 22nd, we had abandoned all thoughts of resistance. But those patriots who had escaped imprisonment came to us on the morning of the 23rd, and said, 'We must continue at any cost.' If a protest sealed with blood was alone needed to render the policy of the Italian Government propitious to us, and that of France less adverse, we were ready to go on, albeit with the scantiest means. It was scarcely dusk on the 23rd when at San Lorenzo e Damaso a company of Antibians, which escorted a party of Roman and Garibaldian prisoners, was attacked by the people, partly disarmed, and compelled to abandon its captives. At the same time many patrols were assailed with Orsini shells in various parts of the city. At the Sora barracks the soldiers were in a state of tumult, believing the building to be mined; they fired on the unarmed people in the neighbourhood, and killed several, including a woman. The agitation of the city increased, the police made wholesale arrests, the gates were barricaded and defended with artillery, the bridges over the Tiber mined, the posts doubled, foot and horse patrols were in continual movement day and night, all the strategical positions were occupied by strong columns of troops, circulation was difficult by day, most dangerous at night, the streets were deserted after dark. It was, in fact, the state of siege, insidious, masked, unproclaimed, more

dangerous and terrible than any other. Meanwhile the Papal Government trumpeted forth to credulous Europe that Rome was tranquil and its Government safe."

It does not appear that the government was altogether wrong in trumpeting forth this assertion. It does not seem to have entered the minds of these men, that throwing grenades from the shelter of houses at little parties of police, with the object of mangling a few of them, were nothing less than cowardly attempts at assassination, with the additional aggravation that the explosions were quite as likely to kill or wound passengers in the streets as the soldiers; on the contrary, they applaud the perpetrators of these atrocities, and speak of stabbing isolated gendarmes, Zouaves, and Antibians as acts of heroism.

Volunteers in support of the Papal Army are coming in from all countries almost, and there would be little or no difficulty in raising it to any number; but there must be a limit to the number received unless they are prepared to maintain themselves, or the funds that are provided from foreign sources, as the revenues of the Pope are totally inadequate, and every attempt to increase them by putting on fresh taxes would be of little use, the population of the States being so small that the yield would be trifling, and the misery and discontent occasioned by it great. It may be assumed therefore that the Volunteers who have lately come to Rome will shortly be dismissed, and those who remain will be brought to the highest standard of efficiency by supplying them with breech-loaders on the Spencer or some kindred system. 2,000 of these rifles are said to be on the way to Rome. Whatever the number of the regular army may be fixed at, its strength will be greatly increased by the formation of a kind of militia among the peasantry. The strongest support the government could have would be from a large number of its subjects coming forward as the Volunteers in England have done, as if these were very numerous it would be the strongest possible evidence that annexation to the kingdom is not desired by the population of the Papal States.

Spain continues in the same disordered condition as usual. The members of the Government want to keep their places, and the members of Parliament, who have little to do besides smoking their cigars, are desirous of turning them out in order that they may possess themselves of the loaves and fishes; otherwise they take very little heed of what is going forward there, knowing that it depends on the army to overthrow the existing state of things. There is no reason to suppose that the disaffection in the army has diminished, on the contrary, it is in the very nature of things that when this has made its way into an army it will continue to grow, unless it is checked by a war, or by favours conferred upon it.

According to reports received at Madrid, the deaths caused by the recent hurricanes in the Phillippine islands were 595, at Porto

Rico 158. We likewise hear rumours of an attempt on the part of the Spanish Government to sell the latter place and Cuba to the United States, but if the Americans are as shrewd as they have the reputation of being, they are not very likely to spend a large sum of money in adding slave territories to their dominion.

Despatches from Havannah, of the 1st of December, state that the Austrian frigate Novara has arrived at that city with the remains of Maximilian, in charge of Admiral Tegethoff. After remaining a few days the Novara will sail for Europe. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* in Mexico city, writes that on the 8th of of November Admiral Tegethoff and a few friends made an inspection of the remains. He states that the Emperor's face appears much emaciated, and the end of the nose, which had begun to decay, had been replaced with wax. Artificial eyes are also put in the head and are of a somewhat darker shade than the Emperor's. The beard and moustache are well preserved, but the hair on the back of the head is almost wholly wanting, having been cut off by the embalmer at Queretaro. The lower lip is thin, and apparently decayed or shrunken in the process of embalming. The portion of the skull taken out to extract the brain in embalming has been stolen, and is replaced with wood. While the body was conveyed from Mexico to Vera Cruz the people assembled in masses along the road, but made no demonstrations. This statement of the condition of the late Emperor's body is in accordance with one made some time since, to the effect that the embalmer had cut off hair and sold it, together with a piece of the skull.

Some time ago the Magazine contained an account of the war between Paraguay and Brazil and its allies. As England is somewhat interested in this war, a short summary of the accounts received here of the latest events in the countries referred to will not be without interest; it must, however, be read through Brazilian spectacles. A map on the usual scale would not enable the reader who does not know the position of Humaita from having seen it to form an exact idea of its situation.

Imagine the arc of a circle projecting into the river Paraguay. About the centre of this segment of a circle stands the city of Humaita, which, with its entrenched camp, occupies a large extent of ground. Tuyuti and Tuyucu are places above and below Humaita, and at both places are strong camps of the allies, of whom there are about 12,000 stationed at Tuyuti, whose special duty it is to receive the supplies of food and ammunition sent for the maintenance of the army, and to forward these to Tuyucu, which is the real base of the allies, and where they have a force of 35,000 men. To get possession of the convoys sent to this last-named place from the former is a great object of the Paraguayans, who have the twofold object of depriving the enemy of them, and of getting possession of them for their own use; supplies being greatly wanted by them in consequence of the place being so

closely invested. The vigour with which the Paraguayans repulsed the attempt of the besiegers to take Curupaiti forts which are the advanced defences of Humaita, and the losses they sustained in their attempt, appear to have determined them to starve the Paraguayans into submission; a strong fleet being placed in the river to prevent the landing of supplies of every kind for their use from this direction, and a strong force being kept moving to prevent supplies from being sent from Assumption. Two desperate attempts to get possession of convoys belonging to the allies have recently been made, in which the Paraguayans, though they fought with the bravery they have displayed throughout the war against such great odds, were unsuccessful. The reports state that President Lopez, at the head of 8,000 Paraguayans, attacked the allied position at Tuyuti on the 3rd. of November, and after a desperate fight was severely defeated. A despatch from General Mitre, in the *Tribuna* of Buenos Ayres, states that in the two following days the allies had buried 2,040 Paraguayans, including 72 officers, and that additional numbers of killed were hourly being discovered on all sides. The estimate seems to have been that nearly half of the entire attacking column must have been destroyed. Sixteen hundred and fifty muskets had been collected on the field by the Brazilian troops, and 260 by the Argentine. The Brazilian loss was 600 in killed and wounded, and one 32-pounder, while that of the Argentines was 22 killed and 95 wounded, and six pieces of artillery. The position on which the attack was made is considered to be the key of Humaita, and both the river and land blockade are now stated to be fully established, the communications of Lopez alike with the interior and the river being entirely cut off. On the 7th of November another comparatively *sortie* was attempted by the Paraguayans, in which they lost 200 slight killed and 30 prisoners. About a week previously, two Paraguayan steamers had been sunk and a third escaped.

This is the Brazilian version of these affairs, which must be taken with a great abatement, for the statements coming from that source are by no means remarkable for their truthfulness, and it is of very great importance to Brazil that it should be supposed in Europe that it is on the eve of subjugating Paraguay.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

CHAPTER I.

WAITING FOR THE TIDE.

Fate, which had been knocking me about at pleasure for a number of years, chose to kick me at last as a prisoner among the Russians. I formed part of two squadrons of cavalry, one French and the other English, which sailed on the 5th of September, 1855,

to reinforce the garrison of Kertch, which place, an expedition under General Sir George Brown had seized upon a few months before. We all got safely on board the Himalaya on that date, but were delayed for some hours by the contrariness of a couple of mules, who went mad for a change, and as we were still within the realms of red tape, we had to remain until instructions were received from head-quarters to shoot them. On the 7th we passed Kaffa, and shortly after sighting the hills of Ak Buram and doubling Cape Thakli, we dropped anchor off Fort St. Paul's. Here we we disembarked in boats, and saddling our horses, as we landed, mounted and marched off in the direction of Kertch. The town appeared very pretty at a distance, but closer inspection dispelled the favourable impression. Indeed we scarcely expected to find it realized, for a bombardment seldom improves the appearance of any place. Still the change far exceeded what our imaginations had pictured. The fine mansions in Woronzoff Street, the former residences of the nobility were dilapidated, the flag-stones in the wide squares shattered and displaced by recent explosions, scarcely a house but had been unroofed, or in which did not yawn a wide fissure, showing the passage oi a shell, the window frames and doors burned, while heaps of rubbish blocked up each doorway. Yet around this desolation there was life. Turkish regiments, with bands at their heads playing tunes dreadful to listen to, trumpeted through the ruinous streets. English and French sentinels kept guard over their respective quarters, and from which issued sounds of every description. Greeks and Tatars hustled each other at corners, but after all it was only such life as raised a feeling akin to that which would be experienced on seeing a skeleton endowed with motion.

Our quarters were in a very comfortable, and what had been a fashionable part of the town; and after we got settled, that is found stabling for our horses and apartments for ourselves, we could easily discover that the change from camp near Karrani to Kertch was a most excellent one for us. We were now in the ancient Panticapeum, and I took the first opportunity to have a look at the town. Kertch is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, partly covered with houses, and must always be considered beautiful, whether it is looked up at from the strait, or down to from the hill of Mithridates, by its fine situation at the eastern extremity of the Crimean peninsula in a deep bay of the strait which connects the Euxine with the Sea of Azof. At the southern extremity of the bay rises the lofty headland of Ak Buram, or in the language of the Tatars "the white cape." From this can be seen the whole strait, with a portion of the two seas, and in clear weather, far away in the distance, even the cloud-seeking blue summits of the Caucasus. At the northern *end of the bay is* Yenikale, or New Fort, where the ruins of the *city of Orthnnon* are still to be seen. The strait itself is narrow

and shallow, which may have probably not always been the case, as a marble slab discovered on the Asiatic side has an inscription on it, which records that in the year 6576 (A.D. 1068) Prince Glabson of Waldemir, who ruled these countries at that time, measured the sea on the ice, and that the distance from Tumikarican (Taman) the ancient Phanagoria, to Panticapeum (Kertch) was 30,054 fathoms.*

In the town were several Greek churches which had their complement of dirty pictures and dirtier priests. There were some other public buildings, the largest of which was as usual in a Russian town, the barracks; but large as these were they could not contain our garrison, consisting as it did of 16,000 of the Turkish contingent, about 3,000 French marines, artillery and cavalry, and upwards of 1,200 English.

At one extremity of the main street is the market-place, a circle surrounded by shops, and on one side is the entrance to the greatest attraction in the town, the museum, an imitation, it is said, of the Temple of Theseus at Athens. This stands half way up the hill of Mithridates, and is ascended by a splendid double flight of steps, which meeting in the middle form three terraces with decorated balustrades. But here the desolation was even more universal than in the town, and the remains of ancient art, which had borne bravely the ravages of time, lay mutilated and destroyed by the hands of Turkish soldiers. The semi-griffins which had been fixed over the entrance, lay broken on the ground by the side of flowered vases which had embellished the stairs. In the interior rank weeds had sprung up in humid corners, creeping along the ground, over prostrate figures and fragments of antique vases. Whatever was portable had been carried away, and what could not be taken had been thrown down and broken, beautiful busts, curious slabs of marble upon which were old inscriptions, lay at our feet, a testimony, although a fallen one, of the work of these Vandals. Yet, in spite of their mischief and wanton destruction, the place well repaid any one the trouble of a visit, were it only for the view from the hill, which will always be interesting, not alone for what was to be seen from it, but from the memories that it recalled. On this spot Mithridates may have stood and watched his fleet in the waters below, as it rode at anchor nineteen centuries before. Here he is said to be buried, tradition having assigned to a large mound on the hill as the place of his burial; here also was the site of his palace, but of that and his capital scarcely one stone is left upon another to mark where they were. A small temple

* The strait is frozen over in the winter, and when this occurred in 1855—56 our gun-boats were in rather a dangerous position, for it was anticipated that the enemy might have taken advantage of this, and attacked them from the Asiatic shore. Had this been attempted, there would have been another battle on the ice, similar to the one Mithridates fought here B.C. 86. As our troops would have moved across to protect the boats.

crowns the summit, erected to the memory of Stamkofsky, a former governor. There is a stern dignity withal in the rugged, treeless hill, at the foot of which all Kertch and the Cimmerian Bosphorus lie like a map before you, that fixes your attention; the roofless houses and crumbling walls of the town, with its long line of quays and white houses that glisten like marble in the midday sun; the sunken ships in the bay, the grassy steppes beyond, and shutting in the prospect the heights of Yenikale. Yenikale is a very little town, or rather village, composed of peculiarly dirty houses forming dirty streets, which from their steepness and other dangerous obstacles, such as deep holes and great stones in their centre, renders it quite a remarkable feat to descend them after nightfall safely.

The duty of the cavalry was principally to find the outposts and carry letters and despatches from head quarters. There were three outlying picquets mounted daily. The Turkish contingent found the most advanced post, called Spanish Farm, which was about four miles to the west of the town. Ours was nearer but more inland, on an eminence known as the White-house Hill. The French outpost occupied a position about a mile and a half to the eastward in a romantic hollow. As the Cossacks had lately become very troublesome, it was determined on the 20th of September, that the cavalry under Colonel D Osman should make a reconnoissance, in order to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy and what his strength might be. In order that it should be as effectual as possible the force was divided, a troop of ours and of the Chasseurs were to reconnoitre in one direction, while a smaller body would explore in the other. The French squadron left first and we followed in a couple of hours afterwards, taking the north road until we reached the sea. At this point we separated; A troop going in the direction of the village Kiatz-serai-le-min, while we, C Troop, taking nearly an opposite direction, turned off to Kosi-serai-le-min. Each of these villages were about fifteen miles from Kertch and we were about the same distance apart. Corporal Delworth, Collins and myself were told off for baggage-guard, the baggage being only a land transport cart with a couple of days provisions in it. When we reached our destination we found all the Chasseurs here, Captain Fitzclarence having understood that the force was to have been equally divided. As it was, three fourths of the party were here, while Captain Clarke was left with only one troop fifteen miles away. It was too late now, however, to make any alteration, so after bivouacking as comfortably as we could for the night, we mounted our steeds at daybreak, and with skirmishers thrown out commenced feeling our way towards A Troop.

CHAPTER II.

THE TIDE COMES.

We had got little more than half way when the enemy came in

sight, and in such strength that we were obliged at once to assume the defensive and retire obliquely, although still in the direction where we expected to find Captain Clarke, the enemy being kept in check by our skirmishers. Before long we could hear firing going on pretty sharp on our left, and soon discovered that it was what was left of A Troop, which had been surrounded by the enemy and nearly destroyed. Captain Clarke was retiring in two lines of skirmishers, without of course having any support. Captain Fitzclarence at once sent out the remainder of C Troop to relieve Captain Clarke's skirmishers who were ordered to retire, closing into their centre and form the support. Seeing that our comrades were so hardly pressed, Corporal Delworth directed Murray, the driver, to push on to the rear as fast as possible with the baggage, whilst we went up to the assistance of the party in front. There being no regular road, poor Murray very soon got stuck fast when trying to get over a dry watercourse. He whipped, pushed and swore at the mules, who would or could not move the cart, which the enemy perceiving, several of them made a swoop on the provisions. Dan Collins who was close to me, observed their attack, when he shouted. "Come on Joe, they have taken the cart and are drinking our ration rum, and we are baggage-guard." So we both wheeled off to the left, and getting within fifty yards of where they were enjoying themselves opened fire upon them. They were too pleasantly employed to relish such interruption, and therefore made at us, and as another party was trying to cut us off we were obliged to turn about and gallop for it. Collins got clear away, but I had not gone a dozen of yards when my poor horse came down on his head and rolled over upon me. The next minute I was surrounded by Cossacks, who relieving me first of my arms and havresack, kindly pulled off my long boots into which they peered anxiously. I was afterwards informed that they were looking in them for revolvers. When my horse poor old Cocoa* fell the bullets were whistling round uncommonly close, and I did not know at the moment but that he had been hit in some vital part, but it was only through being dead beat. He still lay where he fell and I went up and patted him, but he only opened his eyes mournful-like, as if he would say had he been able, "It's all up master, don't be angry, I have served you well in all but this." Taking his bit off and loosing his breastplate and crupper, I at last managed to get him up, and he marched in with me a prisoner to the Cossack camp, where I found Sergeant-Major Finch, Sergeant Parsons, and ten others before me. Sergt. Parsons, Pte. Bolter and Boys were severely wounded, and we never saw them afterwards. I believe they all died of their wounds, although the Commander of

* The horses in each troop are always named, according to the troop letter. In A or B troops, the names would commence with these letters, and as I belonged to C troop my horse's name was Cocoa, others were Cannon, Christopher, Charles, *Cheerful, &c.*

the Cossacks sent in, under a flag of truce, for our surgeon to come and attend them. As soon as I could I got poor Cocoa some water, and then fed him with a little barley I had left in the nose-bag. He quite freshened up after this, when an officer came up, and from what I could understand promoted Cocoa to be his charger. However, he never put a leg across him as Cocoa took French leave that very night, and managed, dark and all as it was, to find his way back to Kertch, where he disturbed them all by making a row at the gateway which led to his stable.

The walk without my boots over rough ground had not been a very pleasant sort of exercise, so I complained to the officer about my boots having been taken away, when he caused everything to be restored to me. Even the money in my havresack (my comrade William's pay and my own) was faithfully returned, as likewise was everything belonging to the others which was their private property. I forgot to mention that on my way to the Cossack camp after being taken prisoner, we overtook an araba in which there was a wounded Chasseur. The ball had passed right through his chest, and while I endeavoured to place him in a more comfortable position, the poor Frenchman breathed his last.

We were all, excepting the wounded, taken before the colonel of the Cossacks, a fine bluff old gentleman, who sent us plenty of meat and white bread to eat, with a jar of *raki* to wash all down. Our late opponents were not half bad-fellows, and endeavoured in many trifling ways to shew kindness, in fact we were treated so much better than we expected that we began to wonder if any of the tales about cruelty to prisoners had any foundation. Curiously enough it happened to be the 10th. Cossack Hussars and the 2nd. Tchernemorsky's or Cossacks of the Black Sea, so termed to distinguish them from the Don Cossacks, that we the 10th. Hussars and 2nd. Chasseurs d'Afrique had been engaged with. There was the difference, however, that they were regiments and we were only squadrons. At first we found it difficult to discover wherein the difference lay between the uniforms of the two corps, both wore the sheep-skin Astracan cap, with red round the bottom, and both wore the number of their regiment on the shoulder knot. The same coloured dress and the same description of saddlery, with about the same polish on the latter, which was none at all. At last we noticed that while the Hussars had an edging of white round their uniform, the facings of the Tchernemorsky's were red. One striking feature in their remarkable costume was, the brass tubes which contained their cartridges; these were ranged one each side of their coats in rows. That completed with a wide belt well garnished with a plenitude of knives and pistols, gave their horsemen rather a ferocious appearance, but their "bark was worse than their bite."

As this party of Cossacks were only out on a roving commission, we were ordered to prepare to march to head quarters, Kaffa, or Theodosia, as the Russians call it, the following morning. Our

things being all placed in arabas we paraded about 6.30. a.m. and and were marched off under a sufficient escort towards Kaffa. It was a wretched road, bad enough for horsemen and of course much worse for pedestrians. We first came to the small town of Tchuburmesart where we halted a short time, and then getting on the main road to Kaffa proceeded leisurely until we reached Chiban, a town about 30 versts* from where we had started. I must say that we were never hurried or pushed along during a day's march, the Cossacks invariably conforming their pace to ours.

What with the bad roads and our being unaccustomed to walking we were all very tired, not to say hungry, so we could relish the black bread and mutton which was supplied to us, and was able to sleep as well on the hard ground as if it had been covered with the softest of wool. The next day's march to Kaffa was shorter and consequently more pleasant, being only 20 versts. Kaffa, like its rival Kertch, is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills and possesses an excellent harbour, which is sheltered from every wind except the east. When the Genoese ruled in these parts, it received the appellation of the Constantinople of the Crimea, but bitter days came when in 1476 the Turks destroyed the town so thoroughly that nothing now but an old watch-tower and ruins of fortifications remain as a monument of Italian enterprise.

On our arrival we were taken before the general, a Pole, who had lost his right arm in some engagement. He received us very kindly, and as he could talk English entered freely into conversation with all. His only fear was that he should have no quarters for us, the town being so full of troops. For a long time we could hear of no place to go to, at last some fortunate individual thought of the debtor's prison, which was then unoccupied, and to that we were escorted. We remained at Kaffa until the 27th of September when we marched out in the direction of Perekop. By this time the weather was not over warm, so we could well appreciate the rough though serviceable Tatar sheep-skin coat with which we were provided. We had also been supplied with low shoes, or sandals rather, which were easy enough to walk in. We kept on the main road for Simpheropol for about nine versts, when we branched off northwards, crossing over a small bridge that here spanned the river Chourik. Then on through a small village called Cossack Karabai, (to distinguish it from Tatar Karabai, about three versts to the eastward) and so on to Mangerman where we stayed for the night.

It must be borne in mind that we had no daily pay at this time nor any regular allowance of food, consequently we were obliged to forage as best we could. When we started, Dando Mortimer was by general acclamation appointed Commissary-general for the victualing department, his particular line being in the collecting of provisions. Pouncey, *alias* the Major from his fine scent for *raki*

* A verst is 0.633 of an English mile, so that three versts are about two miles English.

or any liquors, was empowered to look after the commissariat department. Our selection of Dando as the provisional commissary-general, was a most judicious one, for we had always plenty to eat, while his rules were very simple. He only made us promise to carry daily amongst us the rations that he would provide, and ask no questions. So we lived like fighting cocks, but I am sorry to add that Major Pouncey did not look after our grog in the same masterly manner. He usually found where the *raki* was, sharp enough, but as he always supplied his own wants first and then filled his water-chogle, but very little ever came to our share, for by that time his ideas as to our requirements became rather confused. Sometimes however, if an opportunity offered, the Major would bring enough to last us for two or three days. I have often regretted the means we were obliged to take to supply our wants, for the Tatars had always been so kind to us, and we made such a bad return for their kindness. However I do not think that we ever got the blame, the whole of which would be laid upon the shoulders of the Cossack escort, for they foraged as well as we. The plan used to be to get to-morrow's rations to-day, and carry them with us to cook when we got to our journey's end. So doubtless our worthy escort got blamed for our sins as well as their own, and were credited in full with the missing *tschiptochs* (fowls) *kaz* (geese) *kouzouz* (lambs) *yourmourta* (eggs) *soghane* (onions) *ral* (honey) *ekmok* and *henir* (bread and cheese) &c. A Tatar* hates a Cossack as the gentleman below hates holy water. "The thieving Cossacks" is about the most complimentary term he ever thinks of applying to them.

We marched from Mangerman to Koluba a distance of 33 versts where we made a very comfortable meal of some *kowgani* (hares) that had been provided for us in the usual way. Our beds were not very grand affairs, but we managed always to sleep very well, following the Tatar fashion of rolling ourselves up like snakes in our blankets and lying down anywhere. Our escort was neither a strong nor a very alert one, and had any of us known much of the geography of the Crimea he could have easily made his escape. But I doubt if ever one of the party had such a thought, if he had the risk was too great, for the attempt was never made even. The next day's march was a short one to the town of Topbilak, and the day after there was a long march to Dijadra, where we halted for a couple of days to recruit.

Our next journey was across country by tracks which brought us on to the post road for Perekop and to the town of Magmount

* The Tatars say that they are the only true descendants of Ishmael, and came originally from Tschagtin in Eastern Tatary. I was struck with the resemblance which many words in the Tatar language had to those of the same meaning in Hindustani. The Tatar word, meaning a man, is *adam*, and the Hindustani word for the same is *admi*. The word father, in both languages, is *baba*. The similarity does not end here, but these examples are sufficient, and only mentioned as proofs of their probable Eastern origin. *Aida*, be off, is another example, the words and the meaning being the same in Tatar and Hindustani.

Koutja. The following day we marched to Touzla, a pretty little village. The Tatar villages, however, are very primitive affairs, their houses being built of earth or dry mud, and are nearly destitute of furniture, if we except the large copper cooking kettles which are handed down from generation to generation as heir-looms in a family. They are quite a pastoral people whose wealth consists in their flocks and herds. Like the Scotch fishwife who could not bear any gaudy colours, preferring a plain red or yellow, they delight in what is gay and bright, and their women in their gala dresses of crimson trousers, yellow silk gowns, yellow slippers, and Fez caps, look very pretty indeed. The only fuel we could procure as we travelled northwards, was weeds and dried manure, for the Crimean steppes still answer Strabo's description as a region alike desolate of woods, hills and stones. In some hamlets we passed, we noticed that the inhabitants had either scooped out their dwelling places in the ground or burrowed in holes dug out of the side of an old water course. However, these habitations are said to possess their advantages, as the dwellers therein are seldom or ever troubled with opthalmia or intermittent fever, diseases which affect those who live in more spacious and comfortable houses. It seems that the miasma which nightly rises in this region is only dangerous at a certain distance above the earth's surface, not below it. At Touzla we had the pleasure of witnessing a Tatar marriage, at least the finishing or feasting part of it, when we had the opportunity of seeing the ladies and gentlemen all dressed in full fig. The *espap*, (dress) of the former, displayed all the hues of the rainbow, each being profusely ornamented with gold or silver buttons, all set off by large earrings, bracelets on the arms, and chains round the neck of the most costly description. The men in their silk or fine blue cloth embroidered *caftans*, (coats), and high *kalpecks* (fur caps), made from the finest lambskin, added much to the grandeur of a sight, which the wild barren scenery, rude huts and lowering sky only caused to appear more picturesque. We were invited to the wedding feast, when I tasted for the first and last time camels' flesh. It was rather coarse but not at all ill-flavoured. The Tatars consider it a luxury.

CHAPTER III.

EBB-TIDE.

Our next day's march was to Perekop, when we had to pass through a large town called Armianskoi Bazar, and now clear of the Crimea we entered Southern Russia. It would be useless to continue describing every day's march, one so much resembled another. We had daily to trudge over bad roads, and often in bad weather. Occasionally both wet and hungry we managed to keep always cheerful; for as Jacob Faithful says, "It's no use crying, what's done can't be helped, better luck next time." A few more marches brought us to Ikeskenkoff, a large garrison

town, where we remained for weeks. Our life here was a very comfortable one, and as we were billetted all in one house, and were allowed to roam where we liked, with a Cossack to accompany us as a guide and protector, we did not fret over our bondage so much as might be expected. A Russian gentleman and his wife interested themselves greatly in our behalf here, and all because the lady had been to England, and liked the hospitality and kindness with which she had been there received, and for which she showed her gratitude by returning it a hundred fold to us prisoners. Through their intercession we were put upon regular pay—twenty kopecks per diem. This was paid to us weekly, on Saturdays. When Christmas came (not the Russian Christmas, but the 25th of December) the gentleman laid us in a first rate dinner, plenty of eatables and drinkables, not even forgetting the time-honoured goose, or geese rather, for he sent us two. But this was not one tenth what these true Samaritans did for us, and I only regret that I have forgotten their name; but none of us I am certain will ever forget their kindness.

We rationed ourselves, and as provisions and everything else were cheap we could do it well on what was allowed us to live upon. But one day Major Pounsey and Sweater Wilson thinking that they were still on the march, abstracted a joint of meat on their walk, and brought it home with them. They were the purveyors for the day, and had been supplied with money to make the necessary purchases. Both being very thirsty souls they, before they were aware of it, had spent all their own money in raki, and a portion of the mess money as well. So they endeavoured by this *coup* to retrieve their fortunes. The theft was discovered, and as we freely gave up the names of the delinquents, they were punished only by a fine of ten kopecks a-piece, which for some reason or other went to government, not to the person who had lost the meat.

One day I went out for a ramble along with little Murray of the land-transport-corps, when we got as far as a windmill on the outskirts of the town. There we were taken compassion on by a pair of Russian rustic beauties, who took us to their house close by and treated us with rare hospitality. So much so in fact, that after parting with them as the shades of evening fell, we found it a great difficulty to discover our way. We managed at last to get into the centre of the town, but what with the darkness, the good cheer we had enjoyed, and our ignorance of the language, we got quite bothered. On turning the corner of a street we found it quite illuminated, which proceeded from a large mansion on the opposite side to where we were. From the carriages outside and the figures of ladies and gentlemen moving about, we could easily perceive that it was a great party given by some one, to numerous somebodies. As both of us at the time—thanks to the raki of the fair damsels—considered ourselves society quite good enough for the Tzar himself, we speedily made up our minds to honour the party by joining the

brilliant circle as guests. So brushing up to the door, we passed through and on up stairs to the ball-room door, when we were stopped by some one who in French inquired our names. Whether he was a footman out of livery or an aide-de-camp in undress I could not tell, but in reply to his questions I announced myself as Captain Trevanion of the Hussars and my friend as Major Murray of the Ambulance corps. The next moment found us across the threshold amid a blaze of light that was dazzling beyond description.

Officers in glittering uniforms, and ladies in splendid dresses, sparkling with jewellery walked round the room or sat on ottomans by the walls. My friend and I with true humility seated ourselves, wishing to pass unnoticed, as our uniforms after a long march on foot, and sleeping in Tatar cabins, had not exactly a ball-room polish. The ladies first patronised us, and then of course the gentlemen, who kindly pressed upon us several glasses of brandy. These put Captain T. and Major M. more at ease, and the ice having thus been broken we began to enjoy the scene. One of the officers spoke English, and as soon as he told the others that we were English prisoners of war who had lost their way, another demonstration of brandy was made in our favour. We began to think that we had dropped into remarkably good quarters, and that we should doubtless make a night of it, when our friend who had been interpreting for us, politely intimated to the Captain and the Major, that a carriage was waiting to convey them home. But we could neither tell the name of the street, nor describe the part of the town where we were quartered, so the driver was told to take us to the barracks where we duly arrived between one and two in the morning. The soldiers on duty soon made us a comfortable bed in the guard-room of great coats, and thoroughly tired out we soon fell sound asleep. At breakfast time they woke us up and after a wash and something to eat we felt new men. The officer in charge of the guard was a trump, for not content with getting us a good breakfast, he also sent for several bottles of grog and treated us right royally. The men sang several songs and we all enjoyed ourselves first rate, I do not remember ever having spent a more comfortable morning anywhere than I did then.

About ten o'clock two clerks, belonging to the barrack department, I suppose, came down and took us to their office, which was a short distance from the guard-room. Here we had more drink, and the officer coming up from the guard house joined us. Singing was again introduced, and Murray, who rather prided himself on his style of singing nigger melodies, gave us "Dandy Jim from Carolina," "The Yaller Busher Belle," &c. I with the lid of a cooking kettle for a banjo, accompanied him. The entertainment, as the papers say, was a "great success," and we were enjoying ourselves so very comfortably when who but Jack Smith and Macdonald should appear on the scene; for having heard where we were *they had come* down to release us. Smith had put on Sergeant-

Major Finch's pelisse, which being smothered with gold lace, and having the stripes down at the cuff, he was taken for an officer, and our bodies were duly handed over to him.

On the 3rd of January 1856, we left Ikeskenkoff en route for Odessa. The weather now was bitterly cold, and only those who have passed a winter in Russia can judge of its severity. We, however, reached our destination all safe on the 15th of the same month, having travelled partly on foot and partly by rail. When we arrived, to our great satisfaction, we were neither put into a prison or even cold barracks. A mansion which either did belong or had belonged to a prince, being our quarters, where the accommodation was of course first-class. I have mentioned already that none of our effects had been touched, and when we got here we sold our long boots for six roubles a pair, so doing a very good thing by them. When we went out for a stroll we had a couple of Cossacks to attend us, and if we wished to be relieved of their company, we had only to give them a couple of kopecks and tell them to go in somewhere and have a glass of raki and wait until we called for them. An English gentleman of the name of Hunt and his lady behaved to us, while in Odessa, in the very kindest manner possible. Blankets and under clothing of every description they procured, and although tea was very expensive yet they kept us duly supplied with that luxury. I ought to mention that Russian tea is honey and hot water, the real tea being too dear for the lower classes to indulge themselves with.

Odessa less than eighty years ago was known as the small Tatar village of Hadjibey and when we were there it numbered over 100,000 inhabitants. The town itself with its long lines of quays, wharfs and warehouses looks very imposing, while the buildings in the town, principally of a semi-oriental character, give an air of grandeur to the place—a kind of certificate of the wealth of its inhabitants as well as a monument of their industry. But Odessa must be considered more of a cosmopolitan than a Russian town, the inhabitants being principally Germans, Italians, Greeks, Jews and Armenians, with a sprinkling of English and French, and only the slightest dash of Muscovites. Being a free port, vessels from all parts of the world come here, and I was told that previous to the war, any one passing along the docks might hear every language under heaven spoken.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

Some time ago, when Fenianism made its first appearance in Ireland in open, avowed rebellion, we pointed out how inadequate a remedy was provided by the "Treason-Felony Act," that precious device of Liberalism for allowing ruffians to attempt the overthrow of society, with the least possible risk to themselves. We remarked that the pest was evidently imported, and that the only way to prevent its spreading was to deal as our forefathers would have dealt with the American or American-Irish adventurers, and by hanging a few of the sham "Generals" or "Colonels" intimate to such people the advisability of keeping on the other side of the Atlantic. Unfortunately this was not done, and we see the result in the cold-blooded murder of poor Brett, assassinations in the streets of London and Dublin, the breaching of the wall of Clerkenwell Prison, with its sacrifice of helpless women and children; and, as if this were not enough, these atrocities followed up by threats of further havoc, such as to show that we have not men, but incarnate fiends to deal with. Such things have reduced the body corporate to an evil state, but, as doctors say, "a healthy reaction is now set up," and we may well expect to hear no more of the dishonest cry of "political offences" being made to include robbery and murder, and give impunity to their perpetrators. Foreign journalists remind us, that we seem to have looked on such things in this light when perpetrated on the Continent by the adherents of "nationalities," and there are some well-known persons among us to whom the reproach is justly applicable, but we will hope that they are all wiser now, and that they see that Orsini bombs are really as detestable as "Fenian fire," and that to undermine a barrack at Rome can hardly be an act of public virtue, whilst the heroes of Clerkenwell merit only "a short shrift and a long cord." We are very far indeed from wishing to save these last from the punishment that they deserve, but their punishment ought to awaken some remorse in the breast of many a Liberal politician. The encouragement that they have so long given to the discontented in every country has now produced in England some of the disorders

that have sprung from it abroad, and we can judge for ourselves whether the Russians in Poland, the Austrians in Lombardy, or the Bourbons in Naples had or had not reasonable grounds for their distrust and severity. The latter we think would be justly extended to the Fenians who now await trial, should they be proved to be guilty, but we do not wish to imitate foreign Governments in disturbing a whole population in consequence of the acts of a comparatively small number. The Fenian nuisance must be, and will be, peremptorily dealt with, and crushed out; but a greater evil than itself will remain, should either it, or the mode of dealing with it, revive old national animosities, or cause the warm-heated Irish people in general to be looked on with distrust and aversion by their fellow subjects of the British Crown. Let the bad of every nation bear the penalty of their crimes, but let us beware of jumping to the conclusion, that every Irish labourer must be a Fenian. The carrying out of such an idea would bring a world of distress upon thousands who have done nothing to deserve it; and it might provoke a rebellion of the most dangerous sort, namely, "the rebellion of the belly," as well as being cruelly unjust.

The late Prince Consort once remarked that "Representative institutions on the Continent were on their trial," and he was heartily abused for it by the whole Liberal press. Had H.R.H. lived to the present day, he might have pointed to the Italian Chambers as not only supporting what he had said, but as carrying the matter much farther, and showing the said institution self-condemned. The "party of action," having made so very poor an appearance in the field, has assumed a new phase, as "the party of talk," and certainly if its swords had been as sharp at Mentana as its tongues at Florence, and if each fighter could have kept up the game as long as each talker does, the "Roman question" would have been settled last November, and Pio Nono might now be in want of bread for himself, instead of having it to give, and giving it to the wounded Garibaldini. Our own representative institutions are the growth of ages, and it is a folly to suppose that they can be transplanted, and made to flourish at once, in a soil utterly unprepared for them; and it is a fair question, whether, among such a people as the Italians, they will ever flourish. Their so-called "statesmen" play off shuffling tricks with the Emperor of the French, which compel him to lay a finger on them, and then they rave and scream like angry children,

as if they wished to bring the weight of his whole hand on them. We have always looked upon the Kingdom of Italy of 1859 as quite as much the creation of Napoleon III., "called into being" by his will and for his purposes only, as the Kingdom of Italy of 1805 was by Napoleon I. The fact that Victor Emmanuel is the viceroy will not prevent the present Emperor from showing, that what he has made, he can unmake, and if he is desirous of doing so, the ravings of the ex-Minister, Rattazzi and his "tail" furnish him with a very fair opportunity.

Though news, or at least rumours, move by telegraph, horse, foot and artillery do not, and therefore the Abyssinian campaign is only now on the point of opening. Some unlucky "specials" seem to have been sent out three months too soon, and having nothing else to do, have sent to the various papers a lot of not particularly interesting details about the Suez Canal, the desolate appearance of Perim, the great reservoirs of Aden, &c.; all which we have heard often before. At length a few of them have reached Annesley bay, and the accounts that they give of the small discomforts necessarily to be met with on board transports, show such a disposition to make mountains of molehills, as ought to warn the public to take any tales we may have from them in future, when actually in or near the field, with a very large allowance of salt. If our officers and soldiers were half as careful about their personal comforts as their self-appointed chroniclers appear to be, on their own shewing, we should have good reason to fear that they had a bad time before them, but knowing how they have ever behaved before enemies, with whom it was a credit to contend, we are well assured that they will bring this miserable Abyssinian quarrel to as satisfactory a conclusion as its nature admits of. Of course they may well wish that they had "foemen worthy of their steel;" but the "descendant of King Solomon" cannot be allowed to do just as he likes, because his people are as barbarous as himself.

Without endorsing all the flowing anticipations of some of our contemporaries, who seem to think "a new heaven and a new earth" is about to be created at the War Office, we are yet glad to see the appointment of Sir Henry Storks to the newly-made post of "Controller-in-Chief in the War Department." A man of such varied *experience will* no doubt be able to do much in producing

unity of action among the very numerous branches that depend on the great Office in Pall Mall, and the example may be expected to react on the Horse Guards, but he must have time, and the occupation of the habitual grumblers about "routine" and "red tape," will not be quite gone for many a day. Indeed, to some of this class, the appointment itself is a difficulty, and will very probably soon be tedious; its present popularity, with them, depending on its appearing as a kind of censure on former arrangements. Common sense would suggest what the duties of a Controller-in-Chief should be, viz., to see that the orders of his superior are properly carried out, so that that superior would have to give his orders to one man only, instead of to a hundred, but this view does not suit some of the clever gentlemen who are so laudably employed in "writing down" all our public offices one after the other. They fancy that the new Controller is to be at least the confidential adviser of the Secretary at War, if not his master, and when they find that this is not to be the case, we shall soon have them crying down the appointment which has just thrown them into such raptures.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[With a view of promoting the interests of the United Services, this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authenticated communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

SIR,—I observe some allusion has been made to the advance of Sir A. Campbell to Prome, in the first Burmese war, and the smallness of the force he had under his command is cited, with a view to contrast it with the large body of troops about to be employed in the expedition to Abyssinia. Having served in Sir A. Campbell's force, will you permit me to offer a few reasons why no comparisons can be fairly instituted between that *corps d'armée* and the troops intended for service in Africa.

The object of the campaign was to get possession of the important city of Prome, and to remain there during the Monsoon.

It is true the force was by no means large. The land column under Sir Archibald's personal command, consisted of only thirteen hundred European Infantry, a troop of Horse Artillery, a Rocket Troop, and two squadrons of Native Cavalry, being the body-guard of the Governor-General, and a thousand Native Infantry. The water column under Gen. Willoughby Cotton consisted of only eight hundred European Infantry, with a powerful train of artillery, and a weak battalion of Native Infantry. The first object of the latter column was to capture the strong fortified position of Donoobar, which was imperatively necessary to keep open the water communication with Rangoon. At the same time, Major Sale was sent with the thirteenth Light Infantry and a battalion of Sepoys to get possession of Bassein, situated on one of the mouths of

the Irrawaddy. This was, undoubtedly, but a trifling force to advance into a hostile country; but it had one peculiar advantage. The route would be along the banks of a majestic river. The Irrawaddy navigable during the entire year, and in its lowest state about eight hundred yards in breadth. Up this river proceeded a powerful flotilla, consisting of sixty boats, some carrying two, and all of them one piece of artillery, twelve and twenty-four pound carronades, escorted by the boats of the men-of-war, lying at Rangoon, and containing upwards of one hundred British seamen, under the command of Captain Alexander, R.N.

Small therefore as the force certainly was, it had one advantage, after the great and important point of securing the river communication had been effected, of offering a ready means for the conveyance of supplies to the army in the field, and, if necessary, of conveying the wounded and invalids to the hospitals established at Rangoon.

The subsidiary objects of the capture of Donoobar and Bassein having been successfully accomplished, Sir A. Campbell's force, which had already, on several occasions, defeated overwhelming masses of Burmese under their best officer Bandoolah, might be considered in a fair way to reach its first point—Prome.

Now what are the prospects of the Abyssinian expedition? In the first place, instead of a noble river, there is said to be the greatest scarcity of water, and if we are to judge from the views forwarded to the *Illustrated News*, by one of the staff officers, there are mountain passes which will present difficulties of no ordinary kind to an invading army. The capital is, I believe, upwards of three hundred miles from what will be our base, Annesley Bay; and along this whole space it will be requisite to establish ports to keep up our communication with the sea, from whence we must look for the means of provisioning the army, and bringing forward stores, ammunition, &c., &c. We have had an awful instance of isolation from our base, in the memorable and disastrous Affghan retreat, one of the proximate causes in the opinion of many, of the mutiny of the Bengal Army. With this catastrophe fresh in his recollection, it may well be supposed that so excellent an officer as Sir R. Napier would, on no account, advance into an unknown country without feeling perfectly secure of keeping open his communication with the coast, and to do this effectually, will make a large drain on what, to unreflecting people, may seem a large force for the invasion of a country, where probably there can be little resistance openly offered to our advance. It is most satisfactory to learn that there is not the slighest idea of annexation, or of attempting to interfere in the Sovereignty of Abyssinia.

One is astonished now in reflecting on our infatuation in attempting to palm an unwelcome king on the half-civilized Affghans. General Nott relates an anecdote much to the point on this subject. A very intelligent Affghan asked him, "why we were marching into his country?" "For the purpose of putting his rightful King upon his throne," replied the General. "We prefer Dost Mahomed," was his answer. This Quixotic enterprise somewhat resembled in a miniature way the gigantic struggle we so long maintained, at a cost of some six hundred millions of money, to force a Bourbon King on the most warlike nation in Europe. It required the collected forces of Europe, aided by Napoleon's infatuated march on Moscow to affect this for a time. The lesson is worth attending to. P.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

PAPERS ON MARITIME LEGISLATION. With a Translation of the German Mercantile Law relating to Maritime Commerce. By Ernst Emil Wendt.

This is a critique on the course of our legislation since 1854, regarding Merchant shipping, from the foreign ship-owner's point of view; a view, we hardly need say, that differs wildly from our own. Its main recommendation seems to be, of "free trade in pilotage," and as it is now so much the fashion to assume that everything that was done formerly must be wrong, it is not unlikely that the idea may meet with favour among some classes of our own shipowners. But it must be remembered that the pilot's art is concerned with the safety of life as well as of cargo, a point that shipowners seem inclined to forget, but which the Legislature must bear in mind. Another point urged, is a great reduction of the cost for salvage, on which we would remark, that, no doubt, claims are often made that appear heavy to men who have never risked their lives as our coast boatmen, fishermen, beachmen and hovellers do; but it is a matter of public policy that such a resolute adventurous class should exist, and that cannot be the case if their remuneration is to be fixed at the niggardly scale that an underwriter, sitting snugly in his easy chair in his City office, would approve. Mr. Wendt states himself to be the authorized representative of various bodies of shipowners whose memorials he prints; but as he always comes forward in his own name, and brings charges against the Coast Guard and the magistracy of our sea-ports ("especially at Ramsgate and Deal") which if they mean anything, mean that the parties are all in league to plunder "the innocent foreigner," it would seem imperative on the Board of Trade to sift the matter to the bottom. A large portion of the book consists of a translation of a code of German Mercantile law, which, like nearly similar projects looks very systematic, and is very plausible in theory, but we hardly think England need go to such a source for information on such a subject.

THROUGH SPAIN TO THE SAHARA. By Matilda Betham Edwards, Author of "A Winter with the Swallows," &c.

Those who have unlimited time and money at command may choose to take the very circuitous route from this western world to Africa, that Miss Edwards and a lady friend appear to have pursued. But in this "age of progress," when the voyage to New York or Bombay is estimated in hours, it reads like a tale of the last century, to hear of waiting for eight or ten hours at every junction for a train, and, now and then, for about as many days for a boat at a so-called sea-port. To be sure it is in Spain that all this occurs, but the detail is not likely to make many people venture on such a route for Algeria instead of the Messageries' steam-trip from Marseilles. But if any one should be so inclined, he may well avail himself of our authoress's guidance, and see Burgos, Madrid, Toledo, Cordova, and Granada at his leisure, as she did. Her former work shewed that she had joined the philo-Arab party in Algeria, and in the present the same feeling is developed into a perfect enthusiasm for everything Moorish, whether at the Alhambra or at Telemsen. The whole nation—court, priests, and people—fares but badly at her hands, but the French officials in Algeria are point-blank accused of every crime under the sun. These stories, being confessedly *mere hear-say*, no doubt must be received with a good deal of caution, *but as they evidently* pass current in the colony, they suggest the idea *that the "regeneration* of Algeria" is rather a distant matter, and that

how it is to be accomplished is still an open question. But the energy of the French and other colonists contrasts strongly with the sleepy indifference of the Spaniards, and it appears certain enough that in conveniences for the traveller Algeria, though only the creation of yesterday, is very far ahead of proud old Castille. This is the point that tourists chiefly look to, and that the fact is so, Miss Edwards' handsome book establishes beyond a doubt; whence it follows that they will do better to visit Telemsen than Granada, the approach being at least quite as easy, and, according to our authoress, the inhabitants far the more civilized and friendly to strangers.

A Hero's Work. By Mrs. Duffus Hardy, Author of "A Casual Acquaintance," &c. 3 Vols.

To explain its title, we are forced, in a measure, to disclose the plot of what we fear is "ower true a tale" in too many instances. Major Dundas, who has both sought and won "the bubble Reputation, even at the cannon's mouth," and is received on all hands as a Hero, is yet, whilst on the point of marriage to another, mean and base enough to betray and desert a heedless girl. He makes, eventually, all the reparation that he can, by marrying her, but she falls dead at the altar from emotion, and the Hero, purified by suffering, we presume, is then at liberty to espouse his first love, his *liaison* with the unfortunate Adrienne de Fontaine, having been a mere episode, occurring after his return from the Crimea, and before his intended marriage, which it defers for a long time. Such is the "work" of the Hero, which gives its name to the tale, but the tale contains much more, principally relating to the Rev. Mr. Carlton, who is the Hero's guardian, and his family, which consists of two daughters and a son, and a step-mother, who, contrary to the received idea, acts kindly and judiciously, and is the means of righting poor Adrienne's wrongs, so far as they admit of it. But for her tact and decision, Laura Carlton would, in ignorance, have married the Major whilst his victim is pining in want; and it is equally owing to her, that Laurence, Mr. Carlton's son, is saved from some of the consequences of a life of dissipation, and dies a gallant soldier, lamented by his father, whose well-meant, but injudicious management of his family whilst a widower, has a very unhappy effect on the poor youth. In fact, Mrs. Carlton and an old French lady, Madame de Fontaine, are the real movers in the action of the tale, and though differing as light and darkness, each is equally well delineated. Laura, the heroine, is a pretty, affectionate girl; her sister Grace is cross and disagreeable; but the most attractive portrait, after all, is Adrienne, in spite of her faults and her follies; and we close the book with the conviction that the Major fares much better than he deserves; but this is so in accordance with what happens in life, that Mrs. Hardy could not have made her very clever, well-written tale end otherwise, if she would have it true to nature.

A New System of Infantry Tactics. By Colonel Lumley Graham, Major, 18th Royal Irish.

The Field Exercise Book latterly issued by the Authorities makes many innovations, and most of them Colonel Graham regards as changes in the right direction. He thinks, however, that the changes do not go far enough, and he offers the present small volume as containing several much-needed improvements. Some of them he acknowledges are derived from Colonel Warden, including "a clear and practical system of Light Infantry drill," but others he claims as his own. The suggested alterations in the authorized book are very numerous, and if adopted, would certainly put a new face on affairs, the ends aimed at being, "the almost total abolition of mere parade movements,

and simplification of drill;" the latter is certainly very desirable, if only practicable, but the former involves a question on which a good deal may be said on either side. The book can only commend itself to those who take a lively interest in military matters, and we recommend such to master its contents and judge for themselves on its merits.

EDITH'S MARRIAGE. By Arnold Heath. 3 Vols.

The catastrophe of a novel very commonly turns on some trivial matter, but to Mr. Heath belongs the credit of adding a new one to the list, in the shape of a forged advertisement in a newspaper. This put at the fitting moment before Mr. Clayton, a father who is just about recalling a long absent daughter, with whose runaway marriage he is offended, suffices to kill him outright, and the forger, Frederick Norman, his nephew, obtains his estate. He has, however, little enjoyment of it, and so takes to drinking, when he falls into the hands of Richard Martin, a young fellow, who is his doctor's assistant, but knows something about a good many things beside medicine. Edith is Mr. Clayton's grand-daughter, and also, luckily for her, Richard Martin's cousin, who takes up her cause against Fred Norman, and after a variety of plotting and counter-plotting succeeds in compelling him to give up the property. Thus the way is cleared for Edith's marriage with Sir Hugh Pemberton, who has proposed to her when poor, but has been refused, as she is, though truly in love with him, unwilling to have it said that he had married beneath him. But the possessor of Ashley Park and £10,000 a year has no ground for such scruples, and therefore the marriage comes off in due course, and Cousin Richard also reaps a rich harvest for his exertions. Lady Pemberton, the Baronet's mother, Dr. Darrell, the physician, Mr. Symonds, the lawyer, and one of "the staff of the Planet," are other characters intimately mixed up in the events of the story, which is evidently written by one who knows life under very various aspects, and will well repay perusal.

REGINALD VANE, a Tale of Barrack Life. By E. T. R., R.M., Light Infantry.

This is a story which, unlike the majority of tales, does not end in a happy marriage. The hero, who is the "only son of his mother, and she a widow," is a merry subaltern when it commences, but ere it ends he is a Colonel, who has lost a limb and gained the Victoria Cross. But being, as subalterns sometimes are, in difficulties with his tailor, &c., he is, in an evil hour, tempted to take an unjustifiable mode of relieving himself. As a kind of poetic justice that we do not see much of in novels now-a-days, he is henceforth the sport of evil fortune. His lady love deserts him for a rich Baronet, and though he sincerely endeavours to make amends for his fault, and carefully abstains from evil courses, he in the end perishes miserably, just at the time that the fair one, now left a wealthy widow, is ready to cast herself into his arms. The tale, therefore, is one with a moral, and a powerful one it is for both parties.

THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AS AT PRESENT EXISTING. By Edmund Lodge, Esq., late Norroy King of Arms, &c. Thirty-seventh edition, revised and enlarged.

A book that has attained to its 37th edition, may well be looked on as too well established in the public favour to need any critical notice. Such really ought to be the case, but it is not the fashion, now-a-days, to depend on past services or acknowledgments, everything is put on its trial, as to its fitness for present requirements, and, whatever may be its intrinsic value, it runs the risk, if any minute point that may be called for is found to be neglected, of being elbowed off the stage by a comparatively modern competitor who may be shrewd enough to

supply the matter required, though in other respects immeasurably inferior. In nothing is this more true than in relation to Peerages and similar books of reference, and it is the keeping this steadily in mind by its present editors, that gives to each succeeding year's issue of "Lodge's Peerage" its value as totally distinct from every other work of the kind. The personal communications of the Nobility are arranged with the utmost care, and in the most easily consultable form, and thus we have a notice of every birth, marriage or death among the titled classes up to the very day of issue. As instances, we may name that the present Lords Fitz-Hardinge, Colchester, and Wrottesley, are duly rearded, with all the particulars of their alliances, though the deaths of their predecessors only occurred on the 17th, 18th, and 27th of October last, and one instance of a birth actually dates on December 1, only a fortnight before the handsome and indispensable volume was issued. Whilst such pains are taken to give absolutely the latest changes among the Peerage, "Lodge" must deservedly rank at the head of the works of its class, as it has always hitherto done, and the more closely it is examined, the more obvious will be its superiority over the host of imitators, of various grades of merit or demerit, that have arisen since its first publication.

Love's Sacrifice. By Mrs. William Gray. 3 Vols.

The name of the author, or the name of her work, would, either of them, be sufficient to bespeak a favourable reception for the present tale, but on perusal it will be found to stand in need of no other recommendations than its own merit. Its plot is altogether peculiar, but yet most cleverly worked out, the "sacrifice" being an almost life-long one of youth and love to the keeping of an oath taken to a dying friend. The story commences in a French *pensionnat*, shifts to an English aristocratic home, and closes with another English home, not so grand, but far more happy; but in all these various positions Marie Bertrand, the heroine, shines as a very "model woman," sacrificing herself for the good of others, and all unconsciously attracting to herself the love of all the men who approach her. Her own love, of course, is fixed on one only; but at the call of duty she makes the almost incredible sacrifice of wedding another. This perhaps may not appear so wonderful in our hasty sketch, as we cannot enter into the matters that make it really so, and which Mrs. Grey developes with true womanly tact and delicacy. But if we have in the heroine as touching and graceful a picture of feminine devotion and self-sacrifice as ever was penned, we have in Melanie Lavallée an equally finished picture of what a bad woman can be. There may properly be said to be two heroes to the tale, though one is a very singular one, and much of the action of the piece depends on the conduct of the mothers of these two men. Of these matrons, Mrs. Wentworth is redeemed from being odious by her love for her afflicted son, though all the misery of the tale in reality springs out of it; but Mrs. Carterel's love for her son is of altogether a different character, and makes her the good angel of all about her, who eventually brings matters to a satisfactory conclusion. To praise such a book would be superfluous, containing, as it does, every element of interest, developed by a well-practised hand, that ornaments all that it touches.

Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant, Author of "The Life of Edward Irving," &c.

We are glad to see this very popular novel added to Messrs. Hurst & Blackett's "Standard Library." It was favourably noticed by us on its first appearance, and it will be found quite deserving of a permanent place in our literature. We must also notice the handsome manner in which this series of standard works is brought out; whilst their compact form and low price are equally recommendatory.

OBITUARY.

Admiral J. W. Watling died recently, at the advanced age of 80 years. The deceased Admiral, who had previously been in the merchant service, entered the Royal Navy, March 4, 1801, as ordinary on board the Veteran, 64, and served in her boats at Copenhagen, 1801. Lieut. of the Sirius, and present at the attack upon St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, of towns, forts, and shipping, and superintended the landing of the troops at Grande Chaloupe. He succeeded to the command of the Sirius's storming party (which had 25 men killed and wounded) on the death of Lieut. Norman, at the capture of the Isle de la Passe, and in command of two small boats, containing ten men, recaptured H.E.I.C.'s ship Windham, mounting 30 guns, and having four officers and 30 men, under the batteries of Rivière Noire. Was senior Lieut. of the Sirius at her destruction in Port Sud-Est, in 1810, and conveyed Captain Pym's despatches to Bourbon in an open boat. Commanded Egremont and Wellesley on the same station, and his services were officially commended. He afterwards served a short time on the North Sea Station, and in 1812-13 at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1815-16 he was employed off St. Helena, and from 1824 to 1827 served as Inspecting Commander in the Coastguard, and was posted July 2, 1830. He became a Retired Rear Admiral, Sept. 27., 1855; Vice Admiral, Oct. 4, 1862; and Admiral April 2, 1866.

Major-General Edward Hely Hutchinson, on retired full pay, 35th Foot, died Dec. 1, at 5, Belvedere Terrace, Brighton, aged 56. He entered the service, March, 1827; became Lieut., Sept., 1829; Capt., June, 1838; Major, May, 1850; Lieut.-Col., June, 1854; Col., June, 1857; and Major-Gen., Sept., 1859.

Commander George Johnson Gardner died at Addletone, Surrey, on Nov. 30, in his 73rd year. He entered the Navy, July 1, 1805, as 1st-class volunteer on board L'Argus sloop. In the Sabrina, 18, he visited the Mediteranean and South America, and served as Midshipman in the expedition against Walcheren in Aug. 1809. Until the receipt of his commission, dated Match 10, 1815, he was subsequently employed on the North Sea, Lisbon, East and West India, North America, and Home stations, in the Venerable, 74, flagship of Sir Thomas, Stirling Castle, 74, Magnificent, 74, Florida, 20, Argo, 44, and Antelope, 50, bearing each the flag of Rear-Admirals Matthew Henry Scott and John Harvey. He obtained an appointment in the Coastguard, May 31, 1838, but resigned in 1840, and since Jan. 19, 1842, has been employed as Admiralty Agent in a contract mail steam-vessel. His Commander's commission bears date Oct. 1, 1850.

Commander Martin Pain, 1860 (Retired P list,) died at Peckham on the 9th December. This officer entered the Navy in 1803, as Midshipman on board the Sulphur, and while in that vessel was frequently in action with the enemy's gunboats and batteries in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, was engaged in an attempt to sink two ships at the entrance of the harbour at that place, and united in the bombardment of Granville. After a servitude of nine months in the Utrecht, 64 Capts. Francis Pickmore, and Henry Inman, he joined, in 1805, the Hebe, 32, and was actively employed in the Adamant, 50, at first off Boulogne, and then on the West India station, until Oct. 1808. In May and June of the latter year we find him acting as Prize-Master of the Spanish schooners Galina and Magdalena. On quitting the Adamant,

he became in succession attached to the Princess of Orange, Agincourt, and Monmouth, 64. In the course of 1814 he was nominated Acting Lieutenant of the Griffon, Acting Lieutenant and Commander of the Viper, cutter, and Master's Mate of the Impregnable. In the Viper he was sent by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence to Calais with despatches, and was employed by Rear-Admiral Foley in escorting convoys from Deal to St. Helen's. In the Impregnable after conveying Marshal Blucher from Boulogne to England, and taking part in the grand naval review held at Spithead, he proceeded to Bordeaux, for the purpose of bringing home the first and second of the German Legion. While attached, in the early part of 1815, to the Bombay, he cruised among the Western Islands, in company with the Chatham and Larne, in quest of two American frigates. He took up in April of that year a commission bearing date 7th of the preceding February, and on May 12, 1837, was appointed to the command of a station in the Coast-guard.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P., late of the 12th Foot and 10th Hussars, Colonel of the Royal Cumberland Militia, died on Dec. 6, at Barleythorpe Hall, Rutland, aged 77. He served in the 7th Hussars in the campaign of 1808-9 in Spain, under Sir John Moore, and was present at the engagements of Mayorga, Sahagun, and Benevente, and in the retreat to Corunna. He served afterwards in the campaigns with the Duke of Wellington's Army, from 1812 to the end of that war in 1814, and was present at the investment of Pampeluna, and in several rencontres in the Pyrenees and South of France; also at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. In 1815 he served in the 10th Hussars in the campaign of that year, and at the capture of Paris (silver war medal, with three clasps). Elected as Member for Westmoreland in 1812, and having continued for 55 consecutive years to represent that county, he was the "Father of the House of Commons." Appointed Colonel of the Royal Cumberland Militia, Sept., 1830, and was also a Deputy-Lieutenant.

George Wyatt, Esq., late Military Storekeeper at Corfu, died on Nov. 13, at 13, Denbigh Road, Bayswater, aged 75.

Lieutenant-General Christopher Godby, C.B., of the Bengal Infantry, died on Dec. 8, aged 77.

Colonel William Frederick Eden, of the Madras Staff Corps, and agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, died on Nov. 14, at Ahmedabad, aged 53. He entered the service, June, 1833; became Lieut. Nov., 1836; Capt., April, 1846; Major, July, 1858; Lieut.-Col. Feb. 1861; and Col., Feb., 1866.

Ensign Charles William Clement, of the 16th Foot, died on Nov. 7, at Barbadoes, of yellow fever, aged 23. He entered the service, Aug., 1866.

Charles Kennet, Esq., late Cornet, 18th Hussars, died Dec. 1, at Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley, aged 29.

Lieutenant William John Dalzell, on half-pay, Royal Artillery, died on Dec. 2, at 30, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, aged 75. He entered the service, May, 1815; became Lieut., July, 1820; and retired on half-pay, Jan., 1824.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to December 26.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Comdre. Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portland
Acorn, Hosp Ship, Mast-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves, Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. H. D. Hickley, 1864, China
Advice, st. ves, Second Mast.-com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1, pad., Staff-com. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. H. Knocker, 1863, ordered home
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-com. J. Buchanan, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Arethusa, 35, sc. Captain R. Coote, 1854 Mediterranean
Argus, 6, Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1865, China
Asia, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, Flag of Rear-Adl. Wellesley, C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc. Com. J. B. Scott, 1861, W. Coast of Africa
Banterer, 2 sc., Lieut.-com. Pringle, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies
Basilisk, 6, Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., 1862, China
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Macdonald 1854, Portsmouth
Black Eagle, 2, pad., Staff-commander Whillier, 1863, Special Service
Boscawen, 20, Com Macleod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southhampton
Brilliant, 16. Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee,
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, *Australia*
Bristol 39, Commodore G. T. P. Hornby, Capt. Leverson E. Somerset, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington, 1859, North America and W. I.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. A. Gordon, 1858, North America and West Indies
Caledonia, 31, Capt. Gardner, Flag of Vice Adl. Lord Clarence Paget, Mediterranean
Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt Hon F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Devonport
Cameleon, 17, sc., Com. W. H. Annesley, Pacific
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Captain G. Napier, 1856, Devonport
Caradoc, pad., 2, Lieut.-com. J. M. D. Elphinstone, 1859, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Commander E. C. Symons, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, North Shields
Challenger, 22. Capt. R. Lambert, C.B. 1855, Australia
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. W Bridges, Pacific
Charybdis, 17, sc., Capt. A. M. L. Lyons, 1862, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieutenant-com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, Lakes of Canada
Clio, 22, sc., Capt. N. E. B. Turnour 1859, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc., Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Danube
Cockchafer, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-com. Howard Kerr, 1857 .China
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. J. E. Erskine 1862, ordered home
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 160, China
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. Parry, 1861, North America and West Indies
Constance, 39, sc., Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, N. America and West Indies,
Crocodile, 2, Capt. G. W. Watson, 1864, troop service.
Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Captain Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, receiving ship Sheerness

Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M. Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Daphne, 4, Com G. L. Sullivan, 1862, East Indies
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushnell, 1861, Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship, Mast.-com. G. Raymond, 1858, Channel service
Delight, 2, Lieut-com. Larcom, 1863, West Indies.
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 25, sc., Capt. Charles Vesey, 1860, North America and West Indies
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieutenant-com. G. W. Scott, S. E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieutenant-com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. Allard, 1851, West Coast of Africa
Dryad, 4, Com. H. B. Fellows, 1862, Devonport.
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship Capt. G. Hancock 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan, 81, sc., Capt. C. Fellowes, C.B.,1853, Channel Squadron
Eagle, 50, Com. W, E. Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpl.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mast.-com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-com. J. S. Petley, 1863, particular service
Endymion, 21, sc., Capt. Wake, Mediterranean
Enterprise, 4, sc. Com. G. S. Bosanquet 1863, Mediterranean
Euphrates, 2, Capt M. B Dunn, 1862, Troop service
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc., Captain W. H. Blake, 1865, Australia
Favourite, 10, sc., Capt. J. D. M'Crea, 1858, N. America and W. Indies
Fawn, sc., 17, Capt. A. J. Heysham, 1864, N America and West Indies
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff-com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3 Lieut.-com. Rochfort, 1860 Japan
Fisgard, 42, Comdre. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Captain Welmshurst, 1866, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859, Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-com. J. B. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut.-com. Denny, 1858, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store ship, Staff-commander Luke, particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Capt. John J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Galatea, 26, sc., Capt. H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1865, Particular service
Ganges, training ship, Com. J. E. Wilson, 1865, Falmouth
Gannet, 11, Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, North America and West Indies
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt. Aplin, 1861, Channel service
Gleaner, gunboat. Lieut. Charles F. Hill 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Capt. C. Stirling, 1863, Comdre Hornby, W. Coast of Africa
Griper, Lieut.-Com. Stratford Tuke, 1866, tender to Mersey
Havoc, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Cameron, 1855, China
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-com. Solly Lakes of Canada
Hibernia, receiving ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859 Malta
Highflyer, 20, sc., Capt. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Himalaya, troop ship, Capt. S. B. Piers, 1863, Particular service
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean, survey
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865 China
Implacable, 24, Com. P. W. Pellew, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral Drummond, Capt. G. Willes, 1856, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-com. Keppel, 1859, China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Jones, West Coast of Africa

Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. G. L Ge. Bowyear 1856, Coast Guard Southampton
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Dupuis, 1859, Devonport
Janus, 3, Lieut.-com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jaseur, 5, Com. C. F. Hotham, 1865, West Coast of Africa
Jason, 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and West Indies
Jumna, 2, Capt. B. S. Prichard, 1863, Troop service
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. H. L. Maitland West Coast of Africa
Lee, 5, Com. C. W. Andrews, 1861, Sheerness.
Lizard, 1. st ves., Lieut.-com. Price, 1854, Sheerness
Liffey, 31, sc., Capt. J O Johnson, 1856, Devonport
Lightning, 3, st. ves., Com. D. Aird, Portsmouth
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut. Com. C. P. Bush, 1857, Brazils
Lion, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, C.B. 1855, Coast Guard, Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc Capt. R. Dew, C.B. 1858, Channel Squadron
Lord Warden, sc., 20, Capt. W R Rolland, 1857, Channel Squadron
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861. Mozambique
Malabar, 2, Capt. F. D. Rich, 1865,
Malacca, 17, Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Manilla, sc., Mast.-com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training brig, Lieut.-com. G. B. Evans, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st, ves. Mast-com, Potter, 1851, Channel service
Mersey, 36, sc., Capt. R. D. White, 1856; Rear-Adml Buckle, Queenstown
Minotaur, 24, Captain J G. Goodenough, 1863, Rear Adml Warden, Channel Squadron
Minstrel, 2, Lieut.-com. M. B. Medkeoff, 1859, Lakes of Canada
Mullet, 5, Commader Edward Hellet, 1865, West coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. H. McC. Alexander, 1864, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B., Capt. J. C. Wilson, 1865 Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne, 1864, Straits of Magellan
Nereus, 6, store depot, Staff-com. C. R. P Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nettle, 2, Lieut.-com. —— Jamaica
Niger, 13, Capt. J. Bruce, 1862, North *America and West Indies*
Nimble, 5, Com. A J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Niobe, 4, Com. T. E. Mackenzie, 1863, North America
Nymphe, 4, Com. T. Barnardiston, 1862, East Indies
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Capt. Chandos Stanhope, China
Octavia, 35, Capt. L. G. Heath, 1864, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut -com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lieut.-com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. Phelps, 1864, Portsmouth
Orwell, 2, Lieut.-Com. Mareseaux, Channel Squadron
Osborne, st. yacht, Com. John D'Arcy, 1863, particular service
Osprey, sc. 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, ordered home
Pallas, 6, Capt. E. G. H. Lambert, 1861 Devonport
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell 1858, ordered home
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, Lt.-com. J. J. Martin, 1860, East Indies.
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3, Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861, Cape of Good Hope
Phœbe, 35, Capt. T. Bythesea, V C., 1861, North America
Pigmy, 3, st. ves. Mast.-com. Petch. 1861, Portsmouth
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-com. Calder 1863, Downs, survey
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London
Prince Consort, 31, sc., Capt. Edward A. Inglefield, 1853, Mediterranean
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves., Mast.-com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Comdre. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Psyche, 2, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart, 1859, Mediterranean
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc., Capt. R. Purvis, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Ranger, 5, sc. Com. W. A. Gambier, 1865, ordered home
Rattler, 17, sc., Com. J. T. Swann, 1864, China

Rattlesnake, 19, Commodore. W. M. Dowell, C.B., 1858, W. C. of Africa
Reindeer, 7, Com. E. Nares, 1860. Pacific
Research, 4, sc., Com. A. Morrell, 1861, Coast of Ireland
Revenge, 73, Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, Pembroke
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mast. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas, survey
Rinaldo, 7, Com. W. K. Bush 1861, China
Rodney, 78, sc., Capt. A. C. F. Heneage, 1866, Vice-Adml. Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K C.B., China
Rosario, 11, sc., Com. G. Palmer, 1862, Sheerness
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. W. F Martin, Bart., K C.B. Capt. W. Preedy, C.B. 1855, Devonport
Royal Alfred, 18, sc., Capt. Hon. W. C. Talbot, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Mundy, K.C.B., N. A. & W Indies
Royal George, 78, sc., Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. Hon. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Royal Sovereign, sc., 5, Capt. C P Coles, C.B., 1856, Portsmouth
Salamander, 6, st. ves, Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, ordered home
Salamis, 1, st, ves. Com. F. G. Suttle, 1863, China
Satellite, 11, Capt. J. Edye, 1862. China
Saturn, Capt Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 3, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. J. N. Croke, 1855, Devonport
Serapis, 2, Capt. J. C. Soady, 1863, troop service.
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Comdre. G. G. Randolph, 1859, Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, Com. J. E. Smith, 1859, Brazil
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. Thomas G. Smith, 1862, ordered home
Simoom, 4, Capt. Thomas B. Lethbridge 1843, troop service
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lieut.-com Powys, 1859, China
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mast.-com. Clifton, *1859, Channel* Islands
Speedwell, sc., 5, Com. T P Jones-Parry, West Coast of Africa
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. F. W. Prosser, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. B. L. Lefroy, 1863, East Indies
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-com. G. Allen acting, Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4. Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. M. S. Nolloth 1856, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Supply, 2, sc. Staff-com C. Bawden, 1864, store service Woolwich
Sylvia, 4, Com. E. Brooker, 1863, China
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, Portsmouth
Terrible, 21, Capt. Commerell, V.C., 1859, Mediterranean
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Comdre. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Trafalgar, 60, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, Sheerness
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E. T. Nott, 1863, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Trinculo, 2, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, Mediterranean
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. E. J. Church, 1861, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc Capt. S. H, H. Henderson, 1863, troop service
Vestal, 4, sc., Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H Prince Leiningen, K.C.B., 1860, Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., Portsmouth
Virago, 6, pad., Com. H. M. Bingham, 1862, Australia
Vigilant, 4. sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1862, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2. store ship, Mast.-com. G. Stovin, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. ves. Staff-com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Warrior, 32, Capt. H. Boys, 1f Portsmouth
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman R ingfield, 1862, ordered

Waterwitch, hyd. prop., Com. P R Sharpe, Portsmouth
Weazel, 1, sc. gunboat Lieut.-com. Tuke, 1856, China
Wellesley, 17, Capt W H. Stewart, C.B. 1854, Chatham
Wildfire, st. ves. Mast.-com. G. Brockman, 1854. Sheerness
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut.-com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859, Mediterranean
Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, N. America and W. Indies
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth
Zealous, 20, ironclad, Capt. R. Dawkins 1863, Flag of Rear Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, Pacific
Zebra, 7, Com. Edwin J. Pollard, 1861, China

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to the 26th December, 1867, inclusive.)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park
2nd do.—Windsor
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Aldershot
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto.
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Colchester
6th do.—Dublin
7th do.—Shorncliff
1st Dragoons—Longford
2nd do —Dundalk
3rd Hussars—Hounslow
4th do—Bombay, Canterbury
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—York.
7th Hussars—Bengal, Canterbury
8th do.—Manchester
9th Lancers—Cahir
10th Hussars—Newbridge
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Dublin
13th Hussars—Canada, Canterbury
14th do.—Edinburgh
15th Hussars—Norwich
16th Lancers—Madras, Canterbury
17th do.—Brighton
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto.
20th do.—Bengal, ditto.
21st do.—Bengal, ditto.
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops, 7, 18, 20, 24,—Chatham 23.
Do.—Kensington and Regent's Park, 3, 4
Do.—Portsmouth, 19.
Do.—Hilsea, 22.
Do.—Dublin, 2 and 11.
Do.—New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 1, 5, 9, 10, 17, and 21.
Do.—Curragh, 6 and 8
Do.—Shorncliff 12 13, 14, 15 and 16 on passage home from New Zealand.
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Windsor
Do.—2nd bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Do.—(3rd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Coldstream Gds (1st bat.)—Tower
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin
Scots Fusilier Guards, (1st bat.)—Chelsea
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Brks
1st Foot (1st) —Madras, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bombay ditto.
2nd do. (1st bat)—Bombay, ditto.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Athlone
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat)— Dublin
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto.
5th Foot (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dover
6th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Edinburgh
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
7th do (2nd bat.)—Bury
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.) Malta, ditto
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke.
10th do (1st bat.)—Cape of Good Hope Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Chatham
11th do (1st bat)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do (2nd bat.) Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Gibraltar Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portland & Weymouth
14th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Melbourne, Chatham
15th do (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, ditto.
15th do. (2nd bat)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, ditto
17th do (1st bat.) Kilkenny
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.) Chester
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do (1st bat.)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape, Shorncliff
21st do. (1st bat.)—Enniskillen
Do. (2nd bat)—Madras, Preston
22nd do. (1st bat.)—New Brunswick Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Newcastle-on-Tyne
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Newport
24th do. (1st bat)—Malta, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do (1st bat.)—Glasgow,
Do. (2nd bat)—Bengal, Preston
26th do.—Bombay, Preston
27th do.—Bengal, Dover
28th do.—Belfast
29th do.—Canada, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, ditto.
31st do —Malta Chatham
32nd do.—Mauritius, Colchester
33rd do.—Bombay, Sheffield

34th do.—Portsmouth.
35th do.—Bengal, Colchester
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th Foot—Bengal, Pembroke
38th do.—Bengal, Gosport
39th do.—Dublin
40th do.—Devonport
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do —Bengal, Sterling Castle
43rd do.—Aldershot
44th do.—Aldershot
45th do.—Bombay, Chatham
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Nova Scotia, Pembroke
48th do.—Fermoy
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—Sydney, Chatham
51st do.—Dover
52nd do.—Limerick
53rd do.—Canada, Shorncliffe
54th do.—Aldershot
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Aldershot
57th do.—Manchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Ceylon, Gosport
60th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Bermuda, Gosport
62nd do.—Buttevant
63rd do.—Dublin
64th do.—Malta, Parkhurst
65th do.—Kinsale
66th do.—Jersey
67th do —Waterford
68th do.—Aldershot
69th do.—Canada. Preston
70th do.—Ashton
71st do.—Fermoy
72nd do.—Manchester
73rd do.—China, Shorncliff
74th do.—Dublin
75th do.—Gibraltar Shorncliffe
76th do.—Madras, Shorncliffe
77th do.—Bengal, Gosport
78th do.—Canada, Aberdeen
79th Foot—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Aldershot
81st do.—Cork
82nd do —Bengal, Chatham
83rd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
84th do —Jamaica, Colchester
85th do.—Curragh
86th do.—Mauritius, Gosport (detained at Cape of Good Hope)
87th do.—Gibraltar, Walmer
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Dublin
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Fort George
92nd do.— Curragh
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.- Bombay, Colchester
97th do.- Portsmouth
98th do.—Portsmouth
99th do.—Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th do.—Canada, Colchester.
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do.—Bengal, ditto.
104th Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Shornecliff
106th do.—Bengal, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do (2nd bat.)—Devonport
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do (4th bat.)—Chichester
1st West India Regiment—Sierra Leone
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do.—Barbados
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon & China
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Gd. Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.— ditto.
3rd do.— ditto.
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Welmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th.—Preston
10th do.—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shorncliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 22.

The following provisions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

To be Chief Engineers:—G Deans, W F Innes, and W Laird.

Nov. 26.

The promotion of Mr. J Ferguson (b) to the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, on the 8th Oct. last, should have been Acting Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

Dec 8.

The undermentioned Officers have this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Captaln under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th of June, 1867. H A Moriarty, Esq., C.B., and S Spain, Esq.

Staff Captain G Biddlecombe, C.B., has this day been promoted to the rank of Retired Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of June 26, 1867.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

To be Engs.—Messrs J Jefferies, W R Abbott, H W Hart, C S Jordan, and W J Forbes.

To be Acting Eng.—Mr. C Boddington.

Dec. 4.

The following promotions of Engineer Officers have this day been made,

To be Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Nov. 5, 1867: Messrs R S Kierman and W Fraser.

To be First-Class Assist. Eng. in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Nov. 5, 1867: Messrs. N F Hockerston C J W Bridle, and W Nickle.

Dec. 5.

J E Coghlan, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Dec. 6.

The Rev. H B Morris has this day been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Dec. 7.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Dec. 7.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

To be Surgeons:—C H Slaughter Esq.; J Paterson, Esq., M.D.; and S Campbell Esq. M.D.

Captains—C W Buckley, V.C., to Pylades, commissioned. Sir M MacGregor, Bart. to Danae, the appointment of Captain C W Buckley having been cancelled.

Commander—M A S Hare to the Royal Oak.

Staff-Commander—W S Luke to Fox, in command, vice Moriarty, promoted.

Flag-Lieut.—G R Thornhill to the Hibernia, as flag-lieut. to Rear Admiral Kellet.

Lieuts.—W Wiseman to the Danae. R H Thompson to the Indus. C J Scholefield to Serapia; C Alder to Cumberland, additional for service in Naval Barracks; Hon. R Hare to St. George; E Rooke to Lord Warden; E Hicks to Canopus; W Neilson to Pylades W Vicary to Dauntless; E B P Kelso to Danae; H Studdy to Asia, as Flag Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Wellesley; E Cooke, to Lord Warden; E Hicks to Canopus. H G Andoe, W H Lewin, and S A R Hamilton, to Pylades.

Navigating Lieuts.—J Jones to Royal Oak. J Edwards, additional, to Wellesley, for service in Blanche; C J Hills to Asia, for Royal Oak; J Dixon to Pylad

E C Ball additional, to Trafalgar, for service in Coastguard; T H Tizard, additional, to Fisgard, for surveying duties; H F Woods additional, to Caradoc, for temp. service; J Edwards, additional, to Wellesley, for service in Blanche. G H Allen to the Indus, for service in the Liverpool.

Sub-Lieuts.—L Fanshawe to Euphrates; A Blennerhasset to Jumna. Lionel A de Saumerez to Myrmidon. F H Johnston to the Rattlesnake; S T Dickens to the Pylades; J F K King and F E Hudson to the Danae; W E Still to the Pylades. W B Elliot to Achilles.

Navigating Sub-Lieuts.—J J Boulton, to Seringpatam, additional, for surveying duties. H H Wood to Buzzard.

Midshipmen—Lord Lewis Gordon, J R Broadley, R Keown, and O C P Hambyn to the Danae; F G Strickland to the Victory. O C Langley to the Lord Warden. J C J Walcot and C W G Spring to Liffey. G H Cherry, to Pylades; C T Bruce, to Rattlesnake; F E Strickland, to Arethusa.

Navig. Midshipmen—G H Pigott to Warrior; W Barton to Danae; H R Johnston to Pylades; H R Johnson, additional, to Victory, for disposal.

Naval Cadets (nominated)—E N C Leigh, F R Trist, Hon. A N T Baring, P A Bentley; F E E Brook, A M Farquhar, H G Paris, H Preedy, R H Walpole; A H Anson, F R Grist, E J H Synge, and W G White.

Staff Surg.—A Adams to Royal Adelaide.

Surgs.—J A Skene to Asia, in lieu of an assist.-surg.; J F Mitchell to Danae; J Fisher to Pylades.

Paymasters—E W Gordon to Satellite; C D Lindsay to Pylades; D Martin to Dane; C W Sturgess to Victory, additional, for service as secretary to the committee on *sea store* establishments; N Giles *to Royal Oak.*

Assist.-Surgs.—W M Power to *Buzzard*; E J Sharood, M.D., to Victory, additional, for service with the Royal Marines at Portsmouth; J P Way to Medusa; Dr. G V Wright to Orontes; W P Thompson, additional, to Formidable, for Lizard; R R Siccama, additional, to St. George, for sick quarters at Portland; E J Butler to Wellesley, additional, for service in Chatham Dockyard; J Bishop to Fox; R Sweetman to Seringapatam; W Jones to Victory, additional, for service with Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth.

Acting Assist.-Surgs.—G G Bothwell to Pylades; J H Houston to Danae; J Robertson to Duke of Wellington; W J Wey to Asia; T H Knott to Asia; Dr. A Gorham to Dauntless; R S P Griffiths to Impregnable; D W Telford to Cambridge: and W J Morier to St. Vincent.

Assist.-Paymasters—E M Russell to Royal Adelaide, additional, for disposal; W Rintoul to Pylades; F M James to Cumberland; H P Brennan in charge to Buzzard; W S Brown to Victory, as super.

Clerks—H H Rickard to Danae; H C W Gibson to Victory, as Secretary's Clerk; E Armstrong to Pylades; W Parnell to Danae as super.

Assist.-Clerks—H E Rudge to Pylades; S Crooke to St. Vincent; W S Gibbon to Zealous, additional, for disposal; A F Comyn to Buzzard.

Chief Engs.—C Tucker to Indus, for charge of engines of Aurora; H W Elgar to Buzzard; W M'Dowell to Cumberland, for Eclipse; C F Jordan to Danae; W Pitt to Jumna; W M Chambers to Pylades; L Swift to Cumberland, for charge of engines of Eclipse; G A Tuck to Royal Oak; J Lovering to Cumberland, for charge of engines of Eclipse; C A O'Dwyer to Narcissus.

Engs.—H Coller to Asia, for Valiant; J C Williams to Himalaya; J Miller (a) to Warrior; J Baptist to Asia, for Camel; F R Kelson and J Ferguson (a) to

Pylades; W B Owen to Donegal; E Keen to Indus, for charge of engines of Gnat; E Brown to Jumna; W B Guyer to Fisgard, additional, for charge of engines of Dwarf; G A C Benke to Donegal, additional, for tenders; C S Martin to Frederick William for tenders, W H Grose to Octavia; E Brown and T Barker to Danae; J C Williams to Jumna; A Mills to Malabar; F G Julian to Himalaya; C R Lacy to Indus for Lapwing; P Eckford (acting) to Asia for Volcano; C Ware and T Clark to Buzzard; J Raswell to Indus, for Seagull; W Rumble to Princess Charlotte, to be ins. of Machinery Afloat on the China Station.

First class Assist.-Engs.—J B Warrington to Linnet; S Chautter to Sharpshooter; G S Cornish to Octavia; E Barrett, additional, to Irresistible; G Nicholls to Pylades; R Dobson to St. George; A S Reeve to Danae; J W Compton to Asia, for service in Steam Reserve Office; R G Chiswell to Octavia; A Hutchinson to St. George, for tenders.

Acting First Class Assist.-Eng.—D Dixon to Asia, for Glasgow.

Second Class Assist.-Eng.—H Rigby to Octavia.

Acting Second Class Assist.-Engs.—R C Moon to Danae; W H Burrer to Fisgard, for service in Lightning.

COAST-GUARD.

APPOINTMENT.

Inspecting Com.—H Berkeley to Aberdeen, vice Fitzroy.

PROMOTIONS.

The following Chief Boatmen have been promoted to the rank of Acting Chief Officer (2nd class).

Messrs.—G Jeffrey, at Eastferry; W T Tyrell, Bridlington Quay; J Prentice, Selsey; E Blake, Roberts Cove; J Couch, Hill; J Green, Megagissey; S Morrison, Sennen Cove; J Barry Newquay (Milford).

REMOVALS.

Inspecting Chief Officers—Lts.—C Hawkey from Killybegs, to Ballyhiege; F Osburn from Rutland to Killybegs.

Chief Officer (as Inspecting Officer)—Navig. Lieut. E C Ball, from Preston to Rutland.

Chief Officer Mr. R Reed, from Upper Cove, to East Ferry.

Chief Officers (2nd Class)—W Blackmore, from Sennen Cove, to Seaham Harbour; T W Wilson, from Hill, to Brixham; A Linnington, from East Ferry, to Looe; G Cobby, from Selsey, to Littlehampton; G Jeffery, from Soldiers' Point, to Bembridge, instead of Upper Cove.

ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 19.

8th Regiment of Hussars—Lieut F L Brandreth to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major T Penton, who retires; Nov. 20. Cor. J Cooke to be lieut., by purchase, vice Brandreth; Nov. 20. J L Young, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Cooke; Nov. 20.

16th Lancers—Cornet P L Peacocke to be lieut., by purchase, vice W C Bovill, who retires, Nov. 20. J Y Fullerton, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Peacocke; Nov. 20.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Capt. J A Angelo to be lieut.-col., vice T E Kennion, retired on half pay; Nov. 20. Second Capt. A Rotton to be capt., vice Angelo; Nov. 20. Lieut. R J Abbott to be second capt., vice Rotton; Nov. 20. F T Cheesman, gent., to be vet. surg.; Nov. 20.

Corps of Royal Engineers—The temporary Commissions as lieuts. of the following officers to be made permanent, viz.: W G Nicholson, from the 21st March, 1865; R R Pulford, from the 24th March, 1865; R G Woodthorpe, from the 22nd June, 1865; F P Washington, from the 22nd June, 1865.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. J J Johnstone to be capt. and lieut.-col. by purchase, vice E G Hibbert, who retires; Nov. 20. Ens. and Lieut. R T Thynne to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice J J Johnstone; Nov. 20. W S Kenyon-Slaney, gent., to be ens. and Lieut., by purchase, vice Thynne; Nov. 20. Lieut. and T F Fairfax to be adjt., vice Lieut. and capt. J J Johnstone promoted; Nov. 20.

5th Regiment of Foot—Capt J G Scott, from the 83rd Foot, to *be capt., vice Kekewich, who exchanges: Nov. 20.*

26th Foot—Ens. E P Benn, from the 57th Foot. to be ens., vice Bolton, transferred to the 18th Hussars; Nov. 20.

28th Foot—Lieut. C Thackeray to be capt., by purchase, vice H F Morgan, who retires; Nov. 20. Ens. G H Moore-Lane to be lieut. by purchase, vice Thackeray; Nov. 20.

45th Foot—Lieut. F T Goad to be ins. of musketry, vice Lieut. Hooke, promoted; Nov. 4.

51st Foot—Ens. R R Tomson to be lieut., by purchase, vice H Talbot, who retires; Nov. 26.

56th Foot—Ens. A C E Welby, from the 85th Foot, to be ens., vice Harriman, transferred to the 21st Foot; Nov. 20.

57th Foot—Ens. R J Holmes to be lieut. without purchase, vice P E Powys, deceased; Oct. 20. The retirement from the service of Lieut. P E Powys by the sale of his Commission, and promotion by purchase of Ens. C J Matthews, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 22nd of Oct., have been cancelled.

60th Foot—Ens. A F H M Innes to be lieut., by purchase, vice Tufnell, promoted; Nov. 20.

65th Foot—Ens. J C Fife to be lieut., by purchase, vice A H Toulmin, who retires; Nov. 20. G F Marx, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Fife; Nov. 20.

70th Foot—Ens. E R S Brander to be lieut., by purchase, vice G Cuppage, who retires; Nov. 20. W V Ford, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Brander; Nov. 20.

83rd Foot—Capt. S B Kekewich, from 5th Foot, to be capt. vice Scott, who exchanges; Nov. 20.

85th Foot—The third Christian name of Capt. Noyes is Herbert, and not Henry, as previously stated. Ens. W Hughes, from the 24th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Minchin, transferred to the 62nd Foot; Nov. 20.

96th Foot—Quartermaster-Serg. G Garland to be quartermaster,

vice J Jamieson, who retires upon half pay; Nov. 20.

2nd West India Regiment—Ens. A B Allen has been permitted to resign his Commission; Nov. 20.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. Major F Reid, MD., to be dep. ins. gen. of hospitals, for highly meritorious service during the epidemic of fever in the Mauritius; Nov. 20.

Staff Surg. J A Woolfreyes, M.D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be staff surg.-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st April; Oct. 7.

Staff Assist. Surg. D O'Donovan, M.D., to be staff surg.; Aug. 6.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. R Orr to be Chap. of the Fourth Class; May 4.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Assist. Super. of Stores W B Stapley to be dep. super. of stores, vice W H Tapp, placed on the Retired List; Dec. 1.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. G Rotton, of the Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service in his present rank, to be col.; Sep. 21.

The Commission as Brevet Maj. of Capt. T J Machlaclan, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to bear date the 28th and not the 27th of Aug., 1858.

Quartermaster J Jamieson, retired upon half pay, late 96th Foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; Nov. 20.

Apothecary J E Harrison, in Civil Medical charge of the Sumbulpore District, to have the local and Hon. rank of assist.-surg.; Nov. 20.

The undermentioned officres of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to have the local rank of capt. in Persia, while employed on telegraph duty in that country, viz:—Lieut. O B C St. John; Nov. 20. W H Pierson; Nov. 20.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 19.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Merioneth Militia—Lieut. R J L Price to be capt., vice W P Jones, resigned; Sir E Hamilton, Bart., to be lieut.; G L Dicken, gent., to be lieut.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Lieuts. O S Wynne and A Brasey in the Royal Merioneth Militia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 22.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Assist. Surg. T S Maccall, M.D., F.R.C.P.E. to be surg.; Nov. 14. M Johnson, gent., to be assist.-surg.; Nov. 14.

Kent Artillery Militia—A A Addison, gent., to be first lieut. (super.); Nov. 12

Royal London Militia—Lieut. R H Evans to be capt.; Nov. 20.

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Sir H Harnage, Bart, to be capt., vice Whitmore, resigned; Nov. 20.

King's Own Light Infantry Militia—J Rowland, gent., to be lieut.; Oct. 28. T Y C Bainbridge, gent., to be lieut.; Oct. 28.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Surg. M Johnson in the 1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia; Nov. 13.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 19.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

9th Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Rose to be capt.; Nov. 12. J Corbet to be lieut.; Nov. P R Munro to be ens.; Nov. 12.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. W H Williams to be capt.; Nov, H D Ruscoe to

be lieut.; Nov. 14. O Goss to be ens.; Nov. 14.

9th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J C Hill to be capt.; Nov. 14.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. W C Braddon, of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of capt.; Nov. 14.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 22.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Berkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First. Lieut. P Tod to be capt; Nov. 14. A J Dawson to be first lieut, vice Todd, promoted; Nov. 14.

5th Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps—J Murray, Esq., jun., to be second lieut.; Nov. 14.

1st Administrative Battalion of Haddingtonshire Rifle Volunteers —C A Burnet to be hon. quartermaster; Oct. 24.

5th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R Cholmondeley to be capt., vice H Edwardes deceased; Nov. 18.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. J B Hebbett to be major, vice Ratcliff, promoted; Nov. 16. Lieut. G Beech to be capt., vice Hebbert, promoted; Nov. 16. Ens. J C Lord to be lieut., vice Middlemore resigned; Nov. 16. W S Mann to be assist. surg., vice Jeaffreson, resigned; Nov. 16.

3rd North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. T E Satterthwaite to be lieut.; Nov. 7. E C Taylor to be ens. vice Satterthwaite, promoted; Nov. 7.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 22.

6th Regiment of Foot—Major and Brevet-Col. J H F Elkington *to be lieut.-col.*, by purchase, vice *R Unwin, who retires*; Nov. 27. *Capt. C B Phillips* to be major, by *purchase, vice* Brevet.-Col. Elkington; Nov. 27. Lieut. P A Howley to be capt, by purchase, vice Phillipps; Nov. 27. Ens. R Hollingworth to be lieut. by purchase, vice Howley; Nov. 27. A M O' Beirne, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Wills-Sandford, transferred to the 60th Foot; Nov. 27. H Bor, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice C Sullivan, who retires; Nov. 21. W A Holcombe, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Hollingworth; Nov. 29.

22nd Foot—Capt. R F A Howorth, from the 46th Foot, to be capt., vice Dillon, who exchanges; Nov. 27.

24th Foot—W H B Little, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Hughes, appointed paymaster, 85th Foot; Nov. 27.

45th Foot—The second Christian name of Ens. Fort is Hounsom, and not Hounson, as previously stated.

46th Foot—Capt. R H Dillon, from the 22nd Foot, to be capt., vice Howorth, who exchanges; Nov. 27.

54th Foot—Paymast. P Sheeran, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be paymast., vice Hon. Chap. M'Kenzie, who exchanges; Nov. 27.

57th Foot—The appointment of Quartermaster-Sergeant Leech as quartermaster should be vice Martindale, deceased, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 5.

60th Foot—Ens. H Wills-Sandford, from the 6th Foot, to be ens., vice Mitchell-Innes promoted; Nov. 27.

71st Foot—Major J I Macdonnel to be lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. W Hope, C.B., who retires upon half pay; Nov. 27.

72nd Foot—Ens. T S Gildea to be lieut., by purchase, vice D J B Hebden, who retires; Nov. 27.

74th Foot Lieut. C T Wallace to be capt., by purchase, vice N S M'Crummen, who retires; Nov. 27. Ens. W F Fairlie to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wallace; Nov. 27. H Boughey, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Fairlie; Nov. 27.

75th Foot—Lieut. J W Munro to be capt., by purchase, vice S H Harford, who retires; Nov. 27. Ens. E Essex to be lieut., by purchase, vice Munro; Nov. 27. O J Cavenagh, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Essex; Nov. 27.

82nd Foot—Lieut. W A Dixon to be adjt., vice Lieut. Neville, who has resigned that appointment; Oct. 7.

107th Foot—Ens. G M Bellasis to be lieut., vice R P W Hill, deceased; Sept. 26.

108th Foot—Ens. H F S Neill to be lieut., vice D Graham, who resigns; Oct. 1. Lieut. A S Tollemache to be adjt., vice Lieut. Wetherall, promoted; Sept. 4.

3rd West India Regiment—Paymaster, with the hon. rank of Capt., A W M'Kenzie, from the 54th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Sheeran, who exchanges; Nov. 27.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Ens. C C Smyth to be lieut., without purchase, vice F B Doveton, who retires, having been appointed a dep.-assist. com.-gen.; Aug. 23. C H Sampson, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Smyth; Nov. 27.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The promotion of Assist.-Surgs. Hulseberg and Hale to be antedated to Oct. 4, 1867, in order to enable them to take their proper positions in the service.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Dep.-Assist. Super. of Stores C W Elphinstone Halloway, to be assist.-super. of stores, vice Stapley, promoted; Dec. 1.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Major-Gen. R Stewart, Oct. 30, 1867:—Col. A Huyshe, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Major-Gen., Oct. 31.

The following alterations to take place in the rank of the officers promoted in the *Gazettes* of Dec. 4, 1866, and Jan. 11, 1867:—Maj. Gen. J S Paton, Bengal Staff Corps, to rank from Oct. 29, 1866; *Maj.-Gen. J C Heath*, Bombay Infantry (deceased), to rank from Nov. 4, 1866; Maj.-Gen. H J Pelly, Bombay Staff Corps, to rank from Nov. 6, 1866. Maj.-Gen. J M B F Tyler, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to rank from Nov. 13, 1866.

Brevet-Col. G Malcolm, C.B., Bengal Army, to have the temp. rank of major-gen. while employed with the Abyssinian Expedition; Nov. 1.

Brevet-Col. D M Stewart, Bengal Army, to have the temp. rank of brig.-gen. while employed with the Abyssinian Expedition; Nov. 1.

The undermentioned officers to have the hon. rank of ens:—Dep. Assist.-Commissary P Flanagan, Madras Establishment; Nov. 27. Dep. Assist.-Com. A Norman, Bombay Establishment; Nov. 27. Dep, Assist.-Com. J Murray, Bombay Establishment; Nov. 27. Dep. Assist.-Com. T Glover, Bombay Establishment; Nov. 27.

The undermented officers who have retired upon full pay to have a step. of hon. rank as follows:—Col. R S Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps, to be major-gen.; Nov, 27. Lieut.-Col. P H K Dewaal, Bengal Infantry, to be col.; Nov. 27. Maj. J E Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Nov. 27. Major T A Corbett, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Nov. 27. Major G W Whitehead, Madras Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Nov. 27. Major W FitzWilliam Read, Madras Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Nov. 27. Major R L Playfair, Madras Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.: Nov. 27. Capt. W W Aubert, Bengal Infantry, to be major; Nov. 2 Surg.-Major E Goodeve M.B., Bengal Establishment, to be dep. ins.-gen. of hospitals; Nov. 27. Surg. Major M Rogers, Madras Establishment, to be dep ins. of hospitals; Nov. 27. Surg. Maj. J Pringle, M.D., Madras Establishment, to be dep. ins. gen. of hospitals; Nov. 27.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 26.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Kent Artillery Regiment of

Militia—Lieut. H B Scoones to be capt., vice Bartram, resigned: Nov. 19.

West Kent Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—E E Larking, gent., to be lieut., vice Ramsay, struck off; Nov. 19. R H Hare, gent., to be lieut., vice Barnard, promoted; Nov. 19.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—H P Moor, gent., to be lieut., vice Casson, promoted; Nov. 9.

North York Rifle Regiment of Militia—J J Saville to be assist. surg.; Nov. 21. Capt. and Brevet Major F W Lambton to be major; by purchase, vice Macdonnel; Nov. 27. Lieut. J Y Allan to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Lambton; Nov. 27.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 26.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT.

Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Sir D Wedderburn, Bart., to be lieut., vice Ryves, promoted; Nov. 25.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 26.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

10th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. W R Buck to be major, vice Menifold, resigned; Nov. 22.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—J E Fawcett to be second lieut.; Nov. 18.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Learoyd to be capt., vice Haigh, resigned; Oct. 29.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Corps—J Wilson jun., to be lieut.; Nov. 11.

1st Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. T L Seaton to be first lieut., vice Pearse, resigned; Nov. 18.

5th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. B Manuel *to be first* lieut., vice Peter, *resigned; Nov. 13.* J Polkinghorne to be second lieut., vice Manuel, promoted; Nov. 13.

12th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. T W Field to be capt.; Sept. 28. Second Lieut. R E M Millett to be first lieut., vice Field, promoted; Sept. 28. A O Michell to be second lieut., vice Millett, promoted; Sept. 28.

13th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut R Thomas to be capt.; Nov. 14. J Barwis to be second lieut., vice Thomas, promoted; Nov. 14.

2nd Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. W Pike to be capt., vice Bickford, resigned; Oct. 15. Ens. G J Smith to be lieut., vice Pike, promoted; Oct. 15. H A Smith to be ens., vice G J Smith, promoted; Oct. 15.

4th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J Sobey to be lieut., vice Childs, resigned; Oct. 28.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—W H L Barnett to be capt.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Henry George, Earl Percy to be capt., vice Montgomery, resigned; Nov. 20. Ens. H Durand to be lieut., vice Hilbers, resigned; Nov. 20. Ens. J Hutton to be lieut., vice Weaver, resigned; Nov. 20. Ens. W F Higgins to be lieut., vice Kollè, resigned; Nov. 20. E Jermyn, Esq., to be ens., vice Durand, promoted; Nov. 20. H C Holmes, Esq., to be ens., vice Hutton, promoted; Nov. 20. G C Clarke, Esq., to be ens., vice Higgins, promoted; Nov. 20.

1st Administrative Battalion of Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteers—The Most Noble H C Fitzroy, Duke of Beaufort, K.G., to be hon. col.; Nov. 20.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. E W Cox to be major; Nov. J. First Lieut. A Goffey to be capt.; Nov. 7.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—T W Freston, gent., to be second lieut.; Nov. 7.

2nd Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. T

Wilcock to be first lieut.; Nov. 7.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. T A Lowe to be lieut., vice Collin, resigned; Nov. 9.

Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Lieut. G H Morrison to be capt. vice Campbell, resigned; Oct. 23.

1st Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—T H Sims, gent., to be ens., vice Heehs, promoted; Nov. 7.

3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—C W Barber, Esq., to be capt., vice Smith, resigned; Nov. 7.

46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E H Roe, gent., to be assist. surg.; Nov. 7.

Liverpool Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. L H Greaves to be capt., vice Bretherton, resigned; Nov. 7.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. T Shields, of the 1st West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of capt.; Nov. 20.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieut. Col. Peter Thomson bearing the title of lieut. col. com. of the 12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 29.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

3rd Essex Artillery Volunteer Corps — W McBride, gent., late Royal Artillery, to be adjt., from 4th Sept.; Sept. 14.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

6th Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—G R Urel to be ens., vice Benny, resigned; Nov. 23. M Benny, M.D., to be hon. assist. surg.; Nov. 23.

3rd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. F C Wace to be lieut., vice Lyman, resigned; Nov. 20. W C Farrer to be lieut., vice Roumieu, resigned; Nov. 22. H C G Batten to be lieut., vice Dawson, resigned; Nov. 21. J R Sparkes to be ens., vice Wace, promoted; Nov. 20. N Clark to be ens., vice Atkinson, resigned; Nov. 21.

15th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J G Crosse to be ens., vice Dendy, resigned; Nov. 15.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. J H Blair to be capt., vice J D Kirkwood, resigned; Oct. 18.

1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. W T Provand to be capt., vice H J Bexfield, promoted; Nov. 15. Sec. Lieut. W Young to be first lieut., vice J Baird, promoted; Nov. 16. Second Lieut. A G Thomson to be first lieut., vice J Neill, resigned; Nov. 18. T Stewart to be second lieut. vice T W Provand, promoted; Nov. 15. J Adam to be second lieut., vice J Hamilton, promoted; Nov. 16. W Thompson to be sec. lieut., vice W Young, promoted; Nov. 18. J Lindsay to be surg., vice A M Adams, deceased; Oct. 18.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J Findlay to be lieut., vice J Auchinvole, promoted; Nov. 15. J Lee to be ens., vice W C C Park, promoted; Nov. 15. A Colquhoun to be ens., vice R G Findlay, promoted; Nov. 15.

44th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Crockatt to be lieut., vice J S Stevenson resigned; Oct. 21.

48th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Coops—Lieut—J Watt to be capt., vice H Lees, resigned; Oct. 28.

11th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. W A Allen, Clerk, to be hon. chap., vice Pope, resigned; Nov. 23.

8th Fifeshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—J Balfour to be assist. surg. vice N A Kennedy, deceased; Nov. 21.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 6.

5th Regiment of Lancers—Staff Assist.-Surg. G C Dunn to be

assist. surg., vice Sutherland, appointed to the Staff; Dec. 7.

17th Lancers—Assist.-Surgeon J E O'Loughlin, from the 63rd Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice Lithgow, promoted on the Staff; Dec. 7.

20th Hussars—Captain R Alexander to be maj., vice T Theophilus Boileau, who retires upon a pension of his rank; Dec. 7. Lieut. F Trench to be Capt., vice Alexander; Dec. 7. Cornet H J Beattie to be lieut., vice Trench; Dec. 7. Ens. J T Browne, from the 18th Foot, to be cor., vice Beattie; Dec. 7.

Royal Artillery—Surg. T J Murphy, M.D., from the 95th Foot, to be surg., vice Surg.-Maj. W G Trousdell, M.D., appointed to the Staff; Dec. 7. Staff Assist.-Surg. F Howard, M.D., to be assist. surg., vice Orton, promoted on the Staff; Dec. 7. Staff Assist. Surg. A J Clapp, M.D., to be assist. surg., vice J W Rimmer, deceased; Dec. 7. Staff Assist. Surg. E H Lloyd, M.B., to be assist. surg., vice A J L Hepworth, M.D., promoted on the Staff; Dec. 7. Staff Assist. Surg. F J Byrne to be assist. surg., vice Hopwood, promoted on the Staff; Dec. 7.

2nd Foot—Lieut. G F O'Grady to be capt., by purchase, vice J Mc Magill, who retires; Dec. 7. Ens. B A Beale to be lieut., by purchase, vice O'Grady; Dec. 7. Arthur H Nurse, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Beale; Dec. 7.

3rd Foot—Capt. F Morley to be maj., by purchase, vice P J Dunbar, who retires, Dec. 7. Lieut J J B Haydock to be capt., by purchase, vice Morley; Dec. 7. Ens. G E Harley to be lieut., by purchase, vice Haydock; Dec. 7. E E Martin-Atkins, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Harley; Dec. 7.

5th Foot—Ens. J P Spring to be ins. of mus., vice Lieut. Carleton, who has returned to duty with his company; Nov. 1.

10th Foot—Staff-Surg. W H Muschamp to be surg., vice Sinclair, appointed to the Staff; Dec. 7.

17th Foot—Staff-Surg. F Oddell to be surg., vice R Atkinson, placed upon half pay; Dec. 7.

40th Foot—Lieut. R C Brook to be capt., by purchase, vice W Gibson, who retires; Dec. 7. E E Martin to be lieut., by purchase, vice Brook; Dec. 7.

41st Foot—Staff-Surg. W H Yates to be surg., vice Surg. Maj. J Leitch, M D., appointed to the 46th Foot; Dec. 7.

46th Foot—Ens. F H Blanshard to be lieut., without purchase, vice J M Lovekin, a probationer for the Staff Corps in India; May 15. Surg. Maj. J Leitch, M.D., from the 41st Foot to be surg., vice T M Blackley, M.B., appointed to the Staff; Dec. 7.

48th Foot—Ens. C E S C Horwood has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission: Dec. 7.

57th Foot—Lieut. Col. E Bowen, from half pay, late 69th Foot, to be lieut. col., vice Brevet Col. H J Warre, C.B., who retires upon half pay; Dec. 7.

62nd Foot—Staff Surg. T S Hollingsworth to be surg.. vice Surg. Maj. Ewing, promoted on the Staff; Dec 7.

63rd Foot—Staff Assist. Surg. J Carlaw to assist. surg., vice J E O'Loughlin, appointed to the 17th Lancers; Dec. 7.

71st Foot—Ens. C H Bunbury to be lieut., by purchase, vice Allan, promoted; Dec. 7.

83rd Foot—Surg. C R Robinson, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg. maj.; Nov. 12.

84th Foot—Lieut. W J Smallpiece to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Parrot, deceased; Oct. 22.

89th Foot—Lieut. William Pott to be capt.. by purchase, vice B Helme, who retires; Dec. 7. Ens. J B Rioten to be lieut., by purchase, vice Pott; Dec. 7. A Macaulay, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Ribton; Dec. 7.

95th Foot—Staff Surg. P A M'Dermott to be surg., vice T J

Murphy, M.D., appointed to the Royal Artillery; Dec. 7.

101st Foot—Staff Assist. Surg A W A Mackinnon to be assist. surg., vice A G M Bartley, M.D., appointed to the Staff: Dec. 7.

107th Foot—Ens. B Smith to be lieut., vice W G B Garrow, deceased; Oct. 6.

Rifle Brigade—Staff Surg. A P M Corbett, M.D., to be surg., vice J C H Wright, M.D., who exchanges; Dec. 7.

3rd West India Regiment—Ens. A S Bell to be lieut., vice J F Cousins, deceased; Oct. 18.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G B Deare, from the 4th West India Regiment, Acting Dep. Assist. Com. Gen.; Aug. 25.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major John Ewing, from the 62nd Foot, to be dep. ins.-gen. of Hospitals, vice J McGregor deceased; Dec. 7.

Surg. Major W G Trousdell, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be staff sugr. major, vice Staff Surg. Major P A McDermott, appointed to the 95th Foot; Dec. 7.

Surg. W Sinclair, from the 10th Foot, to be staff surg., vice Muschamp, appointed to 10th Foot; Dec. 7.

Surg. J O H Wright, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be staff surg., vice A P M Corbett, M.D, who exchanges; Dec. 7.

Surg. T M Bleckley, M.B., from the 46th Foot, to be staff surg., vice W H Yates, appointed to the 41st Foot; Dec. 7.

Assist. Surg. E J Hopwood, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff surg., vice T S Hollingsworth, appointed to the 62nd Foot; Dec. 7.

Assist Surg. A J L Hepworth, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be staff surg., vice F Odell, appointed to the 17th Foot; Dec. 7.

Assist.-Surg. S A Lithgow, from the 17th Lancers, to be staff surg., vice Staff Surg. Major J C Dempster, M.D., *who retires upon half pay; Dec. 7.*

Assist. Surg. R Sutherland, from the 5th Lancers, to be staff assist. surg., vice G C Dunn, appointed to the 5th Lancers; Dec. 7.

Assist. Surg. A G Bartley, M.D., from the 101st Foot, to be staff assist. surg., vice H W A M'Kinnon, appointed to the 101st Foot; Dec. 7.

BREVET.

Major T T Boileau, 20th Hussors, who retires upon a pension, to have the hon. rank of lieut.-col.; Dec. 7.

Staff Surg.-Major J C Dempster, M.D., who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of dep. ins. gen. of hospitals; Dec. 7.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 3.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—Maj. S L W Sanderson to be lieut. col., vice Gandy, resigned; Nov. 27. Capt. H Spencer to be maj., vice Sanderson, promoted; Nov. 27. Lieut. W B J O Jackson to be capt.; Nov. 27.

Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry —Lieut. W D W Griffith to be capt, vice Biddulph, resigned; Oct. 28. Cor. W Thorold to be lieut., vice Griffith, promoted; Oct. 28. J F Jesse, gent., to be cor., vice Thorold, promoted; Oct. 28.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 6.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. the Hon. J B L Warren to be capt., vice Widdrington, resigned; Nov. 15. Ens. Townshend, Esq., late Captain 5th Foot, .to be lieut., vice Warren, promoted; Nov. 15.

1st Devonshire Militia—C W Pengelley to be lieut.; Nov 9.

2nd Devonshire Militia—Major J N Stevenson to be lieut. col. com., vice Buller, deceased; July 15. Capt. R Trood to be maj.; Oct, 29. T L Prinsep to be capt., Oct. 29. W T Weddy, late 43rd Foot, to be capt.; Oct. 29. W T

Waldy, late 43rd Foot, to be capt., Oct. 29.

North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry —G M Marker to be capt.; Nov. 20.

North Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Cor. L Cust to be first lieut., vice Wynn, resigned; Dec. 2. T Longuvelle, gent., to be cor., vice Cust, promoted; Dec. 2.

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Lieut. F S Barlin, late 30th Foot, to be capt., vice Pepys, resigned; Nov. 30.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. the Hon. H L Pepys in the 1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

The Qeeen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. F L Austen in the 3rd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

The notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of Nov. 20, intimating that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. J H Keough in the North Durham Militia, is to be cancelled, in compliance with instructions from the Secretary of State for War; Nov. 22.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 3.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—H A Crane, Esq., late Captain 72nd Highlanders, to be adjt. from Nov. 7, vice Leslie, resigned.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

5th Denbighshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A H Maurice, gent., to be lieut.; Oct. 17.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Maj. T Wilson to be lieut.-col.; Nov. 13.

26th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. A Mayhew *to be capt.*, vice Nicholson, *resigned; Nov. 15.*

2nd Lancashire Engineer Corps —First Lieut. A Shirlaw to be capt.; Nov. 7. Sec. Lieut. J S Fraser to be capt.; Nov. 7. T Beasley, gent., to be first lieut. Nov. 7.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major R F Steble to be lieut.-col.; Nov. 25. J Fairhurst, the younger, gent., to be ens., vice Bennett, promoted; Nov. 15.

Preston Rifle Volunteer Corps —Lieut. G Smith to be capt.; Nov. 15.

3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—H W Barber, gent., to be lieut., vice Carrig resigned; Nov. 7.

57th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J S W Grant to be lieut., vice Wild, deceased; Nov. 18.

88th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Woodcock, the younger, gent., to be lieut, vice Brindle, resigned; Nov. 18. J Duckworth, gent., to be ens.; Nov. 18.

6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. B Fletcher to be capt., vice Cameron, resigned; Nov. 19. Ens. J H Oppenheim to be lieut., vice Fletcher, promoted; Nov. 19.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. W Forder, of the First Administrative Artillery Battalion of Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of capt.; Nov. 26.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 6.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Adminstrative Brigade of Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers—B S Stock, gent., to be hon. quartermaster, vice Hare, resigned; Dec. 2.

1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—G Ashmead, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Stock, resigned; Dec. 2.

13th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. E Walker D.C L., to be hon. chap., vice Guinness, resigned; Dec. 2.

3rd Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. D. Badcock to be lieut., vice Eastern, resigned; Dec. 2.

20th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J J Tidcombe to be capt., vice Matthews, resigned; Nov. 30. Ens. W Sparks to be lieut., vice Tidcombe, promoted; Nov. 30. G L Lang, gent., to be ens., vice Sparks, promoted; Nov. 30.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps—G C Smithers to be sec. lieut.; Nov. 27.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date,]

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 9.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Bengal and Madras Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL ARMY.

ADMISSIONS.

To be capts.:—Capt. L Smith 104th Regiment; Nov. 17, 1863. Sec. Capt. C A Baylay, Royal Artillery; Dec. 22, 1865.

To be Lieuts:—Lieut. H Howell, Bengal Infantry; Jan. 1, 1862. Lieut. J Cook, Bengal Infantry; July 30, 1862. Ens. J Davidson 21st Regiment; March 24, 1866. Ens. J H Green, 80th Regiment; April 27, 1866.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSION.

Ens. C B Cooke, 108th Regt.; April 3.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 10.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—F B Eagle, Esq., late 14th Hussars, to be first lieut., vice Pemell, promoted; Dec. 2. S Newton, gent., to be first lieut., vice Killery, promoted; Dec. 3.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 13.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia—Lieut. C C J Orme to be capt.; Dec. 7.

East and North York Artillery Militia—Capt. T Nelson to be maj. vice Woodall, resigned; Dec. 7.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 10.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Administrative Battalion of Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers —C C Hodge, Esq., to be hon. quartermaster; Dec. 4.

Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Brigade—Major E S Gordon to be lieut.-col; Nov. 29. Capt. J Boyd to be major, vice Home resigned; Nov. 29. Capt. A V S Sligo to be major, vice Gordon promoted; Nov. 29. J R Izat to be ens.; Nov. 26.

13th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—H Worseldine to be first lieut.; Dec. 4.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 13.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Administrative Brigade of Northumberland Artillery Volunteers—F Turner to be adjt. from Nov. 9.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. A B Sparks to be first lieut.; Oct. 23. G A Campbell, gent., to be first lieut; Oct. 23.

31st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. H Clegg to be lieut.; Nov. 22. J G Ireland, gent., to be ens.; Nov. 22.

2nd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E Deacon to be ens. vice Bennett, resigned; Dec. 8. W Dayson to ens. vice Hustwick, resigned: Dec. 8.

1st Administrative Brigade of Renfrewshire Artillery Volunteers —Capt. W Lang to be major (retaining his commission as capt. in the 2nd Dumbartonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps); Dec. 7.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—W P Garrod, gent., to be hon. quartermaster; Nov. 27.

2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major J C A Samuda

to be lieut.-col. vice Walker, resigned; Dec. 4. Capt. C Wigram to be maj. vice Samuda, promoted; Dec. 4.

3rd North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. H O Wellburn to be first lieut. vice McKay, deceased; Nov. 7. W G Knight to be second lieut. vice Wellburn, promoted; Nov. 7.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 11.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Major J P Hopkins, K.H., Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 11.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Lieut.-Col. J H Cooke, Lieut. of her Majesty's Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 17.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer and private soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their gallant conduct at the Little Andaman Island, as recorded against their names, viz.:—Assist. Surg. C M Douglas, M.D., Privates T Murphy, J Cooper, D Bell, and W Griffiths, 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, for the very gallant and daring manner in which, on the 7th of May, 1867, they risked their lives in manning a boat and proceeding through a dangerous surf to the rescue of some of their comrades, who formed part of an expedition which had been sent to the Island of Little Andaman, by order of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, with the view of ascertaining the fate of the commander and seven of the crew of the ship Assam Valley, who had landed there, and were supposed to have been murdered by the natives. The officer who commanded the troops on the occasion reports:—"About an hour later in the day, Dr. Douglas, 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, and the four privates referred to, gallantly manning the second gig, made their way through the surf almost to the shore, but finding their boat was half filled with water, they retired. A second attempt made by Dr. Douglas and party proved successful, five of us being safely passed through the surf to the boats outside. A third and last trip got the whole of the party left on shore safe to the boats." It is stated that Dr. Douglas accomplished these trips through the surf to the shore by no ordinary exertion. He stood in the bows of the boat, and worked her in an intrepid and seamanlike manner, cool to a degree, as if what he was then doing was an ordinary act of every-day life. The four privates behaved in an equally cool and collected manner, rowing through the roughest surf when the slightest hesitation or want of pluck on the part of any one of them would have been attended by the gravest results. It is reported that seventeen officers and men were thus saved from what must otherwise have been a fearful risk, if not certainty of death.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 17.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—Lt. J C O'Neal, from the 96th Foot, to be lieut. vice Creagh, who exchanges; Dec. 18. Surg. J S Furlong, M.D, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st April; Nov 19.

Royal Artillery—The retirement of Lieut.-Col. T E Kennion on half pay, and the promotion of the following officers, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Nov. 19, to be dated Oct. 2, viz:—Capt. J A Angelo, Second Capt. A Rotton and Lieut. R J Abbott. The dates

of promotion from second capt to capt. of the officers of the late Indian Artillery, who were transferred to the Royal Artillery, in the *Gazette* of April 29, 1862, should be as under, and not as therein stated, viz.—Bengal—C H Cookes, March 12, 1860; J A R Mead, April 21, 1860; J F Raper, May 31, 1860; A H Heath, Nov. 12, 1860; W D Couchman, Feb. 6, 1861; Brevet-Major H P Bishop, Feb. 18, 1861; F D Urquhart, Feb. 18, 1851; J G Hathorn, Feb. 18, 1861; F R De Bude, Feb. 18, 1851; Brevet-Major C S Lemarchand, Feb. 18, 1861; A R Fuller, April 29, 1861; L Machell, April 29, 1861; M E Currie, April 29, 1861; J Hunter, April 29, 1861; A Darling, Aug. 23, 1861; Brevet Major J S Frith, Oct. 1, 1861. Madras—E H Couchman, April 6, 1859; G B B Holmes, May 31, 1859; W S Mann, May 31, 1859; C M J Thornton, Feb. 10, 1860; W F B Laurie, Feb. 22, 1860; J de C Sinclair, April 30, 1860; G Carleton, July 14, 1860; Brevet Lieut.-Col. R Cadell, Sep. 1, 1860; E W Dance, Sep. 15, 1860; R Morton, Dec. 31, 1860; N G Campbell, Jan. 16, 1861; J R J Robertson, Feb. 18, 1861; R G F Henegan, Feb. 18, 1861; P D Horne, Feb. 18, 1861; J R Magrath, Feb. 18, 1861; J McK Macintyre; Feb. 24, 1861; G G J Campbell, Sep. 13, 1861; W J Bradford, Sep. 14, 1861; J Blair, Sep. 25, 1861. Bombay—H B Sandford, Feb. 14, 1859; J C Hailes, May 8, 1859; Brevet-Maj. T T Haggard, May 13, 1859; R A Morse, Aug. 14, 1859; D G Anderson, Oct. 19, 1859; J Shekleton, March 30, 1860; C J Barton, April 11, 1860; G B Mellersh, June 25, 1860; T B Gibbard, Dec. 19, 1860; P D Marett, Feb. 18, 1861; W H Saulez, Feb. 18, 1861; A Blunt, Feb. 18, 1861; R C Battiscombe, Feb. 18, 1861; A A Bayly, Feb. 18, 1861; J R Henderson, Feb. 18, 1861; E S Beamish, Feb. 18, 1861; C Clarke, Feb. 18, 1861.

Corps of Royal Engineers—The undermentioned officers employed *in the Public Works* Department, India, to be placed on the Seconded List from the dates of their respective appointments in such departments, but they will not be succeeded in the corps, viz.:—Lt. E M Larminie, June 1; Lieut. L K Scott, Jan. 7; Lieut. T Gracey, Sep. 11; Lieut. F V Corbett, Feb. 25; Lieut. C T Harrison, April 13. The dates of promotion from second capt. to capt. of the officers of the late Indian Engineers, who were transferred to the Royal Engineers in the *Gazette* of April 29, 1862, should be as under, and not as therein stated, viz.:—Bengal—Brevet Lieut.-Col. W W H Greathead; C.B., Feb. 15, 1861; A Cadell Feb. 18, 1861; W S Oliphant, Feb. 18, 1861; Brevet-Major H W Gulliver, Feb. 18, 1861; C Pollard, March 12, 1861. Madras—Brevet Major R H Sankey, June 29, 1861; J Goddard, Sep. 25, 1861; J F Fisher, Sep. 30, 1861. Bombay—J S Trevor, June 15, 1860; H St. C Wilkins, July 28, 1860; E Southey, Aug. 16, 1860; D J Nasmyth, Aug. 18, 1861; A Davidson, Feb. 18, 1861; Brevet Lieut. Col. A Ballard, C.B., Feb. 18, 1861; R E F Cotgrave, Feb. 18, 1861; J R Soady, Feb. 18, 1861; C J Merriman, May 3, 1861.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Bat. Surg, F Robinson, M.D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg.-maj. under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1; Nov. 19.

5th Foot—Capt. C Wilson, from the 94th Foot, to be capt., vice Richards, who exchanges; Oct 8.

6th Foot—Quartermaster J Darker, from the 10th Foot, to be quartermaster vice Hyde, who exchanges; Dec. 18.

7th Foot—Lieut. R F Butler to be capt. by purchase, vice W P Browne, who retires; Dec. 18. Ens. W P Holmes to be lieut. by purchase, vice Butler; Dec. 18.

10th Foot—Quartermaster R Hyde, from the 6th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice Darker, who exchanges; Dec. 18.

12th Foot—Ens. H E Knox, from the 73rd Foot, to be ens., vice

Stoton, promoted; Dec. 18. Ens. E E Money, from the 14th Foot, to be ens. vice Parker, transferred to the 18th Hussars; Dec. 18.

14th Foot—Major E K Jones, from the 97th Foot, to be major vice Petrie, who exchanges; Dec. 18. Ens. W C Barne to be lieut. by purchase, vice D Creagh, who retires; Dec. 18. F E Money gent., to be ens, by purchase, vice Barne; Dec. 18. Lieut. H A Williams to be ins. of musk., vice Lieut. Anderson, promoted; Sep. 16.

18th Foot—Lieut. G L H Poole to be capt. by purchase, vice C J Coote, who retires; Dec. 18. Ens. G A Macdonnell to be lieut. without purchase, vice Poole; Dec. 18.

21st Foot—Ens. A L Falls, from the 56th Foot, to be ens., vice D Robertson, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Dec. 18.

22nd Foot—Lieut. H J Oliver to be capt. by purchase, vice O G De Lancy, who retires; Dec. 18. Ens. Charles Carstairs to be lieut. by purchase, vice Oliver; Dec. 18.

23rd Foot—Brevet-Col. S Wells, C.B., has been permitted to retire upon full pay as lieut.-col., under Clause 88 of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Dec. 7.

25th Foot—Serg.-Major E T Murray, from the 51st Foot, to be ens. without purchase, vice Forjett, transferred to the 59th Foot; Dec. 18.

27th Foot—Ens. H B P Phillipps to be lieut. by purchase, vice W Erskine, who retires; Dec. 18.

45th Foot—Ens. J Skinner, from the 60th Foot, to be ens. vice Bridge, promoted; Dec. 18.

46th Foot—The Commission of Lieut. W de Winton Van to be ante-dated to May 9. 1864, such ante-date not to carry back pay.

47th Foot—Ens H T Smith to be lieut. by purchase. vice J L Utterton, who retires; Dec. 18. C T Davenport, gent., to be ens. *by purchase,* vice Smith; Dec. *18.*

51st Foot—E Cumberlege, gent., to be ens. by purchase, vice W A'C Beadon, who retires; Dec. 18.

56th Foot—A L Falls, gent., to be ens. by purchase, vice J A F Austen, who retires; Dec. 18.

59th Foot—Colour-Serg. W G Small, from the 20th Foot, to be ens. without purchase, vice Tobin, transferred to the 6th Foot; Dec. 18.

60th Foot—Lieut. A F Terry to be capt. by purchase, vice F S Travers, who retires; Dec. 18. Ens. J D Cunyngham to be lieut. by purchase, vice Terry; Dec. 18. H E W Fetherstonhaugh, gent., to be ens. by purchase, vice Cunyngham; Dec. 18.

72nd Foot—Lieut. A Tanner to be capt. by purchase, vice J C Stewart, who retires; Dec. 18. Ens. T A A Barstow to be lieut. by purchase, vice Tanner; Dec. 18. R H Murray, gent., to be ens. by purchase, vice Barstow; Dec. 18.

77th Foot—Staff Assist.-Sgur. W F Burnatt to be assist.-surg, vice G F White who resigns; Dec. 18.

88th Foot—Ens. S Acklom to be lieut. without purchase, vice J W Maffett, deceased; Oct. 7.

94th Foot—Capt. S Richards, from the 5th Foot, to be capt. vice Wilson, who exchanges; Oct. 8.

96th Foot—Lieut. C D B Creagh, from the 6th Dragoons, to be lieut. vice O'Neal, who exchanges; Dec. 18. Lieut. W Newbigging to be adjt. vice Lieut. Gunton, who has resigned that appointment; Oct. 14.

97th Foot—Major M Petrie, from the 14th Foot, to be major, vice Jones, who exchanges; Dec. 18.

Rifle Brigade—Ens. F G D Acland to be ins. of musk., vice Lieut. H S Brownrigg, who has resigned that appointment; Nov. 1.

3rd West India Regiment—Ens. E King to be lieut. by purchase, vice S G Allman, who retires; Dec. 18. G L H Starr, gent., to be ens. by purchase, vice King; Dec. 18.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—The surname of the Quartermaster is Lenton, and not Linton, as previously stated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Staff Assist.-Surg. W L Baker, from half pay, to be staff assist. surg., vice D O'Donovan, M D., promoted on the Staff; Nov. 20.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Purveyor's Clerk E Love to be assist.-purveyor, vice Mills, placed on half pay; Dec. 18.

BREVET.

Col. G Malcolm, C.B, on promotion to the temp. rank of maj.-gen., should have been described as of the Bombay Army, and not Bengal Army, as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 26.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, Lieut.-Col. Scots Fusilier Guards, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut.-col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Nov. 21.

Paymaster T Dynon, 16th Lancers, to have the hon. rank of capt.; April 22.

The surname of the officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, granted the hon. rank of of lieut.-col. in the *Gazette* of Nov. 26, is Thomson, not Thomas, as therein stated.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 20.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Huntingdonshire Militia — G Thornhill, jun., gent., to be lieut.; Dec. 16.

1st Warwickshire Regiment of Militia—Lieut. C L Schwabe to be capt., vice Cunninghame, resigned; Dec. 13.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 17.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Administrative Battalion of Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—J Evans, Esq., late Capt 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, to be maj., vice Newton, resigned; Dec. 14.

2nd Elginshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Hutton to be ens., vice Johnston, promoted; Dec. 2.

8th Elginshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Mitchell to be capt., Dec. 2. W H Thomson to be lieut., Dec. 2. K Maclean Black to be ens.; Dec. 2.

1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J E Smith to be ens., vice Hume, promoted; Dec. 4.

1st Administrative Battalion of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers—A G Mackenzie, gent., to be maj., vice Wardlaw, deceased; Dec. 5.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers—Maj. G H W Carew to be lieut.-col., vice Graham, resigned; Dec. 10.

2nd Wigtownshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Watson, Esq., to be lieut., vice Finlay, resigned; Dec. 10.

3rd Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Daniel Badcock, to be lieut., vice Easton, resigned, Dec. 2.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 20.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. W Oulton to be capt.; Dec. 5. First Lieut. G L Gwatkin to be capt.; Dec. 5. First Lieut. P W Barr to be capt.; Dec. 5. W Dransfield, Esq., to be capt.; Dec. 5. Sec. Lieut. J B Antwis to be first lieut.; Dec. 5. Sec. Lieut. R S Jones to be first lieut.; Dec. 5. Sec. Lieut. D E Dickinson to be first lieut.; Dec 5. Sec. Lieut. T Vosper to be first lieut.; Dec. 5. Sec. Lieut. R Willan to be first lieut.; Dec. 5. Sec. Lieut. W Durant to be first lieut.; Dec. 5.

2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. G Beaumont to be capt., vice Dean, resigned; Dec. 5. L Baron, gent., to be ens.; Dec. 5.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Maj. T Bourne to be lieut.-col.; Dec. 5.

3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. H N Tarr to be capt., vice Crompton, resigned

Dec. 5. J K Schofield, gent., to be lieut., vice Tarr, promoted; Dec. 5.

Liverpool Press Guard Rifle Volunteer Corps—R S Atkinson gent., to be ens., vice Barker, resigned; Dec. 5.

4th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. W Cook to be lieut., vice Lilly, resigned; Dec. 13. Ens. C J Watson, to be lieut. Dec. 13. Ens. E Walker to be lieut.; Dec. 13.

MEMORANDUM.

The 2nd and 4th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps have been formed into one corps, under the appellation of the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps," and her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the new 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps bearing the designation of the "Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade;" Dec. 14.

1st Administrative Battalion of Argyllshire Rifle Volunteer Corps J Reed to be surg.; Dec. 16.

1st Dumfriesshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—D B Hope, Esq., to be capt., vice Mackenzie, resigned; Nov. 21.

10th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—S M'Caul to be capt, vice Lamerton, resigned; Dec. 11.

5th Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Verner, Lieut. Col. Antrim Militia Artillery, to be capt., vice Huish, deceased: Dec. 16.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—T Hart, gent., to be hon. quartermaster; Nov. 19.

1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J D Doulton to be capt., vice T L Bristowe, resigned; Nov. 7. Ens. R A Puckle to be lieut., vice Doulton, promoted; Nov. 7. F T Dubois, gent., to be ens., vice Puckle, promoted; Nov. 7.

2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Carpenter, Esq., M.D., to be surg.; Oct. 31. The Rev. J G Hodgson to be hon. chap.; Oct. 31.

3rd Cumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—H P Senhouse to be first lieut., vice Lindsay, resigned; Dec. 6. H Carr to be sec. lieut., vice Lindsay, promoted; Dec. 6.

20th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—G F Francklin to be ens., vice Parker, resigned; Dec. 12.

22nd Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—E Bousfield, M.D., to be hon. assist. surg.; Dec. 12.

19th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—H F Youle, gent., to be ens.; April 29.

OUR NAVAL DEFENCES.

Among the many perplexities which harass the public, and worry politicians, the Navy shines conspicuously. We know we have a Navy, and we are proud of it. How much of this pride is due to tradition and to the recollection of past glories, and how much is due to a knowledge of its present state it would be unbecoming and unwise to investigate too closely. But most of us, at any rate, feel that we ought to be proud of the service. We love to tell our children of past victories won by the British flag on foreign seas, to tell them of our great water-heroes, and even to dress them in a sailor's costume. The Navy is therefore essentially a British institution which we feel it a matter of duty to be proud of.

It is rather surprising, perhaps, to find out that, with all this pride and interest, there should be so little real knowledge about it. The majority of people are entirely ignorant of what it consists, where it is stationed, what sort of ships it has, how its men are trained, and how many there are ready in case of emergency. All these are points which not one man in ten could answer satisfactorily to himself or anybody else; while as to the state of the Navies of countries with which one might at any time be brought into collision, the ignorance is most profound.

The Navy then, though a most popular British institution, is allowed to exist year by year for purposes which are not well known and not very strictly defined by those who are supposed to know something about the matter; and it is constructed and maintained year by year, upon what for convenience sake may be termed Noak's ark principles. The first of these principles is the importance of size. There must be large numbers of ships of all shapes and sizes, useful and useless; and there must be large reserves and supplies of men useful and useless. It matters not that out of the 900 ships we possess, one third are never likely to be of the smallest use; there they are; they have been used once, and may therefore be useful again; so they are kept. We have officers without number, many of whom are also never likely to be of the smallest use to the country, but there they are; they have either done some service or are supposed to have done it, and they may possibly be again wanted some day, though the probability is very slight; so they are reserved. We keep seamen by the thousands in service and out of service, and maintain a Coastguard, without apparently any very clear notion of what its use is, except as a convenient asylum for our old seamen. More than this we have a large reserve of men in case of war, who are paid highly, and who may be useful when they are wanted, though it is not clear when this is likely to happen. If one great principle then is size, another we may say is hoarding. As a miser

hoards his treasures, so do we hoard up our old hulks, our rotten gun-boats, our antiquated men-of-war; we count them proudly every quarter in our Navy list with a quivering sensation of miserly pride. We see their names quarter by quarter, and year by year, until they are household names with us. Many seem to have reached the region of perpetual snow where they remain fixed and immoveable. In the same place they may be ever found, their names in many instances recalling to one's mind battles in which they played no mean part in the days of our grandfathers. There are 170 of them, innocent of such desecrating appendages as screws or paddles; and, as they are consequently not likely to be much used in active service again, some are used as receiving ships, churches, reformatories, schools, &c. Then we have the same number of screw gun-boats, many of which cannot be very serviceable. Lastly we have 550 steam ships in commission and reserve for protecting our coast at home, and our colonies abroad, of which a little more than 300 are actually in commission, the remaining 250 being in reserve or under repair.

So then out of this enormous Navy of 900 vessels, as nearly as possible one third is really employed on active service. These three hundred ships include all our iron-clads, which are built, and are now being built, and all wooden vessels which we employ at home and abroad on active service. This is a splendid fleet regarded both in its size and its capacities. With such a fleet alone we are more powerful than any nation in the world, as regards a Navy. The ships are good and sound as a rule, they are splendidly made and adapted as far as possible for the services upon which they are employed. They are adapted as far as possible; that is that, though iron ships are almost universally admitted to be indispensable in the present day in warfare, and nearly all these 300 ships are wooden they are adapted in size and speed to the services upon which they are employed. By some happy interposition of Providence, or the happy prevision of Government, we are not often embroiled in wars, except it be with the Japanese or New Zealanders, whom we can easily vanquish with our dear old-fashioned fleets; therefore, we have no means of testing the power and efficiency of the fleets which are kept up on our foreign stations. If a war broke out with any country capable of opposing us, we might possibly be successful abroad, but it would be in the teeth of all modern theories of Naval warfare.

To come, however, to the backbone of our fleet, the iron-clads; for they, after all, are what we have to rely upon, and what we have to compare the Navies of other nations with. Of the 300 odd ships which are in commission, seventeen are armour-plated. They vary considerably in size, strength, and in style. Hardly two are alike in speed or power, or construction; but they represent with but few exceptions all the classes of iron-clads which

have been built. There are turret ships; heavily and lightly armed ships; some wholly, and others partially armour-plated; some built in dock-yards and others built by contractors; some converted from old wooden three-deckers while others are bran new from top to bottom. For the protection of our own shores, seven of these vessels form a Channel squadron, each of which represents a different theory of construction. The Achilles was built at the Royal Dock-yards, and is at present the fastest and one of the largest ships we have. Her speed is more than 14 knots an hour, and her sailing qualities are admirable. Not less powerful, but built on an entirely different plan, being broader and shorter than the Achilles, is the Bellerophon. The Warrior was the first of our iron-clad fleet, and may now be almost considered antique. The Minotaur is one of three enormous vessels whose sisters are the Agincourt and Northumberland. They are the largest in size of our fleet, and are very powerful, being plated with five and a half inches of iron, and constructed to carry very heavy armaments on the broadside principle. The Lord Warden, commenced by Mr. Reed in 1864, was intended as an improvement on the partially iron-plated ships, like the Royal Oak, and is also heavily armed. Lastly, are the Pallas and Lord Clyde, powerful iron-plated vessels, but of a smaller build than the other five. These seven, then, form an iron-clad fleet at home. They are all heavily armed, being capable of using the twelve ton, the nine ton, and the six and a half ton guns. The remaining ten are employed on foreign service, four being stationed in the Mediterranean, two at North America, one in China, one in Bermuda, one in the Pacific, and the tenth and last, the Research, which has a roving commission. Though only seventeen armour ships are in commission, it would be a mistake to suppose that our whole reliance is to be placed upon them. Altogether, there are thirty-eight iron-ships of war, either in commission, or in reserve, or being built.

It is but natural to suppose that our newest ships are our best, or even, if they are not the best, it is excusable to believe them the most interesting. In the construction of our iron-clads novelty has been considered rather than uniformity. Each ship we built was generally intended to be an improvement upon its predecessor; therefore the newest ships and those which are still on the stocks are pardonable objects of interest, if not vanity with us. Leaving for a moment the Monarch and Hercules which are being built at Chatham Dock-yard, the ship whose launch will be most curiously looked for is the Captain. The Captain is now being built at the yard of Messrs. Laird, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Cowper Coles. He in vain tried for some years to carry out his scheme of introducing the cupola system into the Navy; and, partly from his own fault and partly from the inadvertence of Government he has not till now been allowed a fair chance of

carrying out his principles with the sanction and under the eye of the Government. Last year he was offered by the late Government the Monarch to adapt as a cupola-ship, but he could not accept the restrictions insisted upon by the Admiralty, and they, unwilling to abandon the principles they had adopted with regard to its construction, placed Messrs. Laird at his disposal and allowed him to superintend the construction of a ship upon his own principles, unrestricted, at their yard. Until the Captain is launched we can say nothing, except theoretically, about the cupola system, and we will now return to the Monarch and Hercules. The latter vessel is built on the broadside principle, with the double object of carrying very heavy ordnance, namely, 8 18 ton guns, and of being shot proof as far as possible. It is a large ship having a tonnage of 5,226 tons, which is less than the Warrior by about 900 tons, and is coated with iron-plates 9 inches thick. It is built as broad as possible, as well it might be, to carry such an armament and bear such armour-plating. The Monarch which is being built at the same yard is to be, if possible, more powerful; for, though its tonnage is nearly the same as that of the Hercules, being 5,100 tons, it is to be armed with two 22 ton-guns or 600-pounders in each of the turrets, and with two 6-ton 7-inch revolving chase guns in the main deck. It is to have turrets and will be armour-plated with iron about the same thickness as the Hercules. Besides these three powerful iron-clads are three more now being built, the Audacious, Invincible, and Volage. They are not to be so heavily armed or plated as the Hercules, but are built with a greater regard to speed than to other qualities. The remaining ships are now in reserve or undergoing repair; so that, we have in hand, and it is to be hoped ready, thirty-two iron-clads in addition to the six which are as yet unfinished. Of this large and powerful fleet we may say that, though in time of war it may not be what is wanted, it has, at all events, the merit of being sound and good as far as it goes. If the plates are not thick enough, they are at all events good; if the vessels themselves are too large, they are at any rate sound; and if their speed is not great enough it is at all events trustworthy as far as it goes. We may complain of the character, the style, or the size of our ships, but of the workmanship there is no question. As iron ships-of-war of a certain type, or of certain types, they are the best of their kind; the only question is whether they are what is wanted.

Our Navy in commission consists then of about 300 wooden ships and of about twenty iron-clads. We may double these figures if we reckon in addition all the ships available for service which are now in reserve. These ships are distributed over the world at nine stations, ten of the iron-clad fleet being employed on foreign service and seven at home.

As far as size goes, then, our Navy is irreproachable. To have 600 vessels for war service is certainly more than any other nation

can boast of: if we add to this that the ships themselves are in many cases gigantic, that their crews are gigantic, and that their armaments are gigantic, we may say that, in size, our Navy is complete. Possibly this affection for size may have led to the terrible vice of hoarding which has been another of its leading characteristics. At all events they have gone together for years and seem inseparable. Many of the ships which are useless for sea purposes are found serviceable for drilling, training, teaching, religion, and other things. But it is open to doubt whether these services might not be carried out with far greater efficiency on shore. Substantial barracks would, it might fairly be argued, be better for training, drilling, and teaching our seamen than old hulks, rotting in harbour. On the other hand there is the very natural reply that we have these old hulks which cost very little to keep up, that they would fetch but little if they were sold or broken up, and that the erection of buildings on shore would be very expensive. There would be no small amount of truth, too, in such a reply. So long as these old ships are really serving some useful end, it would be a doubtful act of policy to get rid of them and rush into bricks and mortar as a substitute for them. But out of the 150 hulks we keep, are more than fifty useful or used for any practical purposes whatever? About this number is used for various purposes, such as making gunnery experiments, or for service as powder depôts, police ships, chapels, and hospitals. One was employed last year in the trial of fuses, another was used as a target in 1865, another was lent to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and several were used as receiving ships. So long as they supply real wants, in any shape or way which could not be relieved in any other way less expensive, there is no reason why these old hulks should not remain; but there is a large number which can be of no earthly use whatever. They are in reserve awaiting a call to duty which is never likely to come. They cost a large sum to maintain year by year; and year by year sees them still unmoved and immoveable. It is a difficulty to know what to do with them. Most of them are well built and strong;—and if it is true that hulks such as they have, will always be serviceable it would seem a pity to destroy them—but serviceable as some of these hulks may be, it is doubtful whether this can safely be said of more than a very small number. Again, the peculiar and exacting requirements from a modern man-of-war, makes it very doubtful whether these old ships could be converted to any good use as iron-clads. On the other hand reckless destruction is just as bad. Anybody travelling up the river may see old ships of the Navy being broken up; and may see men striving their best at what would seem an impossible task, the separation of timber from timber belonging to some of these vessels. They yield very little by being broken up; a ship that has cost a £100,000 to build, *will not fetch* much more than £5,000 when sold. But

striking the balance of these two alternatives, namely, either the sale of most of our old ships or the conversion of them into iron-clads, the sale of them seems to be preferable. If it is only to clear away a quantity of rubbish and reduce the Navy to an intelligible and manageable size, a great benefit would be done. Four hundred ships would be a very large Navy and ought to be more than enough for all practical purposes. Assuming that 300 were necessary for active service, there would be 200 at home in reserve and undergoing repair. By getting rid of these remaining 400 vessels, the Navy, the Admiralty, and the Dock-yards would be relieved of a very heavy weight which now presses severely upon them.

Whether any reduction can or cannot be made of this unwieldy mass, at present it costs a great deal; it may be interesting therefore, to see what a single year's expense in keeping up this Navy is. The actual amount spent for the year ended on the 31st of March, 1866, which is the last published account of Naval Expenditure, was £9,903,870. This was divided between paying and feeding our seamen, maintaining our ships at home and abroad, and in the construction of new ships and buildings.

It is often asked, what is done with the ten millions a-year voted by Parliament for the Navy? To this a very simple answer is to be given. The greater part is absorbed by the necessary current cost of keeping up the ordinary strength of the Navy in men and ships; and a small fraction only is left for the construction of war-ships, &c. Wonder is expressed that with so much money voted, so little is to be seen in the shape of new ships; the wonder, rather, is that, with the maintenance of such an enormous establishment, even a small residuum should be available for the construction of even a boat. Out of this ten millions, then, £4,190,068 was spent for the wages and food of seamen, which for 69,750 officers and men, gives an average of about £60 per man. This allows for no reserves, and no extra supplies, but is the cost of the force actually required for service at home and abroad during the year. The Naval Reserve, which numbered about 16,000 men, cost £124,457. We now come to ships. To provide a sufficient number of officers and workmen to look after the dock-yards and repair our ships, cost the country £1,484,663, which was required for the maintenance of about 18,000 workmen, and for defraying the salaries of a whole army of officials and officers. The Miscellaneous Expenditure, including the Scientific, Coast-Guard, and Medical branches, cost £431,012, and pensions to officers on the Civil and Military Establishments £1,387,610; while the maintenance of officers at the Admiralty for conducting the business of this vast Navy cost £175,626. These items of necessary expenditure for maintaining our Navy without making any additions to it, either in ships or men, amount to £7,793,436, and leave a balance unexpended of £2,100,434. This balance was spent in the purchase of stores, machinery, and the construction

of ships and buildings. The amount spent upon stores came to £1,126,000, more than half of which was either devoted, or would be devoted to the necessities of the standing fleet; more than £350,000 was spent in coals, and £110,000 in iron plates. The actual amount spent on ship-building was £127,265, and upon new works, buildings, &c., £582,613. Therefore, out of the £9,900,870 spent upon the Navy in the year 1865-66, about £700,000, was the amount capable of being spared for increasing our Navy, conducting experiments, and extending our Dock-yards. While, then, broadly speaking, we are spending more than eight millions sterling in wages, and about a million sterling in materials for the maintenance of our Navy, it is very clear that it is impossible to have more than a million remaining out of ten millions to devote to construction, improvements, extension, or experiment.

The result, then, is this: If the present size of our Navy is necessary, it will cost about ten millions sterling a-year to keep it up; and if we wish to build extensively, and keep pace with the inventions of other nations, we must increase our Naval Expenditure. On the other hand, if we do not choose to spend more than ten millions upon the Navy, and still wish to build and extend it so as to keep pace with our neighbours, we must reduce both ships and men considerably. Certainly ten millions sterling seem quite enough to spend upon the Navy, and reduction seems the only way out of the difficulty. The sooner, therefore, it is considered seriously and commenced the better.

COMMODORE SIR WILLIAM JAMES, Bart., I.N.

A Biography.

By Lieutenant C. R. Low, (late) I.N.

Now that the Indian Navy is a thing of the past, it behoves all officers of the defunct service and others interested in its good name not to permit the memory of an honourable and distinguished, albeit little-known, service, to be buried in oblivion without some record of the valour and achievement of those worthies whose names are inscribed in the rolls of the service, and who passed their brief hour on life's stage, not without earning an honourable distinction in their day.

Not unworthy were some of these men of being ranked with the countrymen of Clive, of Outram, and of Henry Lawrence, and though not so fortunate as these heroes who are embalmed in the hearts of a grateful country, yet in India, their field of fame, some few have gained an undying reputation, and their names will be handed down to posterity as the victors in some brilliant feats of arms. One of

the chiefest among these forgotten heroes is Commodore Sir William James, Bart., and I propose to give a short sketch of his distinguished career.

The subject of our Memoir was born in the year 1721, near the town of Milford Haven, in Wales. During his early years he followed the humble occupation of a plough-boy, but whether it was that he had a noble ambition to enter some profession in which he might win renown, or that the sight of the sea filled him with that craving for its dangers and excitement that appears intuitively to impel our English youths to long for sea life, as young ducks take to the water, which of these causes it was that induced our young hero, as Dibdin says,

"To leave his poor plough to go ploughing the deep,"

I know not; but young James soon sickened of his work on shore, and at the early age of twelve years took to the sea. He entered himself in the merchant service, but little is known of the early years of his apprenticeship to the sea.

In the year 1738 he served under Admiral Lord Hawke in the capacity of ship's boy or servant. A few years after this, Mr. James obtained the command of a ship in the Virginia trade, and set sail from England. At the time we were at war with the Spaniards, and he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, together with his whole crew, by a man-of-war belonging to that nation. They were carried to Havannah and imprisoned there for a considerable time. At length, he and his comrades were released from their captivity, and embarked on board of a brig which was bound to the Colony of South Carolina.

But evil fortune still followed in their footsteps. A few days after leaving Cuba it commenced to blow very heavily. The brig was a crazy old craft, ill adapted to contend against the various storms of those latitudes. She began to leak, and as the gale increased in strength, so did the water gain upon her, notwithstanding the efforts of the commander and his men to keep it under. Besides pumping, recourse was had to bailing, but this also was ineffectual. At length Mr. James became convinced that she would not float much longer, and expressed his determination to leave her and take his chance in one of the boats. Seven of the seamen offered to join him in his perilous venture. Accordingly a small boat was got ready, and stored with a keg of water and a bag of biscuits. The remainder of the brig's crew thought it an act of madness on the part of Mr. James and his associates thus to commit themselves to the furious sea, and preferred remaining by the ship at all hazards. It was certain death, they argued, in the boat, whereas a sail might heave in sight or the storm abate, or in other ways, the chapter of accidents might prove favourable.

So our hero pushed off, and hardly had the boat got clear of her than the brig suddenly disappeared. The gale continued to blow for some days, though scarcely so heavily as at first, and it was a

matter of wonderment how the crew managed to keep the tiny craft afloat. At length the storm subsided, but being unprovided with a compass Mr. James knew not whither to steer, and so the boat was driven by the fresh breeze where it listed. So twenty long days passed. The supply of fresh water was doled out with the utmost nicety from Mr. James's snuff-box, and the biscuits, which had been rendered almost unfit for food by the salt water making a clean breach over the boat, was also served out in equal portions. It was a dreadful position in which they were placed, and yet, great as were their sufferings from insufficient food and water, and from the tropical heat of the sun, strange to say not one of them succumbed to these great hardships. On the twentieth day land was at length sighted, and though it proved to be the island of Cuba, any terra firma was joyfully welcome to the tempest-tossed mariners. With great difficulty the party succeeded in effecting a landing on the coast, and on making inquiries learned that they were no more than ten miles distant from their old prison. The starvation and hardships they had undergone had wrought a great change in their estimate of a Spanish dungeon, and in comparison with the cramped up thwarts of an open boat in a raging sea, they hailed the squalid wretchedness of such a den with its sense of perfect security as a foretaste on earth of the joys of Elysium. So sweet are the uses of adversity!

Only one out of the party of eight died of the effects of the severe sufferings they had endured. The others indeed lost the use of their limbs for a considerable time, but ultimately they all recovered. After a captivity of a few months, the Spaniards released their prisoners, and they returned to England in a British vessel.

Soon after his arrival, the subject of this Memoir married, and as an honourable testimony that the obscurity of his origin and the want of influence of his friends did not stand in the way of his achieving distinction, it may be mentioned that his wife kept a public-house in Wapping known as the "Red Cow." It is also related of him as showing his amiable disposition, that as soon as his worldly prospects improved, he journeyed to his native town in Wales and enquired after a young woman with whom he had been brought up as a child, and who had interchanged with him vows of eternal constancy. On learning that she had proved as fickle as himself, he made her some presents he had brought with him and befriended her husband.

In the year 1747, Mr. James entered the service of the East India Company. At that time the "Company of Merchants trading with the East Indies" were a very modest corporation of traders, and confined their attention almost entirely to the objects for which they had been incorporated. A short sketch, taken from reliable sources, of the rise of this world-renowned Company might not be out of place here. Truly it is a fact unique in the history of the world that an association, taking its origin from a few English merchants, should become the mighty power that overshadowed the

East, that dictated terms to the descendants of the grand Mogul, that overthrew the numberless military chiefs—that were wont in the former history of the peninsula to upset dynasties and then cut out with their swords inheritances for themselves and their children—and that accredited ambassadors, formed alliances, and dictated treaties like other sovereign powers. It is also an historical fact, without precedent or parallel, that a body politic, so powerful, should have fallen to pieces literally by the stroke of a pen, and that it should return once more to its component parts and be as it was 150 years ago—a simple company of traders. These facts form another illustration, were any such needed of the transitory state of mundane greatness. They point the moral of the oft quoted apophthegm—"Sic transit gloria mundi."

The first person who proposed to establish the East India trade in England is recorded to have been Robert Thorne, a merchant of London, who had settled at Seville in Spain. Having resided there many years, he had gained considerable knowledge respecting the state of both the East and West Indies. About the year 1527 he made an application on the subject to Henry VIII., to whom he represented the vast advantages that would accrue to the nation by opening a direct commerce with the East Indies. Mr. Thorne's scheme, however, does not appear to have been considered in any other view than as a project too bold to be carried into effect.

The first person who threw any real light upon this navigation was Sir Francis Drake in the year 1578. The following year, a Mr. Stevens went from Lisbon to Goa by the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1586 the famous Candish made his voyage round the world. This opened a passage to these ports, and in 1591 Captain George Raymond, in a ship of his own called the Penelope, accompanied by two others, the Merchant Royal and the Bonaventure, sailed for the East Indies. Before they reached the Cape of Good Hope, the crew became so very sickly that it was found necessary to send one of the ships back to England with the invalids; another was lost with all its crew in a gale of wind; and the Bonaventure commanded by Captain Lancaster, having stopped on her return home at an uninhabited island, probably St. Helena or Ascension, a part of the crew mutinied and ran away with the ship while the Captain and the remainder were on shore seeking for refreshments. Here they remained three years. when a ship fortunately arrived and relieved the survivors from their miserable situation, several having actually perished from want. According to Mill, Captain Lancaster subsequently sailed to the West Indies, where he lost his ship, and returned to England in a French privateer.

Favourable accounts continuing to be received from India as to the facility with which the English might establish factories and commence a regular trade thither, several merchants and other monied men at length conceived a desire to open up such a commerce. In pursuance of this wish, they applied to Queen Elizabeth for a

charter which her Majesty was pleased to grant on the 31st December, 1600, in the 43rd year of her reign. The petitioners for this establishment and to whom the privilege was granted were, Sir John Hart, of London, Knight; Sir John Spencer, of London, Knight; Sir Edward Michelburn, Knight; William Candish, Esq. Paul Banning, Robert Lee, Leonard Holiday, John Watts, John Moore, Edward Holmden, Robert Hampson, Thomas Smith, and Thomas Campbell, Citizens and Aldermen of London, and upwards of 200 persons more were named in the royal grant. They were formed into a body corporate and politic, by the title of the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading into the East Indies."

In the following year, 1601, the above society fitted and sent out five ships from 100 to 600 tons burden, the command of which was given to Captain Lancaster who has been already named. For some time the respective partners in this concern appear to have traded with separate stocks, though only in the ships belonging to the whole Company. Between 1603 and 1613 eight other voyages were made with varying success to the Company.

In 1612 they joined their stocks into one common capital; and though their charter had not as yet been confirmed by Parliament, it was considered to be sufficiently valid and no one presumed to interfere with their trade. They traded chiefly to Sumatra and other islands in the Indian Ocean, and not until 1613 did they receive permission to establish factories at Surat and some other places. At this time, their capital amounted to £740,000. In 1618 their stock was increased to £1,600,000, and they owned thirty-six vessels. Their trade was in general successful, notwithstanding some heavy losses which were chiefly sustained through the malice of their rivals, the Dutch.

In process of time, however, it came to be understood that a royal charter could not by itself convey an exclusive privilege to traders, and the Company was reduced to distress by the multitude of interlopers who carried off the greater part of their trade. They continued in this dilemma during the latter part of the reign of Charles II., the whole of that of James II., and part of that of William III.

In 1698 a scheme was formed, and a proposal was made to Parliament for advancing the sum of £2,000,000 to Goverment on condition of the subscribers being formed into a new company with exclusive privileges. The original Company endeavoured to prevent the appearance of such a formidable rival, by offering Government £700,000, nearly the whole amount of their capital; but such was at that time the exigencies of the state, that the larger sum, though at 8 per cent. interest, was preferred to the smaller at four.

Thus were two Companies formed, the interests of each necessarily clashing with the other. Through the negligence of those who prepared the act of Parliament, the partners of the new

were not obliged to unite in a joint stock; and in consequence of this a few private traders, whose subscriptions scarcely exceeded £7,000, insisted on a right of trading separately at their own risk. A sort of third Company was thus established, and by their own contentions one with the other, all three were brought to the verge of ruin.

On a subsequent occasion in 1700, a proposal was made to Parliament for putting the trade under the management of a regulated company. This, however, was opposed; but in 1708 they were by act of Parliament perfectly consolidated into one company by the title of "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies." Into this act it was thought proper to insert a clause, allowing the separate traders to continue their traffic till Michaelmas 1711; but at the same time empowering the Directors on three years' notice to redeem their capital of £7,200, and convert thereby the whole capital of the Company into a joint stock undertaking. By the same act, in consequence of a new loan to Government their capital was augmented from £2,000,000 to £3,200,000, and in 1743, another million was advanced to Government, though the stock of the Company claiming a dividend was not increased to that amount.

From 1708 to 1711, the Company being free from all competitors, and fully established in monopoly of English commerce to India, carried on a successsful trade. Soon, however, an inclination for war and conquest began to manifest itself, and it was at this period that Mr. James entered their service.

It was in the year 1747 that he went out to India, and was appointed chief mate of a ship, in which capacity he did good service for his masters. The East India Company had been obliged to keep up a naval force, which formed the nucleus of, and subsequently received the designation of, the Indian Navy. This force was kept up at a cost of £50,000 annually, but it required the most unwearying exertions of its officers to make any head against the hostile powers and pirate hordes that infested the Eastern seas.

Mr. James pleased his superiors so much by the talent he had displayed in the subordinate capacity of chief mate, that he was speedily raised to the command of a ship of war, called the Guardian, from the duty she was constructed to perform, viz., that of guarding the property of her owners. During the succeeding two years of his service, Captain James was employed in convoying merchant ships from Bombay and Surat, to the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and along the Malabar Coast as far south as Cape Comorin. He was frequently attacked by the vessels of the different piratical states that kept the whole sea-board of India in a state of terror or vassalage. The nature of Captain James' service afforded him constant opportunities of ascertaining the strength of these marauders.

On one occasion, when he had nearly 70 sail under his protection, he was assailed by a large fleet of frigates and vessels, called

gallivats, belonging to the pirate chief Angria. The enemy's ships were well armed with formidable batteries of guns, and were filled with men; nevertheless Captain James formed line-of-battle with his little squadron, consisting of the Guardian, a grab called the Bombay, and the Drake a bomb-vessel. With these three ships he kept Angria's fleet at bay until his convoy succeeded in getting into Tellicherry in safety. The enemy having lost one of their vessels, sunk in the action, the remainder made their way into the ports of Gheriah and Severndroog.

As the hybrid sort of craft, peculiar to the Malabar coast known as grabs and gallivats, play an important part in the battles of our hero, I will give a description of them.

Grabs have generally two masts, though some three, according to their burden, which is from 150 to 300 tons. They are constructed so as to draw but little water, possessing great beam in proportion to their length, but narrowing from amidships to the bows which terminates in a sort of prow like that of the old Genoese slave galleys. The whole of the forepart, which is separated from the rest of the vessel by a bulkhead, "falls under" like the Bombay buglahs, and this form of construction of course causes the grab to pitch greatly, when sailing against a head sea. The deck of the top-gallant forecastle, which is built very low, is not enclosed with the bulwark like that of the rest of the vessel, but remains bare, so that the seas she ships pass off without interruption. Two pieces of cannon, usually of the calibre of 9 or 12-pounders, are generally mounted on the main deck, under the forecastle, and point forward through port-holes cut in the bulkhead over the long prow; there are also broadside guns, ordinarily 6-pounder carronades. The foremost guns are only fired a couple of points or so on either bow, for the grab always carries a bowsprit.

The gallivats are large row-boats of much the same construction as the grabs, though smaller; the largest scarcely exceed 70 tons burden. They also carry two masts, having a huge triangular shaped mainsail and a small mizen. In general, they are covered with a spar deck made of split bamboos, and carry only "wall pieces" fixed in swivels on the gunwale of the vessel. Those of a greater tonnage have a regular deck, on which are mounted six or eight small pieces of cannon. The gallivats are propelled through the water by some forty or fifty oarsmen, at a rate of about four miles an hour.

Angria, the pirate chief, who reigned over nearly the whole of the Malabar coast, possessed a fleet of eight or ten large grabs and fifty gallivats. These lay ready in the numerous roadsteads, and creeks, and mouths of rivers that intersect the coast, and as soon as any unfortunate merchantmen hove in sight the piratical craft would slip their cables and put out to sea to attack them; should the strange sail be becalmed, then the gallivats would tow out the grabs or themselves capture the prize.

As Mr. James won his brightest laurels in the contest against the redoubtable freebooter Angria, I will give a short historical account of his family.

The founder of the dynasty of the famous pirate chieftain known to Indian History as Angria, was Tookajee Angria, a Mahratta adventurer, who flourished in the time of Aurungzebe, and who had early distinguished himself in Sivajee's fleet. His son Kanhojee Angria, was in 1690 second in command of the fleet and of the maritime ports. He seized upon the port of Severndroog and declared himself independent of his Mahratta liege lord. His sovereignty extended from Bombay to Goa, and he soon became the terror of those seas. The numerous ports along this extensive coast offered peculiar facilities as places of refuge for his piratical craft, and the whole of the Malabar littoral learned to dread and bend to his power. During his life time, all attempts to reduce him to submission ended in failure.

In the year 1717, an unsuccessful attempt was made against his capital Viziadroog, better known by its Moghul name of Gheriah.

In 1722, the Bombay Government enraged at his piracies joined with the Portuguese in an expedition against Colabah, about forty miles to the southward of Bombay. The force consisted of three English ships, commanded by Commodore Matthews, and a small body of Portuguese troops. Owing to the cowardice of the latter, however, the enterprise had to be abandoned.

In 1725 the Dutch, with seven ships, two bomb vessels, and a large body of soldiers, made an attempt on Viziadroog, but with a like result.

Kanhojee Angria seized many English ships, one of them the Darby, an East Indiaman laden with a very valuable cargo. This successful pirate chief died in 1728, and left two legitimate and three illegitimate sons. The two former succeeded to his possessions; the elder named Sukkajee, remained at Colabah, and the younger, Sumbhajee Angria, took up his head-quarters at Severndroog, a port on the coast, considered, like Viziadroog, impregnable.

Sukkajee, the eldest, died soon after his father, when Sumbhajee sent the two younger of his illegitimate brothers to Colabah, keeping the eldest with him. Yessajee, one of the two brothers, had charge of the interior management of the state of Colabah, while Mannajee, the other, commanded the naval and military forces.

The latter some time after having quarrelled with his family, sought the assistance of the Portuguese, and having obtained the aid of some troops, he stormed Colabah and having first put out the eyes of his brother Yessajee, threw him into prison. As soon as the Portuguese retired, Sumbhajee marched a force to attack the traitor, upon which he called to his aid Bajee Rao, the famous Peishwa of the Mahrattas. This chief forced Sumbhajee to raise the siege of Colabah for which he was rewarded by the cession of two forts.

In 1737 the Portuguese, who had assisted Mannajee against his

brother, not having received some districts agreed to be ceded to them as the reward of their services, once more appeared as the allies of Sumbhajee against his brother in another attack upon Colabah. Mannajee again sent for the Peishwa to repel this attack, and the latter agreed to do so for a yearly tribute of 7,000 rupees. The Portuguese were defeated, and the victorious Mahrattas invaded Salsette.

Thus was inaugurated the desolating war between the two nations, which ended in the reduction of the island of Salsette, and the capture of Bassein. The latter fort was not taken until the Mahrattas had lost 5,000 men in the breach, and the Portuguese covered themselves with glory in the intrepid manner in which they repulsed the repeated assaults of the overwhelming forces of the enemy; indeed, the surrender was only made when the besieged had consumed all their provisions, and, owing to the strict blockade instituted by Mannajee Angria, were on the verge of starvation.

Thus the Portuguese lost the island of Salsette which originally formed part of the dowry Charles II. received in 1661 with his bride, a princess of Portugal. It is a singular historical fact that when the Portuguese Governor gave up Salsette to the English he refused to yield Bombay, and not until four years afterwards, when disease had reduced his force of 500 men to 119, did the British commander deem it worth his while to take possession of that port which boasts, the noblest harbour in the East, and will probably some day be raised to the rank of capital of our Indian Empire.

The very existence of the Portuguese as a power in India was now menaced, when Bajee Rao having received intelligence of the advance of Nadir Shah into India, gave up his design of expelling the former power. Upon the heels of this came the news of the defeat of the Moghuls in a sanguinary engagement, and finally it was announced that the victorious Persian sovereign was at the gates of Delhi dictating terms to the conquered. War was averted between the Peishwa of the Mahrattas and Nadir Shah, but Bajee Rao, ever restless, commenced operations against Nasir Jung, the second son of Nizam ool Moolk, the sovereign of the Moghuls.

In the meantime, Sumbhajee Angria had not given up his intention of recovering Colabah from his half-brother Mannajee, and during the absence of a large body of the Peishwa's troops he attacked Mannajee's possessions, and having rapidly taken Thull, Alibagh, and other districts, laid siege to Colabah.

Mannajee applied for assistance to the Peishwa's son, Ballajee Bajee Rao, better known at that date under the name, rendered infamous for all time, of Nana Sahib, and he accordingly marched to Colabah at the head of 500 men. Chimnajee Appa, the same distinguished commander that had wrested Bassein from the Portuguese, promised to assist Nana Sahib, and in the meantime applied to the Governor in Council at Bombay to support the garrison at Colabah, and supply them with water of which they stood in great need.

Ballajee, or Nana Sahib, was successful in defeating Sumbhajee and capturing Toolajee his half-brother. The English had arrived from Bombay before Nana Sahib, and they forced the fleet of Sumbhajee to run down to Severndroog, whither he himself managed to escape soon after.

When Bajee Rao died, his son Ballajee became Peishwa of the Mahrattas, and this prince, desirous of suppressing the depredations of Toolajee Angria, made an agreement in 1750 with Mr. Bourchier, the then Governor of Bombay, to effect this object. In the meantime Sumbhajee had died, and Mannajee remained in nominal obedience to Ballajee, while his brother Toolajee, who had succeeded to all the territories situated between Bancoot and Sawunt Warree, openly disavowed the authority of the Peishwa, and seized and plundered all ships on the high seas.

In the year 1751, after a period of only four years' service and but two from his first promotion to the command of a ship, Captain James was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Marine force, and, as Commodore, hoisted his broad pennant on board of the Protector of 44 guns.

So emboldened by success had Angria become that, during the month of February 1754, he captured and burnt three Dutch ships-of-war, respectively carrying 50, 36, and 18 guns. After this he constructed ships of a greater tonnage than those he had hitherto thought sufficiently powerful to uphold his pretensions as master of the Indian seas.

After some years of delay, owing to the Peishwa of the Mahrattas being engaged in war eleswhere, a plan of operations was devised between him and the British, and an expedition fitted out to punish the pirates who had so long been the scourge of the entire Western Coast of India. Now arose the opportunity for distinction, for which Commodore James had so long waited. The Governor and Council of Bombay resolved in the year 1755 to make the attempt to dispossess Toolajee Angria of his strongholds, Severndroog and Viziadroog, and as none of the king's ships were in port, an expedition was organized, consisting solely of vessels belonging to the Company, and Commodore James was invested with the supreme command. On the 22nd March of the same year he sailed from Bombay with a small squadron, consisting of his flag-ship, the Protector, the Swallow of 16 guns, the Triumph and Viper, bomb vessels, and having a fleet of Mahratta grabs and gallivats also under his command.

He received instructions from the Government to the effect that he was not to hazard the loss of any of his ships by attacking the enemy's forts, but he was to blockade their harbours, while the Mahratta army carried on operations by land. The treaty between the contracting parties consisted of six or seven separate articles. By these the British were to have command of the Marine forces, but mutual approbation was necessary before undertaking any naval

operations. The vessels that might be captured from Toolajee Angria were to be handed over to the Peishwa; Bancoot, with the fort of Himmutgurh, and the sovereignty of the river on which it stands, with five villages, were to be ceded to the English in perpetuity. It appears that the President and Council considered that these stipulations might pledge them more than was prudent, and therefore one of the articles guardedly stipulated that the British only engaged to keep the sea and prevent Angria's fleet from throwing succours into the northern forts of Severndroog, Anjenweel and Jyegurh.

On the 28th March the Commodore learnt that Toolajee Angria's fleet was at anchor in the port of Severndroog; he therefore made sail thither that same evening, and timed his arrival so as to appear before the place at daylight on the 29th. This he did as he was apprehensive from his knowledge of their character that the enemy, instead of showing fight, would endeavour to make their escape. And so it proved; in sight of the Protector, the whole of Angria's fleet slipped their cables and stood ont for sea. As there was but little wind they employed their gallivats to tow them out of danger; by this means they managed at first to get ahead of the Protector, but a sea breeze springing up the frigate, being the fastest of the squadron, gained upon them. On seeing this the enemy stood in for shore, and as Commodore James had left the rest of his ships a long way astern, he was forced, though very reluctantly, to give up the chase. The Commodore then stood back for Severndroog, and on the 2nd of April commenced offensive operations against that port.

As I have said, the two principal strongholds of the piratical chieftain were Severndroog and Viziadroog, better known under its Moghul name of Gheriah, and the Commodore decided to reduce the former place first, on account of the approaching Monsoon, which would render it inexpedient to attack Gheriah or any of the forts south of the three specified in the stipulations.

On his arrival off Severndroog he found that the Mahratta troops had invested three of the forts, but in so pusillanimous a manner were they carrying on the siege that their batteries were thrown up a distance of two miles from the forts, and even at that range they had taken sedulous care to entrench themselves.

This style of conducting operations did not suit the Commodore. He at once detached boats from the squadron to reconnoitre and sound round the harbour, and finding plenty of water for the smaller vessels to run in and bombard the forts, and for the Protector to cannonade, he stood in to within 100 yards of the great fort, mounting fifty pieces of ordnance, and called Severndroog. The attack was forthwith commenced, and in the course of the day he expended 800 shot and shell, and with considerable effect.

At night a deserter arrived with the information that the Governor and eight people were killed in the castle, and that a large number

had been wounded. This man further informed Commodore James that it would be impossible to make a breach on the side of the fort he had been bombarding, as the walls were, in that spot, nearly eighteen feet thick, and at least fifty feet high. Accordingly he decided upon shifting his station, and finding that the water to the eastward was deep enough to allow the flag-ship and the other vessels to stand in and open fire upon all the remaining forts three in number, he decided upon renewing the attack on the other side. Early on the morning of the 3rd the Protector was warped in to within half musket shot of these formidable batteries mounting one 42 guns, and the two others 24 each, and the action was recommenced with only one foot of water under his ship's bottom at low tide. During the time he was occupied by means of a spring in getting the broadside of the Protector to bear upon the enemy, a hot fire was opened upon him by the batteries; when in position he returned the compliment with spirit, bringing the lower deck guns to bear on the more distant forts, and the upper deck battery on the nearer one. His efforts were ably seconded by the Swallow, and the bomb vessel, but his cowardly allies, the squadron of Mahratta grabs and gallivats declined to advance within gunshot. The Commodore of the Peishwa's ships was one Naroo Punt, a man who had gained military distinction on land, but who behaved in the most dastardly manner on this occasion.

In about four hours the enemy's fire was silenced, and at noon a great part of the parapet of the north-east bastion of the outer fort, near to which the Protector lay, and the work itself, were in ruins. About this time a shell exploded and set fire to one of the storehouses, which the Commodore perceiving, he prevented the enemy from interfering with the progress of the flames by pouring in a hot fire of musketry; one of the magazines blew up, and thereby the devouring element was communicated throughout the entire fort. At eleven at night the grand magazine blew up with a tremendous shock. When it was seen that the fort could no longer be held, the garrison abandoned the place and attempted to escape to another neighbouring work, but were all intercepted and made prisoners. This also soon after surrendered, and immediately on the fact being known, the two remaining forts, which were besieged by the Mahratta troops, hung out flags of truce.

Thus fell Severndroog, one of Angria's most powerful fortified towns, and which, up to this date, had always been considered impregnable. Not a single man was killed in the English squadron, and the successful result of the action was entirely due to the skill and judgment of Commodore James, and the gallantry of his seamen.

On landing, a quantity of stores were found, belonging to the *Darby, East Indiaman, and to* the three Dutch ships which had been *brought in here in the previous* year. The stay of the ships was

limited to the end of April, on account of the approaching Monsoon, but through the earnest solicitations of the Peishwa, who was greatly elated at the successful termination of the operations, the departure of the squadron to Bombay was delayed till the 15th May. By this time, however, the season was too far advanced to undertake any fresh enterprise, so Commodore James set sail for Bombay on the 18th.

Severndroog was punctually ceded to the Peishwa and Bancoot was handed over to us; at the same time Mr. Bourchier, the Governor of Bombay, assured our ally that on the arrival of Admiral Watson with a large force of the king's ships, operations should be commenced against the remaining strongholds of Angria.

Soon after this, Lieutenant-Colonel Clive arrived from Europe with a large detachment of troops, and it was determined to send a combined military and naval force to reduce Gheriah, the pirate's capital. The subject of this Memoir was taken into consultation as to the best means to be adopted to achieve this end, and the Governor appointed a Council consisting of Mr. Hough a civilian, Admiral Watson, and Colonel Clive, to conclude all necessary arrangements and agreements.

Commodore James, with that devotion to duty and abnegation of all private advancement when the public interest was concerned that distinguished him through life, offered to make soundings in the harbour of Gheriah and take bearings that might prove of service in the contemplated operations. This he accomplished with complete success. He set sail for Gheriah in a small vessel, and arriving about dusk in the offing, stood in close under the walls; in the course of the night he proceeded in a small boat, and carried out his self-imposed mission. He then returned to Bombay and gave in his report to Admiral Watson.

Early in February, 1756, the combined expedition sailed from Bombay. It consisted of 800 European soldiers, and 1,000 Native Infantry, under the command of the hero better known to posterity as Lord Clive, and of the following ships: Bridgwater, of 24 guns, Tiger, (60), Kent, (70) Flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Watson, Cumberland (66) Flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Pocock, Salisbury, (50), and Kingfisher, (16), all His Majesty's ships; while the contingent of Company's vessels of war, consisted of the Protector, (44), Commodore James, Revenge, (28), Bombay, (28), Guardian, (26), and the Drake, Triumph, Warren, Viper, and Despatch, bomb-vessels, in all making a considerable fleet, which was still further reinforced by four grabs and forty gallivats of the Mahrattas.

Since the month of November, a body of the Peishwa's troops, under Ramajee Punt and Khundoojee Mankur, had been successfully operating against Toolajee Angria's territories, and the whole of his forts along the coast, to the northward of Gheriah, had been reduced.

When the British fleet appeared off his capital, Toolajee made

advances to the Mahrattas, having for their object to surrender to them the place. In order to prevent the accomplishment of this design, Admiral Watson at once prepared to attack the sea face of the batteries.

Accordingly, on the 12th February, the English fleet stood in in two grand divisions, one to attack the forts, the other Angria's fleet and the dockyards. As they took up their stations they were exposed to a heavy fire from the batteries, and from the grabs moored in the harbour; but soon after getting into position the enemy's fire slackened. It seems from the accounts published of the action, that the post of honour was given to Commodore James, who led in the principal division, whose duty it was to engage the forts. The action soon became general. Between four and five o'clock, a shell fell on board the Restoration, a ship captured by Angria. She caught fire, and the flames speedily communicating to the rest of the ships that lay moored close together, the whole of the piratical fleet was speedily involved in the conflagration. A little later a shell was thrown into the fort, setting it on fire also. It came to Admiral Watson's ears that Toolajee was again scheming to surrender the place to the Mahrattas, with whom he had opened up negociations to that end, and also that the general of the Peishwa's, notwithstanding that the stipulations of the treaty expressly provided that the occupation was to be a joint one, was not disinclined to entertain such proposals. To avoid the possibility of such a breach of good faith, the Admiral requested Colonel Clive to land the troops, and that officer did so accordingly, and invested Gheriah on the land side, so that the Mahrattas could hold no communication with the garrison.

The point as to the ill faith of the Peishwa's general has not been clearly established. Captain Duff, in his 'History of the Mahrattas,' states that Ramajee Punt intimated on the arrival of Admiral Watson, that he was in treaty for the surrender of Gheriah, and promised to come on board his flag-ship for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Commissioners. He did not come at the time specified, but sent a substitute, who was instructed to offer a bribe to Mr. Hough if he would undertake to cause the Admiral to suspend operations. The Admiral was therefore certainly justified in ordering the attack; but on the other hand, it appears from the Bombay Records that a prize committee of ten officers, of which Admirals Watson and Pocock, Mr. Hough and Colonel Clive were members, had been appointed before they left Bombay harbour, and they had agreed to share the whole prize property in Gheriah, without allowing the allies to participate. If the Mahrattas had intelligence of this proceeding, they had an equal right to forestal the English.

Ramajee Punt, when he found Colonel Clive had occupied a position between him and the fort, perceived what was intended, and endeavoured to get in a few of his men by any means. With

this object he made secret overtures to Captain Buchanan, the officer on picket, offering him a bribe of 80,000 rupees if he would permit him and a party of his men to pass into the fort. This offer was indignantly, and most honourably, in those days of corruption, rejected by the British officer. To mark their sense of his conduct, the Bombay Government presented this officer with a gold medal.

On the evening of the 12th, the Admiral sent in a flag of truce, which was repelled by Toolajee, and accordingly on the following day, the fleet recommenced the bombardment with increased spirit; about 4 o'clock the enemy hoisted a white flag in token of submission.

Admiral Watson insisted, as a "sine qua non," that the British troops should be allowed to march in, and the ensign hoisted on the citadel; but as the piratical chief would not accede to these demands, the bombardment recommenced. At a quarter past 5 the white flag was once more hoisted, and this time Angria, thoroughly humbled, surrendered on the terms dictated by his conquerors. A small detachment of our troops took possession of the chief work that night, and on the following morning the entire force marched in.

In this manner was obtained possession of a stronghold that had hitherto defied the attempts made to capture it, and the result was achieved with the loss to the squadron of only nineteen men killed and wounded. Upwards of 200 cannon, six brass mortars, and a large quantity of ammunition were found in the place, and the specie, amounting to upwards of ten lacs of rupees, was divided among the English captors, who declared that the Mahrattas were not entitled to any part of it. The enemy's fleet, consisting of eight grabs and one ship, with two others on the stocks, one of which was built to mount forty guns, and a large number of gallivats, was destroyed. There were 1,300 troops in the fort, and these, together with Angria and his family, were made prisoners. Toolajee was put in irons, and thrown into one of the Peishwa's forts, where he lingered in a long captivity, and subsequently died at Sholapoor, to which place he had been removed. Six hundred European and Native troops were left to garrison the fort, and four of the Company's vessels were stationed in the harbour as an additional protection.

It is not a very creditable fact that the Bombay Government declined for some months to give up Gheriah, notwithstanding that it was expressly agreed in the stipulations. They wished to exchange Bancoot for it, and put forth frivolous pretexts to excuse their breach of faith. Subsequently the stronghold was yielded to the Peishwa.

Soon aftea the fall of Angria, and the annihilation of piracy on the Malabar coast, Commodore James, while cruising about, fell in with a French ship called l'Indienne, bound from the Mauritius.

Though she was of superior size and weight of metal, he engaged her, and after a short action captured and carried her into Bombay.

The *Naval Chronicle,* in an article on the subject of this Memoir, and from which I have drawn some of my materials, says that soon after the destruction of Gheriah, Commodore James was engaged in an adventure in which considerable science was displayed. He had long supposed that by getting out of the Monsoon it was possible for a vessel to reach a latitude where variable gales prevailed, and that by such means a communication might be kept up between different parts of the Company's settlements on both sides of the Indian peninsula. He accordingly sailed from Bombay in the midst of the Monsoon, got into favourable weather to the southward, and arrived on the Coromandel coast to the surprise of the whole settlement, after a voyage nearly as short in point of time as was ordinarily made during the fine weather of the north-east Monsoon. It was at that time a feat unexampled in the navigation of those seas.

Pennant, in the first volume of his 'History of Hindoostan,' writing of this, says that in effecting this passage, the Commodore crossed the Equator in the meridian of Bombay, and continued his course to the southward as far as the 10th degree of latitude, and then was enabled to go as far to the eastward as the meridian of Atcheen Head, the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, from whence, with the N.W. Monsoon which then prevailed in the Bay of Bengal, he could with ease gain the entrance of the Hooghly, or any port on the Coromandel coast. This track is laid down in Arrowsmith's old map of the world. The voyage thus completed was not only attended with results beneficial to the Commodore in a pecuniary point of view, but was of great benefit to the English community on that coast, for Commodore James it was who on this occasion not only carried the first intelligence of the outbreak of hostilities with France, but at the same time brought 500 soldiers to the assistance of the Presidency of Fort William. By this timely accession to their strength, Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive were enabled in March, 1757, to capture Chandernagore from the French, and thus not only struck a heavy blow at their power in the East, but also ruined their trade.

In the succeeding September, Commodore James commanded the Company's frigate Revenge, which was stationed off Pondicherry in company with His Majesty's ship Triton. While cruising off here they were chased by a superior squadron of French ships.

In the year 1759, the subject of this Memoir returned to England, and having purchased a property at Eltham called Park Farm with the proceeds of his share of the booty captured at Gheriah, Severndroog, and other places, married a Miss Goddard.

Soon after his arrival in England, the Court of Directors of the

East India Company presented him with a magnificent gold-hilted sword, on the blade of which was engraved a record of his achievements; but it was not until the 25th July, 1778, that His Majesty the King thought fit to reward his eminent services with a Baronetcy. Commodore James was at once elected to a seat at the Board of Direction of the Company's affairs, and then successively rose to the honourable posts of Deputy-Chairman and Chairman, the latter of which he filled for twenty years. He was also returned to Parliament as Member for West Looe, a Cornish borough, and was conspicuous in the House up to his death, as an advocate for the corporation he had served so long in a less peaceful arena.

Honours were bestowed freely on Sir William James during the closing years of his life, and he was nominated a Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and Elder Brother and Deputy Master of the Trinity House. His energies were ever actively employed in extending the greatness and influence of the Company, and when the King of France assisted the Americans in their struggle for independence, he planned the annihilation of the enemy's power in India by the capture of Pondicherry, which was indeed carried into effect, though the town was subsequently restored at the Peace. The Company were so sensible of his services on this occasion that they presented him with a handsome service of plate. Owing to the hardships he had endured early in life, and the effects of the unhealthy climates in which he had served, his health began to decline, and on the very day his daughter was married, on the 16th December, 1783, the year before the passing of Mr. Pitt's India Bill, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired.

Thus at the age of 62 passed away this distinguished officer, who not only possessed professional qualities of a high order but was ever a faithful guardian of the affairs of the Company, whose territorial possessions he had extended.

His widow, Lady James, erected a monument to the memory of her late husband on the northern brow of Shooter's Hill. It has been thus described. "Lady James being a woman of considerable taste, resolved to effect her purpose in a manner that could not fail to attract the notice of every traveller who passed into Kent. By way of perpetuating the memory of the capture of Severndroog, the year after the death of its victorious assailant, she caused a castellated building to be erected after a design by Mr. Jupp, the summit of which is upwards of 140 feet higher than the cross on the Dome of St. Paul's. It consists of three stories, and is surmounted by battlements. The inside is fitted up in an appropriate manner with arms, partisans, shields, daggers, javelins, &c., proper to the various actions of the East; and the whole is so contrived as to impress the mind with the belief that it is the identical armoury appertaining to Angria. In the room above this, the naval actions, and enterprises of the Commodore are beautifully painted on the ceiling, and from the windows there is a most ad-

mirable view of London, the Thames, the shipping and the adjacent country. This monument of Lady James' affection may be seen in a clear day from many parts of this metropolis, and from the tops of most of the public buildings. On a tablet over the entrance of the building, which is generally known by the appellation of Lady James' Tower, is the following inscription:

This Building was erected
1784
By the representative of the late
Sir William James, Bart.

To commemorate that gallant officer's achievements in the East Indies, during the command of the Company's Marine Forces in these seas, and in a particular manner to record the conquest of the castle of Severndroog, on the coast of Malabar, which fell to his superior valour, and able conduct on the 21st day of April 1755."

Sir William James was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, who then became Sir Richard James, and on his decease, by his remaining son, who also died on the 16th of November 1792 at the early age of eighteen years, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

Lady Rancliffe, the only daughter of Sir William James, died on the 18th of January 1797, and his widow, Lady James, died soon afterwards. The lineal representative of the gallant sailor is now Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., who has still in his possession the sword of honour voted by the Company to his ancestor, and a magnificent portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

COLONEL SIR HERBERT EDWARDS ON THE SUBSTITUTION OF NATIVE FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Colonel Sir Herbert Edwards is not only a high authority on military matters in India, but his replies to the inquiries of the Committee are full, and will no doubt have considerable weight when the Committee makes its Report. As regarded the substitution of Indian for English troops in our colonies in time of peace, he looked at it from two points of view—what was expedient for England, and what was expedient for India. As regarded England, he considered that any arrangement that would economise even a single British battalion would be expedient. Improving the condition of the British soldier would do away with the difficulties of recruiting; but supposing this to be done, he did not consider it advisable to use up the best material for the army in time of peace, when second best would do; nor did he think it would be a wise policy to open new military careers for the natives of India, as what we wanted with respect to them was

that they should settle down to peaceful pursuits, so that in a few generations they might become unused to arms. The break up of the Sikh army of Runjeet Singh sent thousands of men unwillingly back to agricultural pursuits, which as it happened was a fortunate circumstance for us, inasmuch as it enabled us to draw a good supply from them to put down the old Sepoy army; but we must take care that the remedy was not worse than the disease. It was well to draw from different races the soldiers we want, but not to turn one particular race into soldiers by profession. The Poorleeas who were the main body of the old Sepoy army have now passed, or are passing from a century of hereditary soldiering to agriculture, and he strongly deprecated any disturbance of the process, even if they would enlist in any numbers to cross the sea, which being high caste and full of prejudice, they probably would not.

Comparing these considerations of what is good for England and what is good for India, it was obvious that a large part of the problem before Parliament was how to diminish the British army in India, and he considered that whatever policy disarmed the people of India diminished the necessity for keeping up such a large British force there. On the whole he thought it would be a good plan to substitute Indian for British troops to a moderate extent in a few tropical colonies, but not to carry out the policy on a great scale beyond the Indian seas. The colonies he referred to where they might be employed, were China, Ceylon, the Straits and Mauritius; he had not lived in either of these, but as he had served in India since 1841 he could not help having some knowledge of them.

In South Africa he thought local races could be found well-suited to oppose those who annoy the colony; but if it were determined to draw on India, he recommended that they should be half Hindoos and half Mahommedans, raised in the Bombay Presidency, accustomed to see their countrymen go to and from Aden. The Bheels, if they would go, are well-suited for bush fighting. There is a large body of Eurasians in India to whom the Cape climate would be suited, and a corps of these might be raised which could be stationed permanently at the Cape, and recruits could be sent from India as often as they were required. Natives of India went freely to the Mauritius as labourers, stayed there from five to ten years, and some remained there altogether, these were coolies principally from the hill tribes of Bengal and Orissa, and the Tamals of the Madras coast; it might be inferred therefore that the climate of Mauritius was not unsuited to them. The Orissa men would not make good soldiers; but the Tamals formed a good class of the Madras native army, and he thought a corps of these might be raised on the spot, and constantly recruited without the trouble of bringing men from India. This corps should be balanced by one of equal strength formed from among

the Mahommedans of the Madras Presidency. As there were said to be good fortifications at Mauritius, these corps would fight almost as well as Europeans behind them.

In Ceylon he suggusted that as the races are cognate with those of the southern coast of India, the distance being small and the climate similar, the Telingas of Madras and the Dekkan would be eligible as places in which to raise troops for service in that colony. He also thought that Kandians from the Ceylon hills ought to be enlisted, and that as Malays were enlisted for the Ceylon Rifles, they might also be enlisted for service in the Straits Settlements, in which all the races accustomed to serve supplied the Madras army. In China the Madras military races served cheerfully. Beloochees from Sindh would also be well-suited for the service there; but he would not advocate raising corps from among the Chinese, as they are not our own subjects, and are, moreover, addicted to conspiracy. He was opposed to taking natives from India to serve in Europe; but if Parliament resolved on such a measure, he recommended that they should be taken from the Punjaub and its border. There was no particular objection to taking troops from India to the West Indies, except the distance, and if it were determined to send them there the men who would be most willing to go would be the Hindoos of the Madras coast. In the case of New Zealand he objected to sending troops from India there, not only on account of the distance, but the needlessness of doing so, as local troops might be raised from among the Maories, whom it would be good policy to employ. At first sight, he says, that it might seem unlikely that they would fight for us against their own countrymen, but those who had dealt with wild races knew the contrary. Experience in India proved this, and in further proof of it he referred to the occasion when the friendly natives in that colony had aided us; also he pointed out the fact that there was a certain degree of sympathy between the colonists and the natives on the score of religion which did not exist in India and an additional objection to taking native troops from India there is that the Maories are at least equal, and probably superior in soldierly qualities to the best races in India.

Indian troops he considered would require to be relieved every three years, as the Madras troops in China, the Straits Settlements and Burmah used to be; but this would depend on whether it was decided to take for such a service regiments from the native Indian army according to their turn, or to raise fresh regiments in India specially and exclusively for local service. If a colonial regiment were borrowed from the Indian native army, an extra regiment would be kept up in that army, and regularly relieved in its turn. If the colony wished to have a local corps and could get it, it would be necessary to let one-third of the men go on furlough every year, and the corps must be one-third stronger,

and more costly in consequence. The native officers on furlough would then recruit for the regiment; but he did not think that any of the natives of India, except Eurasians, would enlist to be made locals in any other colony than Ceylon. All the races of India disliked foreign service and crossing the sea; but most of them would do so for a consideration, and though some of the high caste men of Oude and the north-west provinces refused in bodies, as they say it breaks their caste, would if enlisted individually in the Bombay and Madras armies, and cut off from social prejudices, go everywhere and do anything with their comrades, though they might talk a little about it, from a notion of keeping up their dignity.

In all the colonies which he had enumerated, he was of opinion that the guns should be kept in the hands of Europeans, and there should be a nucleus of British troops in the proportion of one European to three natives; a force so composed would be capable of resisting any army to which it might be opposed. In fighting behind fortifications, two natives might be considered as equal to one Englishman, in the open field it would require three as an equivalent. To the question whether it would be most advisable in case we were in great need of troops at home to withdraw troops from the colonies and supply their places with Indians, or to withdraw our men from them, he said, that would depend on the enemy we had to contend against. If we were at war with Russia we could not withdraw British troops from India, because that power is closing her frontier on our own, the object being to have a check on us so that we should not be free to turn our attention to the Black Sea and the Baltic. If we were to enter upon a war with Russia, we should find unaccountable intrigues springing up in the native courts of India, and in time we should find ourselves troubled on our frontiers and in Central Asia. On the other hand, if the enemy were a great maritime power, we could not take away the British troops from the colonies; the true policy therefore would be to establish a system in peace that would stand in time of war; to lead each colony to rely on its own resources as far as practicable, to enlist local races as the ground work of local defence, to back these with the minimum of British troops, and then, if necessary, supplement these with Indian auxiliaries. The effect of employing native troops in the colonies as regarded their loyalty and good feeling when they returned to India would be advantageous, if they found they had saved more money while so engaged than they could have done if they had remained in India. To the question if it would be of material importance to the defence of India in case of an emergency to have British troops in neighbouring colonies, he replied that if the British garrison of India were kept up to its standard, it should be sufficient to meet all emergencies, and therefore the contingency of helping India ought not to be an argument for keeping in any colony more British troops than the

colony itself required. In case of very pressing necessity, British troops might be moved to India from Ceylon, the Straits, and China, in less time than they could be brought there from England. He thought that the whole of the native troops of India must be aware of their obligation to serve anywhere if required, and no objection would be raised by the Bombay or Madras armies; but in that of Bengal, caste and prejudice was so strong, that it was always a difficult matter to get them to go on general service, so difficult indeed, that though the Pegu provinces are a part of the Bengal Presidency, the troops serving there were drawn from the Madras army. If the obligation to serve anywhere were enforced on the Bengal army, a time of peace would be the best for doing it, but changes in Indian armies were not advisable. When a regiment had been reconciled to crossing the sea, it would make no distinction on account of distance between Aden, Burmah, Mauritius and China; all they think of is the pecuniary advantages they will gain by it. The only case of discontent caused by the employment of Indian troops beyond seas that he could remember, was when a corps of Sikh pioneers was sent to Ceylon, and this was caused through a misunderstanding; the men supposing that they were only to be required to act as military pioneers, whereas they found they were merely an organized corps of labourers on the roads; the consequence was a dispute, which grew warmer and warmer, and finally it was resolved to restore them to their homes. The sentiment of loyalty would certainly not be increased by the employment of the men beyond seas, because, though they might be reconciled to it by extra pay, they would never like it. Nor are sufficient reasons wanting for this dislike. In the first place, they have to leave their families behind and provide for them in their absence. Secondly, they fear the change of climate. Thirdly, they do not like association with alien races and religions, and fourthly, furlough, which they prize very highly, becomes almost impracticable.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, he did not think foreign service would be popular, or the sentiment of loyalty to the British Crown be increased thereby.

With regard to the enlistment of natives in the respective colonies for local defence, he was entirely in favour of it, the danger of such a corps using their arms against us being obviated by balancing local races, religions and interests against each other. Local races too are generally more efficient, and with respect to India itself, though commerce and agriculture have been wonderfully developed of late years, and the natives are not therefore in so much need of employment, he did not think there would ever be a scarcity of recruits; and he was quite sure that no other coloured races would prove more docile and loyal in our hands *than our own native subjects* in India.

A RENEGADE'S CAREER.

Just fifty years ago, the Honourable East India company's sloop of war "Hope" was sent to cruise in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulph, for the purpose of protecting our commerce, then seriously interfered with in those waters by Malay and other pirates. The island of Indus or Kishmah which commands the entrance to the Persian Gulph was at this time governed by a Sheik, and to whom the East India Company paid a small tribute, for the protection he afforded to English vessels entering the gulph. This tribute should be termed more correctly, black mail, as it was his forbearance which was paid for, rather than any security he could afford against the Malay pirates. Bruce, the famous Abyssinian traveller, gives a far from flattering account of his reception there by the ruler.

The natives were and are a mixed breed of Malays, Persians, and Turks, having nearly all the bad qualities of these races with but few of their good ones. The island is about a 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of over 100,000 inhabitants. Although the villages are large and numerous, yet there is only one town, Inde, situated on the south side of the island, where the Sheik has his palace. This town, standing on some hills over-looking the sea, was well built and better fortified, and might be considered impregnable at that time: the natural defences being well supplemented by those of art, as upwards of ninety pieces of cannon were mounted on the parapets.

The Hope, while pursuing her duties, happened unfortunately to strike upon a sunken r ck near to the island, and as the ship was much damaged, the captain resolved to run her aground in a narrow creek near at hand. The vessel had scarcely struck the shore, before a company of soldiers marched down and lined the beach, so cutting off all communication between the ship and the island. The captain was informed that he must write to the Sheik before he was allowed to land his crew or attempt to unload his ship. "Needs must" when a certain gentleman "drives," it is said. so our captain had to follow the rule and being unacquainted, with the language of the inhabitants he forwarded in English a request to the Sheik that he might be allowed to disembark, lighten and repair his vessel in the small bay where he had ran her ashore. To this application after three days had elapsed a favourable reply was forwarded. Yes, the strangers were to be allowed to land and every facility given them to repair their ship, while the captain and officers were invited to proceed to the capital, and there be the guests of the Sheik. This invitation the officers did not dare to refuse, and accordingly they went, and were graciously received by that august personage, and lodged in his palace, a very handsome but rather insecure edifice." To their great surprise, the officers learned through an *interpreter*, that their entertainer was an Englishman,

who had adopted the Mahometan faith, but he never spoke in his native language, affecting to be a Mussulman in the most rigid extreme. Therefore all the conversation was carried on through the interpreter, precisely as if the Sheik was entirely ignorant of the language spoken by his guests. He fêted them however most royally, and having learnt that the crew of the Hope numbered in all 120 officers and men, very graciously forwarded an equal number of female slaves on board as a present. These girls were naturally all delighted at being released from their bondage, but not so the captain, who knowing the mischief one woman often caused in a ship, wondered whatever he should do with 120 on board. However if the cargo was inconvenient, and would interfere with the working and discipline of the ship, yet as a refusal of the gift would have offended the giver, he was obliged thankfully to accept the favour, and conveyed the ladies to Bombay, where he got rid of the ebony angels. The capital was described by the officers who visited it as being rather a handsome town with well furnished, gay shops, and streets of good width and regularly built. But regularity went beyond the outsides of the houses, military law being supreme. The streets were not allowed to be traversed after sunset, under severe penalties, by any one; the Sheik and his soldiers excepted.

And who was this Englishman—this Sheik of Kishma, and what had he been? Well his name was Thomas Horton, and he had been—a thief, an embezzler, a pirate, and a murderer. His story, as will be seen, was a veritable "romance in real life," it was told by an officer of the Hope on his return to India, though from what source he gleaned it, we are unable to say.

In the year 1759 he was born of poor (and as old books would say) but honest parents in the town of "Canny Newcastle." Gray Street then had not been thought of far less built, but the Sandgate, as now, flourished. The church of St Nicholas on the west of the hill was the place where honest Thomas Horton the elder had his son and heir christened, and by the side of the bright flowing Tyne the son aud heir was reared. In the year 1771 he was apprenticed to the head tailor and breeches maker of the town. Honest John Gillespie, sign of the Golden Fleece, Sandgate. Five years afterwards when he had ingratiated himself thoroughly into the confidence of his employer, he altered a cheque for £6 to £60, by adding an 0 to the figure and the letters "ty," to the writing in the cheque. Keeping back the £54, or the difference, he managed to get on board a collier for Stockholm, and landing safely in the Swedish capital, there soon spent his ill-gotten gains.

When his money was all gone, he enlisted in the Swedish army, and though a private soldier, his youth and good looks got him to be a favourite of the wife of his captain. This captain dying suddenly he married the widow, and shortly afterwards was appointed lieutenant in the regiment. Some suspicion having been raised relative to the sudden death of the captain whose widow espoused

him, he retired from the service, and repaired with his wife to Moscow, intending to enter the Russian service. That idea, however, seems to have been abandoned for some reason or other, when turning his attention to a more profitable and less dangerous pursuit, he opened a tavern on the north side of the river Volga. There combining smuggling with other means of getting money, he speedily acquired considerable property, and was looked upon as a very happy and prosperous man. But the money he thus made could not purchase him a peaceable and happy home, his wife possibly, with every occasion for jealousy, was jealous; and as she knew some of his antecedents that would not bear raking up, threatened him, that unless he changed his ways she would denounce him as the murderer of her former husband. The poor woman only hurried on her own fate, that night he murdered her and tying the body up in a sack threw it into the river. The next day he gave out that she had returned to her friends in Sweden, and probably the foul deed would never have been discovered, had a fisherman not found the sack and its contents three days afterwards. The body was at once recognized to be that of Madame Horton, when her husband was taken into custody, and accused of her murder. The proofs against him were overwhelming. The sack in which the body was found, was identified as one he had borrowed from a neighbour the very day previous to his wife being missed. The piece of cord round the mouth of the sack corresponded with another piece found in his possession, and from which the first had evidently been cut. He was tried for the capital offence, when the proofs of his guilt were so plain that not even a Russian judge, after being well bribed, could escape finding him guilty and passing sentence of death upon him.

But if the judge was obliged to sentence him to death, there was no necessity, when plenty of money was forthcoming, for the sentence to be carried into execution. The upright judge caused the prison doors to be thrown open, and Thomas Horton escaped from his well merited punishment.

Escaping to the Crimea, he joined himself to a band of hostile Tartars, and through his daring and skill soon attained command. So active was he, and so much did the Russians suffer from the hands of Horton and his followers, that it was considered by the general good policy to bribe the successful chieftain. It is said that "every man has his price" so we can imagine that Thomas Horton's price was not beyond what the Russian general could offer. For 5000 roubles, and the appointment of Inspector of the coast of the Caspian Sea, Horton betrayed his followers into the hands of their enemies. At the expiration of three years he decamped from his post, carrying with him property to the value of 30,000 roubles.*

Having now broken every commandment in the decalogue, he thought fit to abjure the Christian religion and turn Mahommedan,

* About £5625 of our money.

for in the following year he turned up in Bassorah at the head of the Persian Gulph as a most exemplary Mussulman. There with a good capital he began trade, and by a seeming honesty and justness in his dealings speedily become one of if not the leading merchant of that town. Having made a pilgrimage to Mecca, he assumed the title and the turban of a Hadjii and so gained still greater respect. His apparent conscientious methed of dealing spread so far and wide, that it got him the agency for the Honourable East India Company, then anxious to have the commerce of the sea of Oman in their own hands. He now owned many ships of burthen and getting more and more wealthy Thomas Horton, the tailor's apprentice of Newcastle seemed to have brought his guilty blood-stained barque to a safe anchorage at last. But his destiny had been only half fulfilled. The Deputy-Governor of Bassora not acting upon the Scotch adage that "hawks should not pike out hawks' e'en" seized upon and confiscated to his own use the cargo of one of the Hadjii's vessels on a very frivolous pretence. This conduct as may be expected was not relished by one who had been a robber from his youth upwards; was it bearable that he who had so long victimised his fellow-men should be spoiled in return? No! he certainly first tried fair means, but when they failed he laid his plan to have revenge. Quietly and secretly he conveyed all his property on board of his vessels, and then proceeding to the mosque at the hour for mid-day prayer, there met, quarrelled with, and stabbed to the heart the Deputy-Governor. Flying to his ships he sailed from Bassorah and threw himself on the protection of the Sheik of Indus, (or Kishmah,) who received him kindly and took him into his favour. He allowed him to purchase land, and slaves, build vessels, and as a token of confidence appointed the Hadjii, Admiral of his fleet. His navy consisting of seven pinks and proas, carrying from twelve to sixteen guns, was augmented by the Hadjii's to twelve, and with these the Admiral committed innumerable piracies. On one occasion he attacked and captured an armed brig belonging to the Honourable East India Company's service, murdering all the officers and the greater portion of the crew. Strange to relate, this act of piracy and murder was allowed to pass unpunished, and his wealth and power so increased in the island that it rivalled that of the Sheik's. That ruler at last becoming aware of the dangerous personage he had taken under his protection endeavoured to get rid of him. So he issued a decree banishing the High Admiral from the island. To that individual he thought it just to state his reasons for so doing, and in the letter announcing his suspension from office and order to at once leave Indus, he appended the following fable and remarks:

"An Arab while taking a walk observed a snake, which having fallen into a fire by the road side was in danger of being burned alive. Seized with pity he released it from its perilous situation. But no sooner had he done so then the reptile, ceasing to feel the

flames, twisted its folds round the body of its deliverer and prepared to strike him with its fangs. The man at once reproached it with base ingratitude to which the serpent replied, 'Well, true you have saved me, but you are a man and as a serpent it is my duty to bite you.' This reasoning appeared so extraordinary to the person interested, he proposed an appeal to the first animal they should meet, to which the snake consented and they set forward. After having journeyed some time they met an ox, and laid the case before him. After listening to them both with attention, the ox said to the snake, 'Friend, bite that tyrant directly, he makes me drag a heavy plough all the days of my youth or raise water from a well by means of a machine round my neck, in order to fertilize his gardens, and then confines me in a narrow stall to feed on a little miserable straw, and when my limbs become stiff through premature decay, all the consequence of his cruelty, I shall be killed and eaten by the monster; bite him at once, I say.' The unfortunate Arab knew scarcely what to do, but urged that perhaps through the ox having been undeservedly ill-treated, he was actuated by revenge instead of reason; and therefore proposed that a horse grazing on an adjacent meadow should be appealed to. They both immediately addressed this quadruped, but he was even still more prejudiced than the ox against mankind. He entreated the snake to destroy their common enemy, asserting that the man's pretended kindness was only deliberate cruelty, similar to the treatment which he had received during his youth. He related how his master had given him beautiful trappings, had taught him the exercise of the manege, had maintained grooms on purpose to attend upon him, and provided everything for his use or recreation, but no sooner had old age enfeebled his limbs than he was stripped of all his finery, condemned to labour hard in a mill, and beaten if he did not work beyond his strength. The serpent now thoroughly justified, was preparing to spring upon his deliverer, when the man entreated him to give him another chance and ask the opinion of a fox who was passing by accidentally at the same time, making a sign to the fox that he would give ten chickens as the price of his deliverance. The snake ignorant of what was going forward agreed to the proposal, and Reynard putting on a look of profound wisdom, declared that he could not pass an equitable judgment on the weighty matter of dispute not having been a spectator of all that had happened. It was therefore resolved that a fire should be lighted, that the snake should be thrown into it and the man run to his succour. The serpent ignorant of the intended deceit leapt into the flames, when the man snatching up a stick killed him at a single blow. The fox now demanding his reward, they proceeded to a neighouring village the man to purchase the chickens and the fox to receive them. Here the Arab desired his liberator to hide in a hollow rock, in order to escape the notice of any dogs passing by and there wait until he returned with the ten chickens: but n

sooner had he reached the town, then collecting all the dogs he could find, he returned with them to the hole. The fox hearing the noise looked out to see what it meant, and immediately perceiving the deception exclaimed, 'Oh perfidious wtetch! is this a repayment for saving your life?' And then turning to the dogs, said, 'Trust not my friends to the power of man,' but whilst he was thus striving to awaken their pity they fell upon him, and devoured him in a moment. I Hadjii," continued the Sheik, "who rescued and protected you when men from Bassorah came here seeking your blood, might (should you remain longer in my dominions) share the same fate as the fox did at the hands of the Arab. Therefore I tell you to depart from this island, and take your wealth, family and goods with you, but never dare to return, and may Allah receive you into his keeping."

Whether the Hadjii had already determined to revolt, or that he had no other course left is not known, but he immediately disowned the Sheik's supremacy and raising the standard of rebellion marched with many followers into the interior where he was joined by other chiefs. Seizing upon the hill forts he at once prepared to meet the Sheik, who on the news of the revolt collected his forces and marched at once to put down the insurrection. The latter's army was more than double the strength of that of the former, but the demi savage lacked the craft and courage of the European, who having taken up a most advantageous position calmly awaited the other's attack. The Sheik consequently was defeated in a pitched battle, where he barely escaped with his life. Twelve hundred of his followers who were taken prisoners by the victor were all shot. The Sheik shut himself up in the citadel of the town with thirty-five of his chiefs, and had determined to defend that place to the last. As the Hadjii could not take them by force he had recourse to duplicity, and by false promises prevailed upon them to surrender, when he had them all strangled and then entered the city in triumph. His first step was to marry the widow of him he had murdered, and the second to be proclaimed Sheik by an order of the Divan. Thus having raised himself to sovereign power he began in earnest to make himself popular with those he governed. He amended the laws of the country, and visited with severity any who dared to infringe his statutes, rank in every instance being no palliation of guilt. Incredible as it may appear, yet this thief, embezzler, pirate and murderer made an excellent ruler. At the time the Hope was driven on to his territory, he had governed the island for twenty-three years, and was respected and beloved by his subjects for his mercy and justice.

At that time he had four wives and ten concubines but no children. He appeared to have renounced his country as well as the Christian religion and lived an austere Mussulman, and he was never known to speak in his own native language. Of his after life and death we have been unable to gain any certain know-

ledge. He may have died full of years and honours, and regretted by his sorrowing subjects; or his end may have been even more tragical than that of any of his own victims. It is evident, however, that he was a man of no common stamp, unprincipled ruffian and assassin as he was, and if his people deplored his loss, we as Christians and Englishmen have no cause to regret that Thomas Horton once of Newcastle-on-Tyne abjured his country and his faith and turned Mussulman.

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN NAVAL WAR OF 1866.

Translated from the "Archiv für Seewesen," for 1866, *by* LIEUT. GEORGE TODD, R.N.*

For years the Austrian Navy has been under the pressure of the peculiar situation of our country, the influence of financial impossibilities, and the painful knowledge of the want of sympathy shown by our inland population for Naval affairs. Though expressing a friendly approval, the opposition of Parliament could not be overcome, in spite of every eloquence used, and most important reasons adduced. Of course at that time the principal reasons for the increase of the Navy could not be assigned, namely, the intention shown by Italy during the last War, of conquering Dalmatia and Istria. Consequently nearly everything the Navy demanded, although the necessity of its existence was courteously acknowledged, was reduced or refused, and everything it acquired under such circumstances, could only be obtained by the greatest energy, and most careful economy. The penurious dotation was doled out with "finger counting care," to the different offices.

Whilst the Austrian Navy was suffering from these miserable circumstances, which indeed were enough to depress it altogether, other nations were spending their "best money" upon the improvement of their naval power, mindful of the truth that only that state whose frontiers are washed by salt water, and knows how to profit by such a fortunate position, will be lasting through the political transformation of countries, and always have an influential word at the constantly recurring distributions of power, among the leading states. Particularly to fresh struggling Italy, no sacrifice was too great concerning material to provide herself with a fleet worthy of respect. Building some of her ships herself, but mostly having them constructed in France, England and North America, she could finally be proud of her Navy.

* Die Operationen der österreichischen Marine während des Krieges 1866. Die Ereignisse auf dem Gardasee, der italienische Angriff auf die Insel Lissa, und die Seeschlacht bei Lissa. Separatabdruck aus der Zeitschrift: "Archiv für Seewesen." Wien, 1866. Im Selbstverlage des Herausgebers des "Archiv für Seewesen," *Johannes Siegler.*

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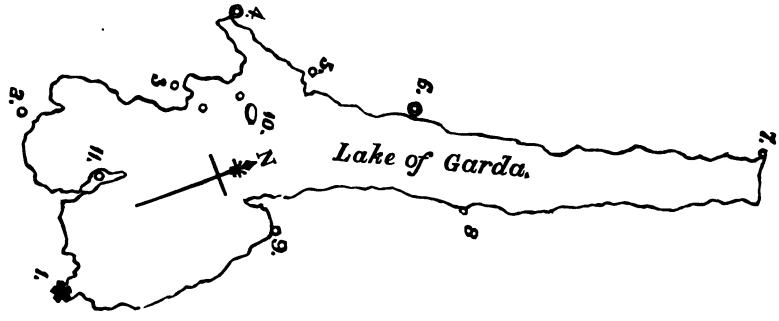
In the face of these facts, it cannot be surprising if Austrian Naval Officers, and every one generally connected with the Navy, having the reports of the Naval progress of the foreigner constantly before them, saw with pain and displeasure the proper development of His Majesty's Navy prevented, and with the small number of competent fighting-ships, looked forward as with a "death-certainty" to a struggle with the rival for the supremacy of the Adriatic. Parliament itself had said the Austrian Navy was in no case a match for the whole Italian fleet, therefore it did not require to be augmented.

But neglect constantly stimulates man's energies, humiliation produces pride, and misfortune is very often the fountain of his virtues. Neither the freezing want of sympathy towards, nor the semi means granted the Navy, were able to crush its spirit. From the highest to the lowest, all applied their best abilities, and an energetic will to raise the Austrian Navy with the means provided, and in spite of those wanting. Every measure was carefully adopted, and all disposable means applied to render the prospect of the defeat of the squadron by a fleet of powerful ships a glorious one, and even if possible prevent and change it into victory.

Consequently, there existed at the outbreak of the war the most earnest activity in the Naval Arsenal at Pola. The ships were docked one after the other, and equipped, going immediately they were ready for sea to the Bay of Fasana, where the young crews were drilled for action by our indefatigable Naval officers, and principally in manœuvering with concentrated broadsides, with which we hoped to counteract the heavy calibre of the Italian Armstrong and Cavalli guns. What occurred at Fasana, was repeated on a smaller scale at Peschiera on the Lake of Garda. Everything imaginable was done to render both the squadron and flotilla, notwithstanding its weakness in ships, machinery, guns and everything except courage, able to resist the superior Italian force. Indeed, no surer sign of strength and greatness of character exists, than the mind able to recognise clearly the actual deficiencies, and honestly striving to lessen them. That moral elasticity whose bright spirit is not crippled by struggles with difficulties, and which can confidently regard the future, is an essential qualification of all those wishing to obtain a great object. Admiral Tegetthoff was indefatigably active in providing for, and looking after everything, in finding out every expedient, and in making almost impossibilities possible. The captains, officers, and dock-yard functionaries supported him most enthusiastically, and the ships companies showed the most hearty good-will.

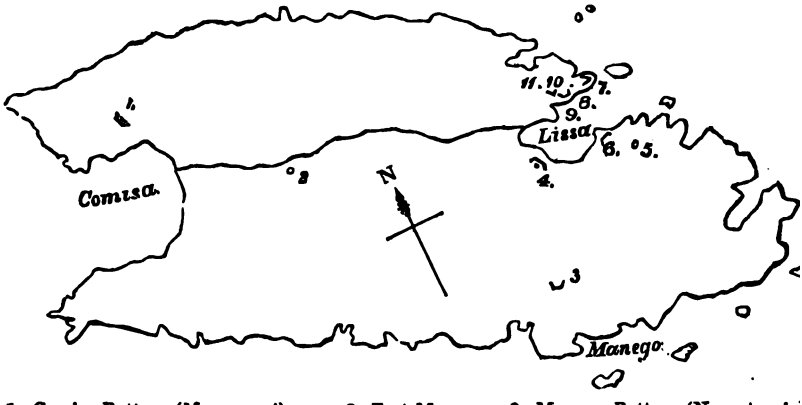
Therefore, when the hour of battle approached, every man could courageously and coolly view coming events with a conscience of having done his duty.

The Flotilla on the Lake of Garda.—In anticipation of the war threatening, the flotilla on the Lake of Garda, was already armed in May, and consisted of the following vessels:



1. Peschiera. 2. Desenzano. 3. Mancoba. 4. Salo. 5. Maderno. 6. Gargnan 7. Riva. 8. Castelletto. 9. Garda. 10. Isola Lecchi. 11. Sermione.

ISLAND OF LISSA. (Scale ½=1000 fathoms.



1. Comisa Battery (Magnaremi). 2. Fort Max. 3. Manego Battery (Napostranje) 4. Madonna Battery. 5. Wellington. 6. Schmid Battery. 7. Fort San Giorgio. 8. Reborezan. 9. Zupparina. 10. Mamula Battery. 11. Bentink.

Gun-boats.

Uskoke,	Lieutenant	Natty.
Scharfschütze,	,,	Baron Haan.
Wildfang,	,,	Joly.
Raufbold,	,,	Meder.
Wespe,	,,	Adler.
Speiteufel,	Sub-Lieutenant	Count Zicchy.

Paddle-Steamers.

Hess,	Sub-Lieutenant	Count Seyssel.
Franz Joseph	,,	Baron Pelichy.

The Commander of the Naval station of Peschiera, Captain (de corvette) Maurice Monfroni von Montfort, embarked on the 10th of June, on board His Majesty's gun-boat, Speiteufel, after the gun-boats had already been clad with iron rails, and assumed the command of the flotilla. He repaired immediately to the height of Vigilio, for the purpose of observing the enemy's forces in the harbour of Salo, and of blockading them on the opening of hostilities. The enemy had six iron-clad gun-boats, each with a 40-pounder Cavalli gun, one paddle-steamer, besides two large iron gun-boats, and one wooden paddle-steamer, the three last still building at the time.

On the 23rd of June at 11.30, a.m., the Commander of the Flotilla, after having communicated the commencement of hostilities, left the anchorage of Garda with the gun-boats Speiteufel, Wildfang, Uskoke and Scharfschütze. The steamer Hess, was sent a-head of the squadron, to reconnoitre from Lecchi to Gargnano, and to inform the cruizing gun-boats of the outbreak of hostilities. The reconnoissance of the Hess, not having been interrupted by the enemy, our flotilla at 12.45. p.m., opened fire against the Point of Maderno, (a great many Garibaldini being there), to ascertain the position of the battery, as well as the range and calibre of its guns. After the third shot from the flotilla, the battery of Maderno opened a slow fire against the ships, which they replied to for three quarters of an hour, from a distance of 2,000 to 2,600 yards. The battery was situated on the Eastern point of Maderno on the left bank of the river. The first shot from the battery passed over the ships, and ranged about 3,000 yards. The Austrian Flotilla suffered neither loss nor damage, although the enemy already fired very well at the third shot, dropping them in the immediate proximity of, and between the ships. Directly after the first shots from the Austrian ships, the volunteers dispersed themselves in a wood.

On the 29th of June, in consequence of information of a battery being under erection at Limoni, and that troops were posted there, the Commander of the Flotilla sent the steamer Hess to make a reconnaissance. She returned at 9 p.m., reporting, having been *within a few* yards' distance of Limoni, and not having observed *anything suspicious.*

On the morning of the 30th, near Fort Lecchi, three Italian gun-

boats under steam were in sight, with a paddle steamer astern of them. The gun-boat Wildfang was ordered to approach them as closely as possible, and endeavour to draw them out. Whilst executing these orders, the Wildfang got under the fire of the Maderno battery, which fired four shots from its heavy guns at her, without touching her. Notwithstanding the powerful support the Italian gun-boats could expect from their batteries, and although only one Austrian gun-boat was opposed to them, they did not venture outside Lecchi, but retired into the interior of the harbour of Salo.

The steamer Hess was ordered to make a sharp reconnaissance of both coasts from Sermione to Desenzano. The whole peninsula from Sermione was neither fortified nor occupied. On a plateau to the left of Desenzano the Hess remarked about 400 Garibaldini at drill. She approached within about 2,600 yards, and fired four shells into the midst of the exercising band, which dispersed in the greatest haste, so that the Commander of the Flotilla, who had hurried to her support with the gunboat Speiteufel and the steamer Franz Joseph, already found the whole place cleared. Upon this the ships returned to their station of observation at Lecchi.

At daybreak on the 1st of July, Captain Monfroni with the Speiteufel and Hess, penetrated into the nearest proximity of Desenzano, and found it was like a place forsaken. On the eastern side of the town, the Garibaldini had formed a camp in the midst of the foliage; however, a few well-directed shot forced them to retreat hurriedly towards the railway embankment. But the Italians appeared to expect an attack in front from Peschiera, for strong masses of Garibaldini moved out of Padenghe to the assistance of those of Desenzano, and came to a halt, thickly crowded in a hollow. These appeared well organized, being provided with muskets and long sword-bayonets; the officers were mounted, and the troops in possession of a battery of horse artillery. After they had reached the hollow, the Austrian ships opened a well-directed fire of shell upon them, forcing them to a speedy flight towards Padenghe. This they were not able to reach without loss, the retreating road being commanded and fired upon by the ships. Although provided with artillery, the Italians only appeared to think of escape, for they never even once brought forward their guns and returned the fire of the gun-boats. The advantage obtained could not be profited by, the Flotilla having no troops on board for disembarkation. Therefore, our Commander was obliged to be satisfied with the losses he had caused the enemy, and returned again to Salo, where the whole time there were only three gun-boats, but which the enemy never ventured to attack.

On the 2nd of July the gun-boats Wildfang and Raufbold, commanded by Lieutenants Joly and Meder, reconnoitered Gargnano. At daybreak Lieutenant Joly steered for this place, ordering the *Raufbold to cruize* N.W. from Gargnano in the meanwhile, and

then approached within about four and a half cables' length. Close to the nearest northwardly situated houses, the Commander of the Wildfang discovered ten or twelve volunteers, who took to flight on receiving a shrapnell shell, which stretched one of them on the ground. The gun-boat steered for the bridge, which is on the principal square, and there found the main guard of the volunteers. Upon the first shot which was fired at them, about fifty or sixty men assembled under an officer behind the guard-house. Four more shrapnells and another shell were fired at them, the whole of which exploded in a good direction, and in the immediate vicinity of the guard-house, one shrapnell going through its large ground window. Yet the effect of these shots, although several hits were made, was too slight to clear the square as well as the main guard altogether of volunteers. The gun-boat now closed within one and a-half cables' length, and fired a 48-pounder case shot at the guard, which had the effect of stretching three volunteers on the ground, either killed or wounded, and totally clearing out the rest of the guard, who retreated in wild panic towards the distantly situated streets of Gargnano. As the gun-boat hauled off, isolated volunteers again showed themselves, but they were not fired at any more.

On the same day, the other gun-boat, Raufbold, under the command of Lieutenant Meder, attacked the volunteers, who were in the neighbourhood of Gargnano. After these about a hundred in number had scattered themselves in the surrounding lemon plantations; the gun-boat approached within 600 yards, and opened a well-sustained and effectual fire of musketry on them, which they returned without any result, and then hastily retired into the mountains, leaving many dead and wounded behind.

Towards eleven o'clock a strong column of volunteers advanced towards Gargnano, and succeeded, although fired at by the gun-boats, in establishing themselves in several houses and lemon plantations. Captain Monfroni now repaired himself with the steamer Hess and the gun-boat Speiteufel, to Gargnano, and drove the volunteers back upon the heights, whereby the houses they occupied were bombarded and set on fire. As pursuit was not possible, after stationing one gun-boat off Gargnano, and another off Torri, the flotilla returned, when the Italian gun-boats appeared outside Maderno.

Monfroni now placing himself out of range of the battery of Maderno, with the gun-boats Speiteufel and Wildfang, and the steamers Hess and Franz Joseph, stopped the engines, and waited in case they should advance so far, so that he might attack them without coming within range of the battery. However, the Italian gun-boats immediately withdrew behind Maderno. Towards evening the Hess was sent to reinforce the gun-boat cruizing off Gargnano, and the Franz Joseph the one off Desenzano.

Towards 10 o'clock, three Italian gun-boats attempted a landing

at Gargnano, but all three were immediately attacked by the gun-boat Wespe, under the command of Lieutenant Adler, upon which they hauled off, after firing a few ineffectual shot.

Early on the 5th of July the Hess made a fresh reconnaissance towards Gargnano. As she approached within about 1000 yards, the enemy suddenly unmasked four batteries, at different points, of two rifled 12-pounders each, and opened a well-directed fire upon her, on which she immediately turned and replied so effectually as to silence one battery. The Hess then hauled off towards the gun-boats hurrying to her assistance, after having been struck five times by the enemy's shot, besides suffering some insignificant damages, and having two slightly wounded by splinters.

On the morning of the 6th of July, the Wildfang and Raufbold again reconnoitred Gargnano. The fortification, consisting of a few small and several position guns, opened a well-directed fire on the gun-boats, who returned it effectually. Immediately after the first shots the Commander of the Flotilla repaired to his post on the spot with the Speiteufel, but found the gun-boats already out of range. The Wildfang had suffered some slight damage in her masts. As the gun-boat Scharfschütze, coming from the northward, got within range of the shore batteries, they immediately opened fire on her, upon which the Speiteufel closed to her support, and replied to the fire of the batteries, until the Scharfschütze was out of range, after which she returned herself.

On the morning of the 7th, five Italian gun-boats appeared outside Maderno, one of which opened fire upon our cruizing gun-boat Wespe, who immediately returned it. The guns of these gun-boats were very heavy, with very long ranges, the Wespe's heavy guns hardly reaching the enemy, whilst the latter's fired far over her. Immediately on the first shot, the Speiteufel and Sharfschütze repaired to the spot, when the Italian gun-boats turned round, and although the Austrians scarcely kept beyond range of the batteries, they withdrew into the harbour. Pursuit was not possible, the enemy laying under the immediate protection of the batteries, and having too great an advantage for us, even if we had exposed ourselves to the fire of the batteries, to force him to fight. Three gun-boats were ordered to cruize between S. Vigilio and Castelletto, whilst during the night a steamer cruized between the ships and Manerba, so as to prevent any breaking through.

On the 19th of July, towards 7 p.m., a hostile steamer came out of Salo, steering close under Maderno with a cargo-boat in tow. Captain Monfroni immediately ran out in the Speiteufel, ordering the Hess to follow in his wake. The Wildfang, Lieutenant Joly, which had the cruizing between S. Vigilio and Castelletto, observed the steamer, and followed her movements, as she steered along the coast. When the enemy's steamer had reached the southern end of Gargnano, His Majesty's gun-boat Wildfang attacked her, closing on her, notwithstanding the heavy fire of the

batteries of Gargnano, within one and a-half cables' length, and causing her such damage, that her escape to Salo being impossible, she was towed away from the quay in sight of the enemy. In the meanwhile the Scharfschütze also reached the place, and fired at the battery, until darkness and very bad weather, accompanied by rain and thick hail scud, made any more certain shots impossible. As the hostile vessel was greatly damaged, Captain Monfroni ordered the Commander of the Wildfang, Lieutenant Joly, to cruize off Gargnano with her and the Scharfschütze, Lieutenant Baron Haan, to prevent an eventual attempt to escape of the prize. The Hess was ordered to cruize off Maderno, and stop all succour from the Italian gun-boats. As in the meantime the night became so bad and dark that a surprisal of the two gun-boats laying off S. Vigilio by the five Italian gun-boats was perfectly possible, the Speiteufel joined them about midnight.

Towards 3.30. a.m., by early daybreak, they weighed, and proceeded with the Hess to Gargnano. The Wildfang and Scharfschütze having during the night stationed themselves in the closest vicinity of the land, at daybreak opened fire on the Italian vessel, which was most hotly returned by both the battery and volunteers, two of the enemy's shot striking the Wildfang without causing any damage. The Wildfang and Sharfschütze, without taking notice of the battery which they fired over, maintained a well-directed fire of shell and grape on the volunteers, who, after one house had been set on fire, were compelled to retire. The latter, then stationing themselves in the surrounding houses, kept up a well-conserved fire on the gun-boats, by which two men on board the Wildfang were severely wounded by musket balls.

The boats of the Wildfang and Scharfschütze were then lowered, and repaired under the command of Lieutenant Baron Haan with towing hawsers to the enemy's steamer. In the midst of the heavy fire of musketry, Baron Haan made the tow rope fast, and cast off the shore warp; and Naval Cadet Hlavaty, who commanded the Scharfschütze during the absence of the commander, with wonderful *sang froid* steamed off with the hostile vessel in tow. On this occasion, the Sharfschütze's boat got under the wheel of the enemy's steamer, and capsized. Sub-Lieutenant Otto Burian commanding the Wildfang's boat, made every attempt under the fusilade of the volunteers to save the boat, Seaman Fischer sitting on her keel, and holding on the painter. The heavy sea, however, rendered the attempt useless, and the boat being badly damaged besides, and the fire sure, she was left in the lurch to save the crew. The Hess proceeded with the wounded to Riva, and the captured steamer, after her leaks were stopped, was taken in tow by the Wildfang, whilst the Sharfschütze remained behind to cruize, and the Speiteufel steered for S. Vigilio. In the meantime five Italian gun-boats had come out and placed themselves under the protection of the batteries.

The Austrian division then expected the gun-boats to attem pt to retake the prize, there being only two Austrian gun-boats present. But the Austrians hardly approached the five gun-boats of the enemy, ere they hastily returned into Salo. The steamer Benaco, as the prize was called, was brought to Peschiera, and the Raufbold, Lieutenant Meder, sent to cruize off S. Vigilio. Towards noon the five Italian gun-boats ventured as far as the battery of Maderno, in combination with which they opened a heavy fire at the Raufbold, but at so great a distance, that there was not the slightest chance of hitting her. After the enemy's gun-boats and battery having uselessly fired away about a hundred shot, the Wespe was sent to close the Raufbold, upon which the Italian vessels hauled off most speedily.

At 7.30 a.m., on the 24th of July, the Commander of the Flotilla received information by the Wespe of the Austrian troops having retired from Riva, and that the entry therein of the Italians was momentarily expected. The S. Nicolo and Hago forts continued occupied by Austrian troops, and Sub-Lieutenant Sempach entered S. Vigilio with his naval detachment. As by the hasty departure of the Austrian troops, possibly much material must have been left behind there, the Speiteufel and Uskoke, the latter of which was cruizing off Castelletto, immediately went to Riva. Very bad stormy weather, with rainbows, so delayed the passage of the Speiteufel, that she was only able to arrive at Riva at midnight, and then join the Wespe and Uskoke. At daybreak the flotilla closed upon the town, which the Commander (of the Flotilla) ordered Sub-Lieutenant Anton Heinze to reconnoitre, and the latter finding it not yet occupied by the enemy, the Commander immediately went on shore, visited the ventilated buildings himself, and had all the aërated beds found there brought on board. The guns formerly in front of the Rocca barracks had been spiked and thrown overboard, and all the private boats being also sunk, the salvage of about a hundred tons of coals there was rendered much more difficult. The Franz Joseph having arrived in the meantime with a lump, after each craft had provided herself with coals, the rest was stowed in it. Then the earthworks before the Rocca barracks were destroyed.

Towards 10.0 a.m., just as the Speiteufel and Franz Joseph had reached the wharf, and were shipping the coals, the Italians advanced in strong columns over the Ponal road towards Riva. The Austrian ships took up a proper position for bombarding the Italians, and opened a well-directed fire of shell upon them. Even on the first shots they wavered, but when the shells burst among them in the middle of the streets, tearing away large pieces of the walls of the buildings and throwing large blocks of stone upon the streets, they took to a disorderly flight behind the Serpentines, repairing under the projecting rocks for cover. Towards 2.0 p.m., they again advanced, but again retreated most hastily, directly after the first shots. In the afternoon, part of the parapets of the walls

were knocked down by a detachment of seamen under Sub-Lieut. Heinze in order that we might be better able to see the advancing Garibaldini. During the night the ships took up their station about a hundred yards from the shore, for the purpose of firing with grape upon the Italians, who might possibly advance in the dark.

At 10.0 p.m., his Majesty's steamer Hess arrived, and delivered the telegraphic news of the conclusion of an armistice. By daybreak the town, after having been reconnoitred afresh by Sub-Lieutenant Heinze, was occupied by a detachment from Port S. Nicolo and another of seamen, whereby we anticipated the Garibaldini, and thus retained the town of Riva in Austrian possession during the continuation of the armistice. Outposts were placed in the streets towards Deva and Ponal, one gun-boat remaining to guard the town, and the Commander of the Flotilla returning in the Speiteufel to the other ships, which were not at anchor off S. Vigilio.

On the 1st of August the flotilla repaired to Riva. From Toni the Commander sent the Uskoke to Salo to communicate the prolongation of the armistice. There being no officer at Fort Lecchi, the Uskoke proceeded right into the inner harbour of Salo under the enemy's battery, which fired a heavy and wide shot as a signal to stop. Then a boat under the command of Naval Cadet Codelli went to the battery, where the Divisional Commandant of Salo, Colonel Vecchi, appeared, to whom a copy of the telegram was delivered. Finally the line of demarcation was mutually settled.

The Squadron on the Adria.—At the end of May the squadron in readiness in the event of the approaching war consisted of the iron-clad frigates: Don Juan de Austria, Kaiser Max, Prinz Eugen, Drache and Salamander; the screw-frigates, Schwarzenberg, Radetzky, Adria and Donau; the screw-corvette Erzherzog Friedrich; the screw gun-boats, Dalmat, Hum, Velebich, Reka, Streiter, Wall and Seehund; and the paddle-steamers, Elizabeth, Greif, Lucia, Andreas Hofer and Triest. In addition to these Rear-Admiral von Tegetthoff sent for the preservation of the communications, as well for other necessary duties along the Dalmatian coast, the screw-schooners Narenta and Kerka, the screw gun-boats Gemse, Grille and Sansego, and eventually also the paddle-steamers Vulcan and Taurus. The sailing frigate Bellona was at anchor as guard-ship at Pola, and the schooner Saida for the same purpose at Veruda. The war-steamer Fiume was placed at the disposal of the General commanding in Dalmatia. The war-steamer Curtatone was stationed in the Cattaro Channel, and the yacht Fantasie was ready at Pola for higher duties. There were also four Lloyds' steamers at disposal, the Egitto, for Lissa, Venezia for Zara, Vulcano for Cattaro, and Stadium for the squadron. The whole of the ships except the steamer Fiume were under the orders of the Rear-Admiral. The iron-clad frigates Habsburg and Erzherzog Ferdinand Max were still building, the screw-frigate Novara, which

had been seriously damaged by fire, was under repairs, and the ship of the line Kaiser, was not yet fitted out.

With respect to the grand operations, there was an arrangement between the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, and the Chief of the Lombardo-Venetian Army, but the former was empowered in the event of a favourable opportunity occurring, or in case of distant separation, and communications being interrupted to act independently.

Fasana bay, Pola, was the squadron's basis of operation. The whole of the time it was stationed here, was employed in drilling at quarters, and principally in firing concentrated broadsides, as well as in evolutionary tactics, at which they were exercised by divisions in the offing, besides cruising in the surrounding waters. During this time the fires were always banked up at night and sail made in order to save fuel. The crews made the desired progress in their instruction, and at his inspections the Commander-in-Chief had the opportunity of confirming his convictions, that thanks to the indefatigable zeal of the captains and officers, in a few weeks, that had been accomplished, which under ordinary circumstances, months would often have been insufficient for.

Upon the proposal of the Commander-in-Chief, the wooden ships were protected outside round the engines and boilers by chain cables, and the frigates also as high as the upper port sides. All the ships were painted black, and the funnels were all differently coloured, in order that each ship might be known at first sight without showing her number. The iron-clad frigates Erzherzog Ferdinand Max and Habsburg, as well as the hurry would allow, were fitted out for service, and armed with 48-pounders, (the exportation from Prussia of the 200-pounders, ordered from Krupp being forbidden), and jury rigged.

On the 20th of June the Lloyd steamer Stadium, under the naval command of Lieutenant Victor Count Wimpfen left for a reconnaissance along the Italian coast from Ancona to Bari, and returned on the 23rd to Fasana, without having observed any Italian ships-of-war.

On the 22nd of June, the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron received telegraphic information from the head-quarters of the Southern Army that in consequence of La Marmora's declaration, hostilities were expected to commence on the 23rd inst., therefore from that day every movement of the Italian fleet should necessarily be paralysed by force. Upon this Rear-Admiral von Tegetthoff first demanded telegraphically, at the same time representing the state of circumstances in writing from the head-quarters of the Southern Army, if he was at liberty eventually to assume the offensive, and to make sharp reconnaissances along the Italian coast.

Receiving an affirmative answer, Rear-Admiral von Tegetthoff left the Fasana Channel on the evening of the 26th of June, in order to *reconnoitre the Italian* coast with the iron-clads Ferdinand Max,

Prinz Eugen, Kaiser Max, Juan de Austria, Drache and Salamander, the frigate Schwarzenberg, the gun-boats Hum, Streiter, Reka and Velebich, and the paddle-steamers Elizabeth and Stadium. At 5.30 a.m., on the 27th, the squadron when two miles and a half off Ancona observed the Italian fleet at anchor in the roadstead, getting up steam, having been alarmed by their "look-out ship." There were 11 iron-clads, 4 screw-frigates, and 2 dispatch-steamers, besides a few other columns of smoke ascending behind the walls of the quay. Although this manœuvre of the Austrian squadron in the vicinity of the Italian anchorage offered the enemy ample time, yet he did not appear to have any intention of running out. To have attacked the Italian fleet under existing circumstances, would have been an undertaking presenting few favourable chances, in consequence of the superior force, the proximity of the batteries and indeed the probability of finding the entrance barricaded by submarine mines. Whilst running down to Ancona, when ten miles from the lighthouse the Elizabeth, Captain Oesterreicher, met the Italian look-out ship, which on recognizing the colours immediately turned and hurried towards the harbour. The Elizabeth fired altogether fourteen shots at her, one 12-pounder hollow shot must have struck and entered her paddle-box. At 8.0 a.m. the squadron shaped a course to the northward, and at noon for Fasana, where they anchored before sunrise.

Since that day all the ships of the squadron lay with fires banked up in half the boilers, and were kept on the alert by the night cruizing duties.

On the afternoon of the 28th of June, Musil and Brioni signalized an iron-clad fifteen miles off steering for Trieste, apparently having a tricoloured ensign. The two iron-clads, Kaiser Max and Juan de Austria, were ordered to reconnoitre the ship, and on arriving within signal distance, about 10.0 p.m., they recognised the English iron-clad Enterprise, on her way from Ancona to Trieste.

On the 4th of July, the frigate Novara entered Fasana, having been repaired in the dock-yard of the Chevalier Tonello, in a really short time after the fire, which had ignited the whole forepart of the ship, by the application of all his workmen.

The squadron now consisted in all of the following ships:

1 *Division (Iron-clads.)*

Erzherzog Ferdinand Max, Captain Baron von Sterneck; flagship of Rear-Admiral von Tegetthoff.

Habsburg,	Captain	von Faber.
Juan de Austria,	,,	Chevalier von Wiplinger.
Kaiser Max,	,,	Chevalier von Gröller.
Prinz Eugen,	,,	Barry.
Drache,	,,	Baron Moll.
Salamander,	,,	Kern.

2 *Division (Wooden ships.)*

Ship of the Line,	Kaiser,	Commodore	von Petz.
Frigates,	Schwarzenberg,	Captain	Millossich.
„	Novara,	„	Erik af Klint.
„	Radetzky,	„	Von Aurnhammer.
„	Donau,	„	Pitner.
„	Adria,	„	Daufalik.
Corvette,	Erzherzog Friedrich,		Florio.
Gun-boats,	Hum,	„	Eberle.
„	Seehund,	„	Calafatti.
„	Dalmat,	„	Baron von Wickede.
„	Velebich,	„	Herzfeld.
„	Reka,	„	Notting.
„	Streiter	„	Ungewitter.
„	Wall,	„	Count Kielsmannsegge.
Screw schooners,	Narenta,	Lieut.	Spindler.
„	Kerka,	„	Masotti.
Paddle-steamers,	Elizabeth,	Captain	Oesterreicher.
„	Greif, (yacht)	„	Kronowetter.
„	Lucia,	„	Adrario.
„	Andreas Hofer		Lund.
„	Trieste,	Lieutenant	A von Henriquez.
„	Vulcan,	„	Lang.
„	Stadium,	„	Count Wimpffen.

At 6.0 a.m., on the 6th of July, Rear-Admiral von Tegetthoff went to sea with the whole fleet. The evolutionary tactics brought them in sight of Monte d'Ancona, which at 2.30 p.m., bore S. by E., later the course was shaped for Pola. Darkness having already set in, when the head of the squadron reached the Southern entrance of Fasana bay, the buoys at the mouth were lighted up. By 10 o'clock all the ships were at anchor again, in their position of four columns in the best order.

Telegrams received by the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron from the district head-quarters at Zara, respecting the attack of the Island of Lissa commenced on the 18th by the Italian fleet, and continued on the 19th, no longer left him doubtful that the enemy's expedition against Lissa was not as he at first believed, merely a feint to turn the Austrian squadron from its basis of operation, and thereby obtain for himself free range of the Northern Gulf of the Adria; but in fact, the capture of the island. Rear-Admiral von Tegetthoff, therefore, determined to attack the Italian fleet off Lissa, and if possible relieve the place.

The attack of the Island of Lissa by the Italian Fleet.—The great importance the possession of the Island of Lissa, not only in a maritime sense, but also in a strategical and political view, would have been to the Italians, besides the thorough conviction that once *in the possession of* Lissa, they had acquired a firm pivot for all

their operations against Dalmatia, induced them to make an attempt to take this island.

It is necessary for explanation of the events which took place on the 18th 19th and 20th of July, briefly to mention the means of defence at command. The Island of Lissa, the confines of which are nearly everywhere steep and inaccessible, possesses, however, several small creeks as well as three harbours, more or less favourable for a landing, namely, those of San Giorgio, Comisa and Manego. (See plan, p. 195.)

The first of these as the largest and most important, was defended by three towers and four batteries, with a total of fourty-four guns, among which were eighteen rifled breech-loaders, and six mortars. Of the latter during the defence, four mortars were mounted to the southward of the entrance of the harbour, near the Wellington Tower, and two to the northward under Fort San Giorgio behind breastworks. The battery of Magnaremi (Bariaski) situated about 500 feet above the level of the sea, easily commanding the West and N.W., and mounting eighty breech-loaders, and two 60-pounder mortars, served for the protection of the harbour of Comisa. To cover the approach of Manego, there was the equally high battery of Napostranje with four smooth-bored and two breech-loading guns.

In addition to these, there were at the head-quarters of the Island three 6-pounder Lahitte and eight 6-pounder rocket guns, half a foot battery of smooth-bored 6-pounders, and several 13-pounder battery-guns. The garrison consisted of 1,213 marines, 573 coast artillery men, and 32 engineers, or 1818 in all. The island was provisioned for six months, and the tanks were suitably supplied with water.

Shortly before the attack, the 4th battalion of Jellacich infantry left for the Southern Army, in consequence of which the garrison was sensibly small for the important extent and distance of the objects of defence, as well as the difficulties of communication.

Colonel Urs was the commandent of the island and fortress, and attached to him were the Engineer-Director of Spalato, Major Hiltl, and First-Lieutenant Pickl of the Engineer Staff.

Already at 6 a.m., on the 17th of July, a war steamer under English colours appeared in the Channel off Lissa, steering N.E., ran round the Island and steamed out of sight to the S.E. At 6 p.m., a war steamer under French colours passed the Lissa Channel from S.E. to N.E. The object of the first was no doubt to reconnoitre the island under strange colours.*

At 9 a.m., on the 18th, the optical telegraph reported several

* Reconnoitring under strange colours is a violation of one of the acknowledged principles of "International Maritime Law." The fact of an Italian war steamer *having a few days before* the affair of Lissa reconnoitred the coast of this island *under strange colours, will be brought* before the official notice of the Maritime *Powers.*

ships of war steering from the N.E. towards Lissa. They were, it was afterwards discovered, 10 iron-clad frigates, 8 wooden frigates and corvettes, 1 iron-clad gun-boat, and several dispatch steamers. At 10.30 a.m., the first shots were fired from the Magnaremi battery at Comisa, which was returned by whole broadsides from four iron-clad frigates surrounding the battery. After an hour also four wooden frigates, coming from the Island of San Andrea, at first re-inforced the fire of the iron-clads, and then maintained it alone instead of them. Towards 2 p.m., all the ships hauled out of range of this battery. During the fight at Comisa, two 6-pounder Lahitte guns placed on the Perlic height assisted the Magnaremi battery by some luckily directed shots. During and after this combat of more than three hours, in which the battery suffered little, and the garrison remained unhurt, the rest of the iron-clad and the greatest part of the wooden-frigates steamed slowly along the north coast towards Fort San Giorgio, the remainder of the wooden ships proceeding in the same manner along the south coast towards the Wellington Tower.

The object of this manœuvre was to find out our coast batteries, as a few shots from the Napostranje battery sufficed to keep the ships off it, which feebly returned the fire at a distance.

At 11 a.m., the nearest iron-clad frigates to the northward were within range of Fort San Giorgio, and though fired at from thence, they silently passed across, without returning a shot, as if intending to prove the resisting power of their armour.

In a few minutes they took up a surrounding position, when a hot cannonade ensued in which the whole iron-clad frigates gradually took part, and later were also joined by six wooden frigates, which bombarded the fort in the rear from the coast behind the Carober Creek. The whole of the batteries and towers participated in this contest. At 4 p.m., a portable magazine of the Schmid battery exploded. Out of its garrison of forty men, five remained unhurt, but the battery was rendered *hors de combat*. Fort Giorgio, although exposed for three hours to the concentrated fire of all the iron-clad and wooden frigates mentioned, only ceased firing at 5 p.m. The enemy now became bolder, and wanted to force the harbour with four iron-clad frigates; but the hot fire of the Zupparina battery, that succeeded in sending one of its 24-pounder shells through one of the port-holes of the most daring iron-clad which exploded in her hold, as also the effect of the shells thrown from the mortar battery in the Wellington Tower had already shaken the enemy's courage, until some lucky shots from the Madonna battery, which had recently joined in the struggle, finally compelled them to haul out of the harbour.

Then towards 6 p.m., all the iron-clad frigates concentrated the hottest fire against the Wellington Tower, which was only supported by the Zupparina battery and the Bentink tower, the Mamula battery having also ceased firing.

The numerous broadsides of enormous shells hurled against the Wellington Tower, situated 600 feet high, frequently went over it, setting on fire the bushes on the rocky soil, where they fell.

The enemy aimed at the destruction of this tower and the adjoining mortar battery, but was foiled by the elevated position of both works, as well as by the gallant perseverance of their garrison, and the small batttery on its powerful adversary's withdrawal from the coast sent a few more shells after him as its final retribution and sign of victory on this unequal combat.

The hostile fleet hauled off at 8 p.m., and lay to eight miles distant from the coast.

During the fight, the second battalion of Marines belonging to the garrison was told off in detachments in readiness to prevent landings behind the adjoining creeks of Carober, Gradac, Chiave, Stoncica, &c., afterwards on the neighbouring heights for the defence of Comisa and the Magnaremi battery, and finally near the Napostranje battery, as well as near Kut and Lissa, whilst the whole of the reserve took up a position at Cosmo Andrea, and after every local change in the hostile attacks, they were disposed of at the corresponding points of the coast. Notwithstanding these troops being continually molested by the shells penetrating from all sides over the heights into the interior of the island, and almost exhausted by the marches over the impassable rocky ground, as well as having to suffer the greatest privations, they remained the whole night in constant readiness, and preserved an excellent spirit.

On the same day the telegraphic communication was interrupted. The steamer Egitto, having received a shot in her hull, was sunk at the last moment, when the iron-clads were already in the harbour.

In Fort Giorgio and the rest of the batteries, several guns were dismounted, and some of the clouts destroyed.

Two thirds of the guns of the fortresses were still in a serviceable state.

The exhaustion of the troops who were ordered to be at their stations ready for service, as well as the circumstance of all the inhabitants of the island having run away, did not admit of the gun-carriages being changed, and it was necessary tranquilly to await the continuation of the contest the following day with the partly remounted and still serviceable guns.

By 7 a.m., on the 19th, the hostile fleet reinforced by a monitor and another iron-clad gun-boat, had again closed the harbour.

This time they immediately concentrated themselves off Port San Giorgio, three iron-clad frigates and some wooden ships opening fire at long range upon Fort Giorgio and its adjacent works, to which the fort returned a few shots.

At 8, all the iron-clad frigates steered to the N.W., and the *wooden ships along the coast* for Comisa.

At 9.30., the latter closed Fort Giorgio, and from a position at the back of the Scoglio Hoste (Hoste Rock) fired powerful broadsides at the fort.

The intention of the enemy appeared to be to destroy the traverse (casemate), covering the principal reserve magazine, then to bombard the magazine itself, and blow it up, and thus thoroughly demolish Fort Giorgio.

The slight success obtained against the traverse, probably induced him to cease firing, and towards 11 all the ships hauled off again.

At 4.30 p.m. they returned, and one iron-clad frigate opened fire by broadsides against Fort Giorgio, with whom the Wellington and Bentink towers replied immediately the enemy came within range of their guns.

At 5 three more iron-clads joined the fight, and on our side the Zupparina battery was likewise able to co-operate. At 5.30 the whole of the wooden ships reinforced the enemy's fire from their forenoon's position behind Carober.

From this position they menaced the principal reserve magazine of Fort Giorgio and the rear of the Mamula and Zupparina batteries. The latter generally suffering more from such eliptic rear-and-flank shot than from the enemy's frontal fire.

On this day the enemy molested the Wellington tower very little, but on the contrary, avoided it as much as possible, probably because the great elevation his guns required damaged the carriages. After an uninterrupted conflict, four iron-clad frigates made a decided attempt to force the harbour, whilst the Admiral's iron-clad engaged the Zupparina battery and the Bentink tower, the only effective works still remaining on the western side of the harbour.

Under such circumstances, these four iron-clads succeeded in getting about 600 yards from the Madonna battery. Here they alternately opened fire by broadsides against this now only effective harbour battery, the Zupparina battery not being able to train its guns in that direction, and the Wellington tower could only throw its shells very cautiously, and seldom. The field-guns on the San Cosmo height had already taken part in the engagement with luckily pitched shot, even the infantry half way up the mountain declivity behind the Madonna battery, could not restrain their fighting ardour, and shot away and sunk the enemy's colours, whilst the Madonna battery with seven yet serviceable guns, with rare courage resisted the far superior iron-clad frigates so vigorously, that they soon left the harbour.

The fourth and last retiring iron-clad frigate, which was the first to penetrate the harbour had anchored. The fact of her having been the first to cease firing, whilst vigorously cannonaded by the Madonna battery, leaves it to be supposed that she was fully occupied with the ships' evolutions, to enable her by leaving her anchor behind to haul off safely, clear of the fire of the above battery and

the Wellington tower. Two of these iron-clad frigates appeared to have suffered much, and twice to have caught fire inboard.

As on the previous day, the enemy's fleet hauled off towards 8.0 p.m., remaining a few miles distant from the harbour. The Marine battalion was distributed in the same manner, as on the 18th, with the exception of being several times sent to threatened points, on account of the enemy attempting to land, viz:—

1. Attempt of an enemy's launch at Point Stupiski, which was frustrated by the two Lahitte guns on the Perlic height.

2. At Stonica, prevented by the howitzers in the Wellington tower.

3. At Chiave, a steamer with three landing parties was resolutely repulsed by a detachment of the 4th company of the Marine battalion; the fatigue of the troops made further exertions for repairing the works difficult, and it was only partly possibly to replace the gun-carriages, two-thirds of which had been rendered unserviceable.

After this to resist the next attack with, there only remained one gun in the Zupparina battery, two in the Bentink, and five in the Wellington towers; the 18-pounder defence-guns placed in the interior, as well as all the field-rocket batteries.

On the morning of the 20th the island was enveloped in a thick fog, which frequently turned into rain.

However, by sunrise, a report came of a landing at Stupiski, but which was baffled by the infantry detachment stationed there merely making their appearance and firing a few shots. The fleet kept further off the harbour of San Giorgio between Chiave and Ponta Magnaremi.

Just as the densest fog had settled on the tops of the island heights, a report arrived that the enemy was preparing for a grand landing in the creeks of Chiave and Gradac.

The view being obscured by the fog, it was resolved to confine ourselves to the reserve position at Cosmo, in consequence of which all the troops were moved there from the unthreatened points as a reinforcement.

Then the sun beaming forth, dispersed the clouds, illuminating the most sublime scene!

Our squadron boldly steamed against the enemy. A far echoing hurrah of joy greeted this grand venture, attended by the incessant thunder of salvoes of artillery; the fleet had gained the proudest victory, and the island was freed from the hostile navy!

Although the enemy had hurled thirty-five to forty thousand of the heaviest projectiles against us, 300-pounders even being among them, our losses were comparatively slight, consisting only of twenty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, killed, and of two lieutenants (Eduard Pawlowsky and Wilhelm Bittner), of the *Coast Artillery*, and seventy non-commissioned officers and privates *wounded*.

The damage done to the works was also far below all supposition.

Fort Giorgio had received many shot on the escarpe and counter-escarpe, causing holes about three feet in diameter, and two or three feet deep. The upper part and roof of the grand powder magazine was numerously struck, the parapet razed in two places, and the constructed traverses showed many shots they had intercepted, yet they remained perfectly capable of resistance, and no such large breaches existed as to render the fort incapable of defence.

The escarpe of Fort Bentink had suffered in the same manner as that of Fort Giorgio. The Robertson tower showed a couple of shots, whilst in the Mamula and Zupparina batteries shots had penetrated the covered traverses without landing; the escarpes suffering similarly to those of Fort Giorgio, though more effectively damaged, where struck.

The right side of the Schmid battery, the powder magazine of which blew up, was destroyed, the left hand magazine remaining untouched, notwithstanding several of the enemy's shot having entered its sand and earthen roofs.

The Wellington tower, as also the parapet of the 'four-mortar battery,' both of which were hardly finished at the last moment, had suffered severely.

To the northward, the tower exhibited a breech a foot long, one broad and one deep, and a few shot had knocked down the northern part of the escarpe. The Madonna battery had suffered little, a few holes in the escarpe, as well as several penetrations in the roof, being the extent of its damages.

In the Magnaremi battery the inner parapet had suffered, whilst in the Napostranje battery no damages were visible.

As has already been mentioned, two-thirds of the guns were dismounted. However, the replacing of them commenced on the night of the 20th, when everything was finished in such a manner as regards both fortifications and artillery, as to be able immediately to face the enemy with unenfeebled and renewed vigour.

(*To be continued.*)

LIEUT.-COLONEL MEREWETHER ON THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Lieut.-Colonel Merewether thought that the substitution of Indian for British troops in our colonies would be a politic move, as in the event of a European war the last man who could be taken away would be withdrawn, and the native troops would be something left, and in time of peace the English army would be relieved of a heavy drain upon it. The native troops might be employed at Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and the Cape, but not at Malta or Gibraltar. In New Zealand he thought there would be no difficulty in raising soldiers, but he has

no knowledge of his own with respect to our colonies. He could specify no particular races in India that would be most fitted for the duty; regiments should be taken from the Indian army for the service in turns. These regiments should be relieved every three years, the regiments leaving their families and other impediments at fixed head-quarters or at established depôts; as to any objections the men might have to undertaking garrison service beyond sea, he knew of no special difficulties as regards the classes who would enlist for general service, and the supply of recruits would be abundant. The difficulties formerly encountered in India, originated almost entirely from the faulty management of the men, and not from the men themselves when on colonial duty. They would have to be paid in the same way as the Belooch regiments who served in China. He found it difficult to say what would be a sufficient garrison in the colonies; but he thought that where two English regiments were now stationed, one might be withdrawn and one or two native regiments might be substituted; in Ceylon and some of the minor stations in China the latter might be used alone. He thought it would be a good opportunity of reviving Indian native artillery by sending some batteries to the colonies; which would form a good nucleus when the Indian local army had to be reorganized; which sooner or later it would have to be. These troops would form an adequate protection at the Cape against the frontier tribes, and against internal disturbances in South Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hongkong, and West Indies. In time of war the employment of mixed regiments would be cheaper, would relieve the European soldiers of irksome duties as well as economise them, and would form a most effective force against an Asiatic enemy or a European one. The native troops could be relied upon alone in the colonies in time of war, they make excellent soldiers when well commanded and strictly disciplined, and when treated for their qualifications as soldiers; not as Brahmins, or what not, the Indian annals show instances of military spirit, endurance and courage, which would bear comparison with any in the world. In time of peace they would be as adequate as existing garrisons, but if the war extended to the colonies, they would have to be strengthened. In the event of English regiments being wanted at home, from his want of experience in the requirements of the colonies, he could not well say if it would be more advantageous to withdraw European troops from the colonies and supply their places with native soldiers from India, or withdraw them from India; but with respect to the latter country when the maximum European force had been fixed, it should be kept at that standard. The effect of colonial service on the native troops would be advantageous, as it would enlarge their experience and confirm them in the feeling that they are soldiers of the State ready to serve anywhere. It would be better to take regiments for this service

from the army in India in turn than to raise special regiments; the Indian army being increased to meet the greater demand. For the defence of India, in case of emergency, the presence of British troops in the colonies would be immaterial, as now that they are to be sent regularly overland they could be sent as easily and more quickly from England. With respect to the relative advantage of raising troops from among the inhabitants of Ceylon, South Africa, Mauritius, Hongkong and West Indies for local service or sending troops from the Indian army, he considered the latter would be the best course; the attempt to raise troops from among the inhabitants of South Africa and Ceylon had been tried and had failed, and the same would probably prove to be the case in the Mauritius. As regarded Hongkong he had been told that there were no men suited to the service, and in the West Indies native regiments already existed. He did not know what the feeling was in the native army in Bengal relative to their liability to serve beyond the seas, but in Bombay the men were enlisted for general service, and were ready and willing to proceed beyond seas or anywhere. In 1860, when the 3rd and 5th were ordered to China, the announcement that they were to go was received with acclammation. If the native troops did not know that they were enlisted for general service, they ought to be made acquainted with the fact. He did not think that the native army would draw a distinction between service in Burmah and Aden, nor did he know of any cases in which native troops had shown discontent at being employed; but Indian records showed that regiments in Bengal and some few in Madras objected to go to Burmah and China, because they considered they were not enlisted to serve anywhere out of India. They also refused to go to Scinde or Affghanistan. Till a few years ago there were regiments in the old Bengal army who were styled "volunteer regiments," because the men entered them with the understanding they were to serve out of India, but he did not believe they were more willing to go on that account when the time came, though he thought this was owing to a faulty system, which allowed them to consider they had a choice. He hoped such a mistake would not happen again, as such men only should be taken who would obey orders and go where they are bid. To employ the Native Indian army in the Colonies would give it more the character and feeling of an Imperial army, and could not fail to be of benefit by enlarging their experience. The Arabs and Somallees, who form the mass of the population at Aden, are as they exist now, utterly unsuited for soldiers. The Arabs are active and energetic, but they would not conform to discipline. The Somallees are the laziest, most useless people on the face of the earth. A body of mounted police being required for this station, he found it necessary to recommend they should be raised *in and sent from* India. They could not be found at Aden.

THE DEFENCES OF HOLLAND IN 1868.

A recent No. of the *Journal de l'Armée Belge*, (No. 195), gives some particulars of the projected changes in the national defences of Holland, and of the expenditure proposed for military purposes during the current year. Prefacing its remarks by admitting that, "A concentration of the national strength at certain important strategical points is now-a-days the only assured plan of defensive operation;" that fortresses no longer possess their ancient value; that while they divide the force of the defenders they can be readily passed by an invading army, or at best require but a small corps of observation to hold them in check; the 'Journal' observes that it has been determined to dismantle the fortresses of Maestricht, Venloo, Bergen ap Zoom, Flushing, and others which from the days of the Spanish struggle have so often borne an important part in European warfare. This dismant ement is in some cases to be confined to the defences on the land side only; while on the other hand, important works are to be erected at Utrecht and Amsterdam.

The question of coast defences has also occupied much attention, and it is proposed to devote a sum of 78,000,000 francs towards carrying into effect the recommendations of the Commission charged with the consideration of the subject. The project includes the construction of a number of iron-plated towers, and of a considerable number of 'monitors' and rams, together with a complete system of submarine mines for the defence of the Helder, of Amsterdam, and of other important points; and the adoption of rifled guns of large calibre for coast purposes.

The estimates of the Minister of War for the psesent year, exclusive of the above-mentioned sum, amount to 14,185,000 florins, or about 50½ million francs. Those for the Marine department amount to about 55 million francs, one third of which is for the purchase of 'materiel.' For many yars past, the expenditure has not exceeded 25 million francs for the Army, and 11 or 12 millions for the Marine.

The chief items in the Budget appear as follows: 5,110,498 florins for the infantry, 1,569,167 for the cavalry, 2,045,400 for the artillery, 338,324 for the Engineer Department, 162,720 for remounts, 765,525 for artillery 'materiel' and purchase of small arms.

Of the latter sum, 217,600 florins is for artillery stores, construction of torpedoes, &c; 200,000 for the purchase of rifled cannon of large calibre; 120,000 for the manufacture of metallic *small-arm cartridges.*

In addition to the above, 1,058,950 florins appear under the *ad of 'Engineer Works,' of* which, 500,000 are for the construc-

tion of four forts at Utrecht, 200,000 for three forts at Amsterdam, and 242,650 for 'improvement of barrack and stable accommodation.'

The year before last, measures were taken to establish the army when on a war footing, at 62,000 men, 32,000 horses, 108 guns. To which force there would have been added 30,000 men of the 'schutterij,' or militia.*

According to the new militia law, the army when on a war footing, will be increased by a contingent from the militia to 70,000 men.

The peace establishment of the army has been hitherto fixed at 24,000 men. It is now proposed to raise it to 37,800 men during the period of manœuvre, to be composed as follows: 14,300 men, conscripts and volunteers; 5,800 volunteers from militia; 9,200 militiamen who are now required to pass one year in the regular army; 8,500, militiamen who, having served five months only under the old militia laws, will be recalled from time to time to make up their year's service in the drill season.

It is proposed to form camps of instruction on a large scale during the autumn; at Millingen for the practice of operations of the three arms; at Zeist for the Artillery and Sappers; and at Andel for the Corps of Pontooneers.

Two companies of Ambulance, and a company of Military Train, to serve as a nucleus for larger corps, are to be formed.

The question of the pay and allowances of both officers and men has also received attention. In regard to the former, the Dutch Government appears to have judiciously commenced at the bottom in place of the top of the roll. All officers, up to the rank of captain inclusive, to receive 100 florins per annum additional. Non-commissioned officers to receive, per diem, 10 centimes more after six years service, 20 centimes after twelve years.

The Snider rifle has been adopted for the infantry; all other kinds of rifles, capable of conversion, are in course of transformation into breech-loaders, and will be issued if necessary to the 'scutterij,' and corps of volunteers.

For artillery purposes, brass guns, with steel breechings, throwing wrought-iron projectiles, appear in favour, and great activity is said to prevail at the arsenal at Delft in the preparation of the latter, and in the manufacture of metallic cartridges for small arms, of which a reserve of 10,000,000 rounds is to be formed.

The "Journal" also remarks, "that during the past year the troops of all arms have been employed on the fortifications." So much has been said of the part which the spade is to play in future campaigns, that (although it is, of course, possible that these predictions like many others may prove incorrect), it would

* *From 'Schutter,' a shooter, literally sharpshooter, usually translated in Dutch-English dictionaries,* train-bands.

be interesting to learn how far this, the only practicable method of instructing troops in the use of intrenching tools, has been carried out in continental armies, and with what effect? The writer has sought in vain for information on this head, in recent military works, both at home and abroad.

A CHAPTER ON SUBMARINE APPARATUS.

Who the first inventor of diving-boats may have been, we have no means of ascertaining, but the idea of descending beneath the water is probably as old as Adam himself. It is supposed that that great painter and fertile genius Leonardo da Vinci had conceived a design, but there is no evidence that he attempted to carry it into execution. In comparatively recent times, Drebbell and Day did actually construct or adapt boats for the purpose; but the former died, and the secret by means of which he kept the air which he and his companions breathed, died with him, and the latter after making one successful descent, went down a second time and was seen no more.

No doubt many attempts were made to carry out the same idea before Fulton made his successful descents with a diving-boat of an improved form. We cannot say if he repeated them in English waters, but we believe that he did not, and that his descents were made at Havre and Brest only. We have searched among the multitude of records at the British Museum for a description of the boat, but we believe no such record exists there; indeed, Fulton's sympathies seem to have been always with France, and it was not his fault that Napoleon's projected invasion of England was not carried into effect, for he wrote to the Emperor offering to make a vessel to be propelled by steam, which should tow his boats filled with soldiers, across to our coast, in spite of the opposing winds which kept him at Boulogne. Happily for us, perhaps, the Emperor referred the matter to the French Academy, who decided that such a vessel could not be made, and therefore, it was not made until a later period.

The boat made by the Americans, seems to have been pretty nearly, if not, quite equal to Drebbell's, and much superior to Day's. To some extent, it was like an ordinary boat; it had a mast and sails, and was capable of being steered in any direction. When it was desired to sink below the surface, the mast and sails were lowered, and Fulton with three companions descended into the interior. Forthwith, the boat began to descend into the deep water at Havre, and without anybody being able to distinguish in what direction it was going, it was propelled beneath the surface at the rate, as is asserted, of a mile and a half an hour, which was the period during which he remained invisible.

The success of his first experiment led him to make a second boat of a larger size, large enough, we are told, to contain eighty persons with provisions for twenty days. We may wonder why, if this boat was so successful, it was not made use of in the war against this country, but a little reflection will suggest that though we might have used it with effect on more than one occasion when the enemy's ships were lying under the protection of their batteries, they never had an opportunity of trying its efficacy on our's, seeing that we were always the pursuers; and we had no chance of using it because we did not know how to make it. Neither was the official mind so open in those days to the reception of new ideas as it is in the present, if not from choice from necessity, because that which one country adopts, must be adopted by another under pain of seeing itself at the mercy of its more enlightened antagonist. Hence we see the different governments of Russia, America, France and England, by turns, employing torpedoes, and this with an effect unexpected by men who have made military matters their study.

What might have been effected in Russian waters by means of these new engines of warfare so ingeniously laid down by Professor Jacobi for our destruction, there was little opportunity for seeing, for though some mischief was done by them, there would have been no sense in venturing into the channels in which they were laid down, unless with the intention of attacking the forts and towns they were sunk to defend. The American war has taught us how destructive torpedoes can be made, and we are justified in assuming that a few more equally successful repetitions of what was effected by their means in America, and it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have found men to go on board what in fact would have proved nothing better than iron coffins. What, for instance, can we imagine more awful than the sudden destruction of the Cairo iron-clad, without the slightest warning, and before the human beings on board of her could have had time to utter the shortest prayer for mercy; she received a blow, and immediately disappeared beneath the waves with every soul on board, with the exception of about a dozen who were either washed out or got out in some other way. That they operate with equally powerful effect against wooden vessels, we have the evidence furnished by the trials made at Toulon and Chatham; and we have only to refer to the recently published accounts of the blowing up of the Terpsichore at Chatham to show that the only difficulty to be encountered in disabling a ship is getting the torpedo beneath her bottom.

There is, therefore, no further question about the efficacy of torpedoes; provided they can be so placed as that no vessel shall be able to approach sufficiently near to our ports to do us serious mischief, and millions may be saved on fortifications.

The difficulty we have to meet is so to place these submarine batteries that all hostile vessels must of necessity pass over a difficulty which in many cases is evidently i

this reason we have to discover a boat which, like that of Fulton's, shall be navigable under water, and capable of being steered in any required direction. There does not appear to be any insurmountable obstacle in the way of constructing such a boat; with the light we have from the past, and our present knowledge of mechanics and chemistry, there is no reason why men should not remain a considerable time below the surface of the water, and entirely cut off from communication with the atmosphere.

There is another way in which a torpedo may be applied, but only under circumstances which might be guarded against by extreme vigilance, and which would be almost certain death to the operator. It was twice tried during the American War, once with success, on the other occasion it was a failure as regarded the attempt to blow up the vessel, and the bold sailor who made it was hoisted with his own petard. The danger of the boat on board of which the operator is stationed being swamped may be obviated by the employment of one built for the especial purpose. In the experiments made at Chatham lately, though large columns of water were forced into the air, the launch from which the experiments were made, was not injured by the explosion, nor was any water worth mentioning taken in.

The next thing to building a submarine boat by means of which torpedoes might be applied, is to discover a mode by which in the event of time being given, (which would probably be the case with the iron-clads constructed by Mr. Reed, from the use of water-tight compartments,) the damage caused by a collision might be repaired with the greatest speed possible.

The most certain way of ascertaining the amount of damage caused by a collision, or by the entry of a missile below the armour-plating during an engagement, would be by an inspection of the outside; the application of the remedy also would most likely be found more easy outside than inside. To meet either of these contingencies, or to ascertain the exact position of a vessel that had taken the ground; or, indeed, for all circumstances under which it was desirable to inspect a vessel's bottom, there ought always to be a diver on board who could descend into the water at almost a minute's notice. This is obvious, and the occasions when his services would be useful are frequent: as, for instance, when a vessel is cruizing on a foreign station, to cleanse her bottom from the vegetation which no anti-fouling composition yet discovered has been able to prevent. Considered from this point of view, the invention of a dress that can be put on in a minute or two, by any man, whether accustomed to it or not, is a very important matter.

The invention of diving dresses is not new, but great advantages over every other is claimed for the Rouquayrol. In conformity with an order issued by the Vice-Admiral of France, who held the post equivalent to that of First Naval Lord in our Admiralty, a

Commission was appointed, consisting of Captain Du Temple, Lieutenant George, and M. Madamet, head of the department to which is entrusted all matters relating to diving bells, and submarine service generally, for the purpose of experimenting with this diving apparatus.

The first experiment made before the Commission was commenced at 1.26, and terminated at 2.51, the depth of water was from nine to fifteen feet, the duration of the immersion was fourteen minutes, the number of emissions of air from the apparatus was 24 per minute, during the whole period. The pump which supplied the air was worked by four men; not constantly, but at intervals. The pressure was a little over four atmospheres, and was at no time less than two atmospheres. The pulse of the diver on emerging from the water, was beating one hundred a minute. The report of the diver was that the air breathed was fresh and cool, he could distinguish objects well, could move freely in the dress, and was able to lay himself down flat on the ground, and was not greatly impeded in his movements by the weight of that part of the apparatus which regulated the admission of air. He came out of the water on account of the chill he experienced from the infiltration of water through an imperfection at the edge of the glass. If it had not been for that, he would have remained in longer.

Captain Du Temple, the president of the Commission, was the next to try the experiment. He breathed the air through the small regulator for sixteen minutes; during which time the number of expirations was thirteen in a minute. The experiment could not be prolonged beyond the sixteen minutes, because the india-rubber valve, which forms the mouth of the air tube, was too large and caused too much difficulty in swallowing the saliva. The pump worked for both regulators at the same time.

The second diver used the large regulator. Before putting on the dress, his pulse was beating one hundred and eighteen times per minute, he remained under water fourteen minutes, the average number of expirations was seventeen per minute. The pump was worked in the same manner as in the case of the first diver. An attempt was made to work it with two men, and intermittently; but the work was too hard, when it was necessary to supply air to the two regulators at the same time. The pulse of the diver, on emerging from the water, was beating one hundred and twenty-eight times per minute. The report of this diver was that the air inhaled was cool, and he had no singing in the ears; he ascended the water for the same reason as the first diver. In the case of the previous diver it was his first descent with the Rouquayrol apparatus, in the case of the last mentioned diver, it was his seventh. The next trial was made by a workman under the same condition as that of Captain Du Temple. Before descending, his pulse was beating ninety-six times per minute. At the conclusion of this experiment, the number of beats of his pulse was o

hundred and ten. The experiment could not be prolonged beyond the forty minutes mentioned for reasons similar to the preceding. He said he could very easily have prolonged the experiment, if the dimensions of the india-rubber valve had been a little less. The pump worked both regulators at the same time.

Third diver, with large regulator only. Before putting on the dress, his pulse was beating one hundred and eighteen times per minute. The duration of the immersion was twelve minutes, and the number of expirations per minute during the whole time was eighteen. The pump worked intermittently by two men only, easily raised the pressure in the air contained in the reservoir from two atmospheres to four atmospheres. On emerging from the water, the diver's pulse was beating one hundred and four times per minute. He could see very well, and had no singing in the ears. He had been down once before in the Rouquayrol apparatus. The experiments on this occasion were stopped at the end of one hour and twenty-one minutes, on account of the infiltration of water, from the cause already mentioned. At the end of the experiments, the water which covered the pistons was scarcely warm. The time occupied in putting the dress on the diver and putting him in the water was four minutes, and it was removed in one minute forty-five seconds.

The Report of the Commission as regards the principal part of the apparatus is as follows:—

First, as regards the regulator. The use of this part of the apparatus is to supply the diver with air, at a pressure equivalent to that he has to sustain, and this function it performs in a very satisfactory manner. The working of the respiratory valve was found to be as effective in practise, as it is perfect in theory, and the working was equally perfect. The organ altogether is very strong, nevertheless, as an additional precaution, it was considered advisable by the Commission to use a metalic calotte. The advantage of using this regulator is to supply air in accordance with the reqirements of the divers, which depends on the external pressure to which he is subjected, and varying according to the changes in the pressure in the interior of the reservoir of air; provided always that this pressure never falls below the pressure which the diver has to sustain. From this it follows, that the irregularity of the movement of the pump or its momentary stoppage has no influence on the breathing of the diver. For instance, in one of the preliminary experiments, the shaft of one of the pistons broke; the diver was drawn up without his having observed any change in the breathing. From this accident, the observation was drawn that a valve placed against the orifice of the regulator, at the junction of the air pipe was a safety guard in the event of this tube breaking. The diver then drawing on the supply of air accumulated in the reservoir, which would be sufficient to give him time to ascend from a depth of several yards without being distressed in his breathing.

The increased heat of the air which results from its compression, is almost entirely removed during its passage down the pipe into the reservoir, which is itself strengthened by the pressure of the water on all sides of it. Moreover the metal of which the reservoir is composed facilitates the reduction of the temperature of the air, and renders it always cool for the diver to breathe. From the manner in which the pump is constructed, if worked by two men, it will furnish a plentiful supply of air to one diver, and if worked by four men, it will supply at the same time all the air required by two divers. As has already been stated, the quantity of compressed air in the reservoir will be sufficient to last the diver during his ascent to the surface of the water in the event of an accident happening to the pump, which in all its parts is very simple, and very strong in its construction, and can easily be taken apart and repaired.

The dress worn by the diver is merely for the purpose of protecting him from the cold, and might be entirely dispensed with, so far as the working of the apparatus is concerned; and the materials of which it is formed being very supple, it can be put on or taken off in a very short space of time, and as it fits very closely to the body it displaces very little water, consequently it enables the diver to use his limbs with great freedom, and he incurs no danger by its being accidentally torn while he is at work beneath the water.

As attempts of this kind would probably be made at night, it would be a matter of the utmost importance to be able to ascertain, when the vessel was not sunk outright, what amount of damage had been done, without a minute's delay. This, it seems, could be accomplished by means of a so-called French invention, but which cannot be anything more, we imagine, than a modification, and it may be an improvement of a lamp exhibited in England some years ago, but by whom made we do not remember. This lamp, of which frequent mention has been made in the newspapers, is that of M. Bazin, and we cannot give a better idea of the vividness of the light it is capable of projecting into the sea than by translating a very interesting account of a descent made at Brest for the purpose of testing this electric light.

The writer commences his report by saying, "I have already spoken to you on the subject of experiments made by M. Bazin with his electric light, I have now to give you an account of a submarine excursion, with the view of testing it, in which I participated.

"There were three of us beside M. Bazin in the diving-bell, and when we had taken our seats, and satisfied ourselves that everything was in perfect working order, especially the bell which was to give the signal when we wanted to be drawn up, the aperture by which we had entered was closed. I took out my watch, it indicated forty minutes past nine o'clock. At that moment we began to make our descent. Our first sensations were a series of oscillations, accompanied by splashing sounds against the bell; we saw

the water creep rapidly up its transparent sides, and boil tumultuously over our heads, and that was all, we were descending into the realm of Neptune. My first sensations were of the most agreeable kind; a kind of beatitude, in fact, at seeing myself thus descending through such a transparent medium, so that it was not until after a minute or so that I remembered what I was there for, and took out my pencil to record my observations.

"In the first place, I remarked that the luminous transparency which surrounded us, far from diminishing, appeared on the contrary to augment in proportion as we descended. I had just made this remark to my neighbour when we felt a shock, so violent, that for a time we were all of opinion that the bell had broken, or if the accident was not quite so bad as that, that it had been seriously injured: there was a dead silence; we continued to descend, but the water did not penetrate anywhere. Strange to say, the light seemed to continually increase: soon it was so strong that I could see everything about me, even the characters I wrote with my pencil. I could see distinctly the fish darting away in every direction, frightened by such an unexpected visitor. A second shock was felt, which was less strong than the previous one, and we continued our descent, but with a rocking motion, and the light, so vivid an instant before, gradually faded, and we were enveloped in obscurity; still there remained sufficient light to write; but soon the obscurity became so great that I could only write by guess. . . . For some seconds we continued to hear the splashing sounds which we had remarked at the beginning of our descent. A third shock nearly overthrew me, but it differed from the two previous ones in this, that it seemed to have struck full on some object on which it had descended; we remained motionless for some time, which led us to suppose that we had reached the bottom. But we soon found that this was a mistake, and that we were still descending. At this moment the obscurity diminished, and I was able to distinguish, though not very clearly, the countenances of my companions.

"Several layers of light and obscurity succeeded each other rapidly, and fifteen seconds afterwards we touched the bottom. The light was then quite strong enough to enable us to see each other; the heat was stifling; I felt a sense of oppression, and breathed with difficulty; the perspiration rolled down our faces, and we all of us had a strong feeling of our feet being wet. We remained here about a minute, then M. Bazin set the signal in motion which gave those above notice that we wished to ascend, and an instant afterwards we began our journey upwards.

"The observations we made during the descent were repeated during the ascension, which was very short; a few minutes afterwards we were breathing with the full force of our lungs the pure air of which we had been deprived during the short lapse of time occupied in operating the two journeys. Five minutes later we re-entered the diving-bell to make a second expedition. This was

longer than the first: we began to descend at fifty minutes after nine o'clock, and we did not reappear at the surface until twenty-three minutes after ten o'clock. There was no material difference in the amount of light which reached us in this second descent than in that I have described. I remarked, however, a somewhat singular fact: at the moment we re-entered the bell on this second descent, a fine drizzling rain was falling; and we observed with some astonishment how very slowly the drops of rain mingled with the sea, each drop gliding down to a great depth before being finally, and by slow degrees, absorbed in the great mass of the ocean. Our descent was made with less rapidity than in the previous journey; we encountered the same shocks, saw a like multitude of fishes, and traversed a succession of layers of light and darkness. We had remained five minutes at the bottom of the water, and then agreed to ascend; but imagine the consternation into which we were thrown, by the discovery that the wire which was to give the signal to haul us up was broken, and consequently could not be used. None of us spoke a word on making this alarming discovery; our thoughts were too much absorbed in speculating on the difficulty of our situation. The possibility of communicating with those above being cut off, our lives depended entirely on the quickness with which they perceived that something must have gone wrong, and that it was time to pull us up without waiting for the signal we were not in a position to give them. Two or three minutes were spent in painful suspense. At last there came a shock —we were going up—it was time."

It will be evident that the lamp used in these experiments was not submerged, but that the light was projected into the depths of the sea from above. There may be difficulties in the way of taking the lamp down inside the diving-bell, but we feel confident that an electric lamp may be constructed which could be submerged to any depth that would be required. But, as the writer of the preceding report observed with respect to his ascent, it is time to bring this subject to a conclusion, at any rate for the present, though we are promised a report of some striking experiments to be made in France.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER IV.

SAILING WITH THE TIDE.

As the days grew longer, so did our hope of release grow stronger, for although our treatment had been far better than we ever anticipated it would be, still the fact that we were prisoners could not be forgotten. If the chains were light yet they held strongly, so when it was rumoured that there was about to be an exchange of prisoners,

we jumped about for joy at the thoughts of being once more along with the regiment. The rumour turned out to be correct, as to our surprise and delight one cold foggy morning in February the order came for us to "bundle up and go." Willingly we obeyed the order, and with a hearty good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and family, and wishing our Cossack friends a kind, *Allah raz olsoune*, (farewell) while they wished us *Ogourola*, (a pleasant journey,) we took our way to the quay where a boat with a flag of truce was waiting to receive us. We were received on board of the Firebrand, Captain Ingledon, who thoughtfully ordered us a glass of grog each immediately we got on deck. We afterwards were served out with some real twist tobacco which was a treat to all the old smokers. From Odessa we sailed for Kinburn and from there to Kazitch bay, where we were landed and marched up to the front General Codrington's, who attached us to the 11th Hussars. We had plenty more clothing now given to us again, and were put on rations, but could get no pay. This uncomfortable existence lasted for about ten days, when the welcome intelligence was received that we were to join our corps. The order was for the men of the 10th Hussars, to proceed to Balaklava and embark on board of the Etna to join their regiment. Off we went according to orders, but after we had got all safe on board and taken up our berths, it was discovered that we were the wrong men and so had to tumble on shore again. A trifle of dissatisfaction of course, and when we found that we had lost Major Pouncey—even his loss did not console us. High and low we searched for that field officer, (by courtesy) but with no success, so with the hope that he was somewhere else than in Balaklava harbour, we returned grumbling to the place from whence we came. Days elapsed, but the worthy Pouncey did not turn up. At last news arrived of the lost sheep from Scutari, where he had arrived all safe. How he got transferred happened in this wise. The major being by trade a shoemaker was differently situated, while attached to the 11th Hussars, from the rest of us, for getting work at cobbling he had done very well without pay. When the order came for us to depart, he secured first a bottle of brandy to take on board with him, and then having stowed away as much into that other bottle, himself, as it would hold, he as soon as he got on board made his way below, hiding himself and the other bottle of brandy in some corner, and so was taken away to Scutari.

About this time one soldier murdered another in hospital and robbed him. The murderer was tried and sentenced to be hung, but there was a difficulty in getting a hangman, and news was brought down to our lines that ten pounds was offered to any soldier who would so officiate. Being still without pay, it was proposed by some one that we should draw lots, and whoever drew the longest straw was to volunteer for the appointment of the Crimean Calcraft. The long straw was drawn by Jack Smith and I accompanied him up to to the Adjutant-General's, but unfortunately for the party, though

I suppose fortunately for Jack, the place was filled up, he was late, another had volunteered and been accepted. Smith who had been rather quiet and reserved on the road up, now pretended to be very sorry at his ill-luck. Of course his regret was shared by the others who expected to have benefited by the transaction, but that feeling was due to the influence which empty purses bore on our consciences, as I am certain that when we returned to the regiment every one was glad indeed that the 10th did not have the honour of supplying a person to fill the office of under sheriff at Sebastopol.

While attached to the 11th a Major Cox and his lady were particularly kind and attentive to us, getting everything that they could procure for our comfort, and I am confident that we all felt and still feel very grateful for their kindness.

About this time I was obliged to go into the hospital with a bad foot, where I had not been an hour before I was joined by Mortimer who had been taken suddenly ill. However, we were not long in getting round again and were out in a few days, when to our astonishment we found that the detachment had departed, leaving us behind but taking our kits with them. We went to the 11th Hussars but they knew us not, the Military Train would have nothing to do w th us either, and when we mentioned our forlorn and destitute state to the quartermaster-general's clerk, and requested to know to whom we were attached for rations, he told us that we were supposed to be at Ismid and had been struck off the Crimean strength three days before. He could give us no advice, but to do the best we could, daresay we shouldn't starve, &c. Finding ourselves thus cut off from all supplies and entirely thrown upon our own resources, we resolved ourselves into a special committee of ways and means. Mortimer with the true spark of genius "struck ile" the very first hit. "We will go" said Dando, "up to the Army Works Corps—all civilians there, officers and men, sure to know nothing about transfers, returns, or any of the usual bosh when men of one corps are attached to another."

"But," I urged, "whatever are we to say we have come as? we must go in some capacity. not menial you know, as some advertisements have it."

"Leave all that to me and to circumstances," said the cool Dando with a wink of his right eyelid, "it will be hard indeed if in a corps where every man is served out with double rations, a double allowance of rum and seven shillings and sixpence a day, we cannot manage to knock out a crust somehow." His arguments were conclusive, therefore boldly marching down past Mrs. Seacole's iron house and then up the hill, we soon reached the head-quarters of the Army Works Corps. It took but a short time for us to discover that we had indeed come to a land flowing with milk and rum, and likewise wherein beef and bread abounded. But that was not all, in *lieu of bell tents* there were spacious marquees, while *every man had a beautiful* iron bedstead and bed to lie on and

blankets to cover him. "By jingo, Joseph Broadbent," said the promoter of this speculation, "this is the spot to come to."

"But" was my reply, "what spot are we to say we came from?"

"Oh! leave all that to me" he answered, "don't imagine but what I have had my wits to work while we were *en route*, I have studied the subject from all sides and depend upen it we shall be all right, come along." I went after him in a state of perplexity as he strode along to the officers' tent who acted as quarter and paymaster for the party. He happened to be standing outside when we came up, and Dando with all the modest assurance he is known to possess, after saluting, introduced himself and me as two of the 10th Hussars whom the adjutant-general on account of the hard work and the sicknass that prevailed in the Army Works Corps had sent down to perform the duties of orderlies, in carrying despatches or returns to head-quarters. "You are to ration and pay us, sir," was Mr. Mortimer's last instructions to the quartermaster and paymaster, Army Works Corps.

The officer who was quite touched by this proof of the adjutant-general's thoughtfulness, inquired how much our pay was daily. He was duly informed by Mortimer that with our good conduct pay, 2d. and our field pay 6d. it would be exactly two shillings per diem, but as we had six months back pay to receive through being prisoners in Russia for that time, he would confer a favour, if he would issue for us the same pay as the corps received, viz., seven and sixpence a day, for we did not like when we had lots of money coming to us to appear poorer than our comrades.

This was all agreed to, and we took up our position as orderlies, having each a patent bedstead, &c., double rations, a double quantum of grog and three half crowns to spend daily. Whenever we had to take despatches or returns to any of the departments, we always took good care to go in the Army Works Corps uniform. And did we not lead a jolly life? Army Works Corps indeed, it should have been called the Army Enjoyment Corps, for every one in it did nearly as they pleased. Should they not feel well of a morning through being *barmy* as they called it over night; they never lost a quarter by staying in bed of a morning, no fear, they put their name in the sick report, and got two or three days convalascent duty.

But it was too good to last. One day as Mortimer and I were parading our figures down at Kaducoi, we met two of our chums in the 11th Hussars, who told us that several inquiries had been made regarding our whereabouts. So being aware that these would be now soon found out, we made a merit of necessity and returned to the Army Works Corps and resigned our appointments, stating that we were ordered to rejoin our regiment. Then making our way to head-quarters we reported ourselves. Scarcely any inquiries were made as to where we had been, but they gave us an order to go on board the Zouave at Balaklava. We in two days time, the 7th of

April, landed at Ismid and found (peace having been proclaimed) the party from Kertch which had arrived only two days before.

We, the prisoners, were all tried by court-martial and were all honourably acquitted, so we had the whole of our back pay and field pay to come. Mortimer and I never had any statement of accounts presented against us from the Army Works Corps, so I suppose that our valuable services were justly considered a suitable equivalent for what we had received in the shape of rations, grog and very good pay.

VICTORIA PARK, PORTSMOUTH.

The administration of affairs at the War Office by Sir John Pakington will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Portsmouth, as well as by the military quartered there, from the promptitude with which he met and complied with the request made to him by General Grey, by direction of Her Majetsy, relative to a most important boon to that town granted at the instance of Mr. Francis Fuller.

The correspondence on the subject has been printed, and a few copies of the pamphlet containing it distributed, though by the desire of Her Majesty it has not been published; but we are not forbidden to give an abstract of the correspondence, though we may not publish the letters themselves.

It happened that Mr. Fuller, whose labours in connexion with the Great Exhibition of 1851, and that held subsequently, as well as in the erection of the Crystal Palace, and that in course of construction in the Alexandra Park, are well-known to the public, was at Portsmouth in the prosecution of business in which he was concerned, when somebody there who knew how much he had exerted himself in promoting the setting apart of grounds for public recreation, applied to him to lend his aid to the people of Portsmouth to obtain for them a piece of ground about fifty acres in extent, and containing a large number of fine elm-trees, as a park. This ground belonged to the War Office, and the efforts to get it granted as a place of recreation had been continued from time to time during the last twenty years, but always without success. Mr. Fuller readily complied with a request so much in accordance with his own sympathies, and immediately wrote a letter to General Grey, begging him to bring the matter before Her Majesty. General Grey acceded to Mr. Fuller's request without loss of time, and by the Queen's command the letter was forwarded to Sir J. Pakington for his consideration. To this communication Sir John replied on the same day that he received it, to the effect that he was well-disposed to give the town

the benefit of the land if there were no objections on military or financial grounds, and promising inquiry into these points. The result of these inquiries was that the Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. Emanuel, was informed that the War Office had granted the land as a place of recreation, subject to the payment of a small annual rent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to get this the Mayor again appealed to Mr. Fuller, who did not suffer the matter to be delayed, but wrote forthwith to General Grey, asking him to report the progress of the business to Her Majesty and to apply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give his consent. The application to the Treasury was as successful as that to Sir J. Pakington; the Treasury sent a communication to the Mayor of Portsmouth, informing him that a note had been sent to the War Office, intimating the concurrence of the Lords of that Department in the opinion of Sir John that the land should be granted to the inhabitants of Portsmouth on the payment of a rent consistent with the precedents in similar cases.

The rapidity with which this matter was brought to this happy conclusion shows how much may be done by an influential man who has a reputation for services rendered to the public in any particular direction. The attempts to procure the grant of this much needed ground for the recreation of the inhabitants of the crowded town of Portsmouth had, as we have already said, been dragging along for the last twenty years, and might have been dragging along for twenty years longer if Mr. Fuller had not chanced to have gone to Portsmouth on his own business; yet he no sooner takes the matter up than his efforts are met with the cordial assistance of General Grey, the approval of Her Majesty, and the ready concurrence of the Government; so that in less than one month from the time he took the matter up, it was brought to a successful conclusion, and it only remains for the people of Portsmouth to testify their sense of Mr. Fuller's services in the way that they may consider most agreeable to that gentleman, and most creditable to themselves.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

It is evident that the question of encouraging the flow of promotion in the Navy will soon have to be seriously considered by the authorities at Whitehall, for on turning to the Blue List published by authority, for January, we find that during the year 1867, only 4 Captains have attained the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Active List. If the seniors will, happily, live so long beyond *fourscore years*, something must be done for enabling the juniors *to attain good positions in the* service before they reach threescore

years,—an age at which, officially speaking, a Naval officer is supposed to be no longer fit for active employment.

Many of our readers will remember how frequently this question was discussed some four or five years ago in the House of Commons, at the clubs, and in the Service papers,—and how many pamphlets and returns were published on the subject: they will also remember that the late Mr. Harvey, following in the wake of of an officer who is now a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, circulated calculations in 1863 which showed amongst other things, that in not many years from that time there would be very few efficient officers on the Active Flag List—owing to a limited number of captains attaining flag rank before an age when it cannot be expected that they will be fit for any active command, especially of a fleet at sea or on a foreign station. It was then also assumed that the probable promotions which might be expected to take place in the course of the next nine years from that time would be as follows, viz :—

In 1863.	3	In 1867.	12
1864.	6	1868.	8
1865.	7	1869.	5
1866.	11	1870.	7

As we have already said, the number which actually occurred in 1867 was only four, or less than half of the number previously estimated.

It was in consequence of these and other statements that a Committee was appointed, early in 1863, to consider the system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy. This Committee made an able report during that session of Parliament, based on the evidence taken before it—evidence freely given by the late and present First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Hope, Lord Lauderdale, Sir George Mundy, Admiral George Elliot, Mr. Harvey and others. From this evidence and the documents then produced, it appeared that the great stagnation in promotion arose principally from the measures adopted at the end of the long war in 1815: and which resulted in there being in the year 1816, or about twelve months after the peace was concluded, on the Active List no less than 210 Admirals, 851 Captains, 813 Commanders, and 4,058 Lieutenants. This great disproportion of Lieutenants to other officers was occasioned by giving at once, at the conclusion of the war, Lieutenants' commission to nearly all the mates above two years' standing. The Lieutenants' List was thus clogged with immense numbers as a recompense for past services: the flow of promotion was obstructed in its source, and the employment or advancement of so large a body of officers was alike impossible. Some years afterwards, in 1851, an attempt was made to remedy this evil by fixing the Lieutenant's *List at 1,200:* and in the meantime, various expedients for

retiring officers from that List were adopted, for the purpose of bringing down the List within reasonable limits.

Until 1830 there was no rule laid down for limiting the number of promotions in the Navy. A regulation was then established which restricted the promotions to one-third of the vacancies in each superior rank: but general promotions were also allowed—and they continued until 1846—in which year there were on the Active and Retired Lists

Admirals . . .	153
Captains . . .	772
Commanders . . .	1138
Lieutenants . . .	2537

Of these, the youngest Admiral was upwards of 70, the youngest Vice-Admiral was upwards of 60, and the youngest Rear-Admiral was about 56. Of the first 100 on the Captain's List, 30 were above 70 years of age, 47 between 60 and 70, and only 23 were under 60—the youngest of all being 55. The scheme of retirement of 1847 was consequently propounded, whereby 200 Captains were placed on the shelf, and a limit was put to the number of officers in each of the two higher Lists. The Active List of Captains was ordered to be reduced to 500, and that of the Flag Officers to 150. In 1851 a further change was effected by reducing the Active List of Flag Officers to 99—the Active List of Captains to 350—of Commanders to 450—and of Lieutenants to 1,200. The flow of promotion was thus considerably accelerated, and instead of Captains getting their flag after being some 38 or 40 years on that List, they obtained it in about half that time. The Active List of all ranks was brought nearly within the regulated limits, and the general effect of those retirements in 1860, as regards both the Active and Retired Lists, may be judged from the following table:—

	On Active List.	On Reserved or Retired List.	Total.
Flag Officers	100	237	337
Captains	356	377	733
Commanders	496	479	975
Lieutenants	1073	515	1588

From this table it will be seen how much the Active List had been reduced and how greatly the Reserved and Retired List had been increased: but the difficulties which existed when the previous schemes of retirement were introduced had not been overcome, and the necessity for still greater improvements continually pressed itself on the consideration of every Board of Admiralty. The much abused scheme of Sir John Pakington never saw daylight as originally prepared, if it had, and had been adopted, the several Lists would have been in a very different state to that in which they now are—and the necessity for making further changes would not exist.

Sir John Pakington's plan was, however, partially adopted: his principle of age retirement was applied to the Commanders' and Lieutenants' Lists, and partially so to the Captains' List, but it was not extended to the Flag List. By the Order in Council of August 1860, Captains who had not served in that rank were to be Retired at the age of 60, with the right to assume the rank of Rear-Admiral at the time they would have obtained their flag by seniority. Commanders and Lieutenants were also to be retired at the same age—the one with the rank of Retired Captain; the other with the rank of Retired Commander.

This brings us to the period adverted to at the commencement of this paper, and it was to the practical operation of the Order in Council of 1860 that the attention of the Committee of 1863 was especially given. "On the one hand," they said, "it has been urged that for the good of the public service, a steadier and quicker flow of promotion is needed, and that this object can only be accomplished by a considerable reduction in the Active Lists, and by extending the principle of age retirement to all the four ranks in the Royal Navy. On the other hand, it is contended that the active lists could not admit of much further reduction; that those lists are in a more satisfactory condition than they have been since the year 1815: that the flow of promotion, owing to previous changes, is more rapid and more regular than it ever was before: that the extension of the principle of age retirement to the Flag and Captains' Lists depends upon considerations which do not apply to the Commanders' and Lieutenants' Lists: and that the flow of promotion would not be increased by it, unless it was accompanied with other alterations which it would not be prudent and politic to adopt."

The Committee confined their consideration to the three following points, viz.: What should be the numbers on the different lists; what should be the rules and system of promotion; and what should be the circumstances under which retirement should be allowed and enforced. We need not follow the Committee in all the arguments they used on both sides of each of these questions; but in order to understand correctly how the matter now stands, it will be necessary to glance at some of the main points. The great difficulty which has always been experienced, is in making proper provision for the requirements of peace as well as for the contingencies of war. If the number of officers always afloat were small, there would not be enough officers to complete the complements of the large fleets which would have to be commissioned in case of war. On the other hand, if a staff of officers sufficient to meet the latter emergency were always maintained, the majority of them would, as a rule, be on half-pay. The difficulty is, as Lord Lauderdale said, to "hit the medium;" and the first question which presents itself in endeavouring to hit the medium is, "to what extent shall fresh entries be allowed?"

The Committee wisely decided on not laying down too rigid a rule, but to leave the matter to the Board of Admiralty, and they also refused to fix the number of sub-lieutenants, but gave a margin of from 150 to 300.

As regards the Lieutenant's List, which may be said to govern all the others, they felt inclined to reduce the standard considerably; but they came to the conclusion that it would not be prudent to limit it to less than one thousand: they also reported that the Active List of Commanders might be reduced to 400, and with reference to the Captain's List, they were of opinion that the best way in which a reduction could be effected would be by a specific grant for the improvement of the Navy, and by applying that grant to the withdrawal of a certain number of officers, both from the Commanders' and Captains' Lists. On the second point, viz.: what should be the rules and system of promotion, it was stated that the service generally were in favour of the principle of selection as applicable to the promotion of Lieutenants and Commanders, and that no alteration was necessary or desirable; but they hesitated in recommending that this principle should be extended, as some have wished, to the upper ranks. After adverting to the practice which prevailed about a hundred years ago, of the Admiralty raising officers to Flag rank by selection, and alluding to the undoubted right of Her Majesty to promote any captain, whatever his position, to the rank of rear-admiral, (a right which will probably be exercised in the course of a few years), they came to the conclusion to leave things much as they were; merely suggesting that no officer should be raised to Active Flag rank who has not served at least three years in a *bonâ fide* sea-going ship, as a part of the time required to qualify him for Flag rank.

On the third point, that relating to retirement, the Committee received an immense amount of conflicting evidence, and they devoted their attention principally to the "compulsory retirement on account of age" scheme. The subject truly was, and is, a difficult one; it was advocated by Sir John Pakington, and it was part of the plan proposed by Sir John Hay in 1863. After reviewing the arguments advanced by the promoters of the scheme, and quoting the evidence given on the other side of the question, the Committee stated as follows: "Seeing that the absolute amount of promotion to the Flag List will undoubtedly be greatest under the present system: that the necessities of the Service do not require such alteration: seeing that such a change would grate harshly on the feelings of many old and deserving officers: that it would operate very unjustly on several captains at the head of the list, who are capable, if permitted, to do credit to the flag, and who have been looking forward to that flag as the legitimate prize of an honourable ambition: seeing further, that it would be unreasonable to retire such officers without compensation for this

blight on their prospects, and that such compensation could only be given by a considerable addition to the dead weight of the Navy, your Committee are unable now to arrive at any other conclusion than that it would not be politic to adopt such a measure at the present moment."

The recommendations of this important Committee may be thus summarized :—

I. The Flag List to remain unaltered.

II. The Captains' List not to exceed 300, that of the Commanders 400, and that of the Lieutenants 1,000.

III. The establishment of a self-supporting naval college.

IV. The continuance of promotion by selection as regards Sub-Lieutenants, Lieutenants, and Commanders.

V. The extension of the principle of selection to the highest ranks, so as to bring into active operation the prerogative of the Crown.

VI. The option to Lieutenants to retire at from 40 to 45 years of age.

VII. The further trial of compulsory retirement on account of age, before its extension : the unjustness of extending that principle to the whole of the Captains' List : the inexpediency of applying that principle to the Flag List.

With such a Report presented to them by such a Committee, the Board of Admiralty had no option but to deal with the questions of pay, promotion and retirement, in a liberal spirit : and the House of Commons had no alternative but to vote the money which was necessary. The Secretary of the Admiralty (Lord Clarence Paget) accordingly presented a Supplementary Estimate, which was passed without question : some of the Members merely remarking that any extra expense ought to be borne willingly by the country to keep the *personnel* of the Navy in an efficient condition, and others regretting that the Government had not proposed a more liberal grant. In this instance the popular branch of the Legislature followed the same liberal course towards the Navy that they have always done. Let the leading members of the House of Commons be convinced that increased expenditure is really necessary, and they seldom "go to a division," especially if such increased expenditure is for benefitting the position of the officers and men. Nights are constantly spent in debate on the cost of ships, or on their construction and repair. The dockyards and all belonging to them are on every opportunity freely abused ; but seldom is a voice raised against granting additional pay, whether active or retired, to those hearts of oak to whom every Englishmen looks for protection from foreign foes. A "Frederick William" may raise a bilious fever in the midst of an apparently healthy community, while a grant of £100,000 for increased pay will do their hearts good, and assure them that *while we take* care of our "old salts," our "old salts" will take *care of us.*

The Resolutions of the Committee on "Promotion and Retirement" were generally adopted by the late Board of Admiralty, and are embodied in the Orders in Council of July 1864, and March 1866, which may be thus briefly summarised. As regards the Flag List, compulsory retirement is extended to all executive lists: admirals on attaining 70 years of age, vice-admirals at 68 years, rear-admirals at 65 years, or when physically unfit. Those then on the active list to retain all their privileges as to rank and pay; but no officer who has not hoisted his flag to be appointed to the post of vice or rear-admiral of the United Kingdom, or to the rank of admiral of the fleet. The active list to be gradually reduced to 21 admirals, 22 vice-admirals, and 42 rear-admirals. With respect to captains, the Order in Council of July 1864, provides for a reduction of the number on the active list to 300, for placing on the retired list all who attain the age of sixty, without having served as captains the full time to qualify them for their flag; for allowing all to retire who have attained the age of 55, who are physically unfit, or who have attained the age of 50. There are some other conditions which need not be particularized. A further scheme of retirement for captains was provided under the subsequent Order in Council of March 1866, by which Captains are to be retired on attaining 60 years of age, or when physically unfit for service, on the terms of the Order in Council of 9th July, 1864. Those on the Active List, who, before attaining the age of 60, shall have served the necessary time to qualify them for promotion to the Active Flag List, to be allowed to retain their places on the Active List, if they should prefer it; but no captain to be eligible for promotion to the Active Flag List after 60 years ef age, or when physically unfit for service.

Officers promoted to the rank of captain after the date authorized by Her Majesty's Order in Council, to be subjected to compulsory retirement on attaining the age of 60, whether they have served or not.

Captains of 60 years of age who have served the necessary time to qualify them for promotion to the Active Flag List, and who remain on the Captains' List, until promoted to rear-admiral, to be placed on the Retired List; but to be allowed to rise by seniority to the rank and pay of vice-admiral and admiral respectively. Captains who have served their time, but who retire voluntarily before reaching the top of the List, not to be entitled to rise to higher pay as flag officers than 25s. a-day, in accordance with the Order in Council of 9th July, 1864.

Captains who have not served their time for Active Flag Rank, and who have been unemployed for ten years, to be retired on the terms of the Order in Council of 9th July, 1864.

Captains' List to be reduced gradually to 250, by filling up *only two out of every three* vacancies caused by age retirements

from that List, whether optional or compulsory. Vacancies from all other causes are to be filled up as they occur.

These Orders in Council provide also for the further retirement of commanders and lieutenants. The consequence of these additional Orders in Council is to create additional lists which are designated by nearly all the letters of the alphabet. Thus we have the Active List of Officers of all ranks; and under the portion of the Navy List devoted to officers on the reserved and retired lists we find the following, viz:

A. Flag officers on reserved half-pay in receipt of service pensions, under Order in Council of June 1851.—Flag officers on retired list in receipt of Greenwich Hospital pensions, under Order in Council of February, 1866.—Flag officers placed on Retired List from Active List of flag officers, and of captains who have served the time for their flag, under Order in Council of March 1866.

B. Flag officers on reserved half-pay, under Order in Council of June 1851.

C. Retired admirals, under Orders in Council of April 1847: and May 1858.

C, D, E. Additional retired vice-admirals, rear-admirals and captains, under Orders in Council of April 1847, June 1851, May 1858, and June 1867.

F, G. Captains on reserved half-pay, promoted from the commander's list, under Orders in Council of June 1851, and January 1856.

H, I, K. Captains from the commander's list, under Orders of August 1840, June 1851, and January 1856.

M, N. Commanders on reserved half-pay, promoted from lieutenant's list, under Orders of June 1851, and January 1856.

O. Commanders, ditto, under Order of January 1856.

P. Commanders, ditto, under Orders of November 1830, and July 1864.

Q. Commanders, promoted from the Navigating Lieutenant's List, under Order in Council of May 1846.

R. Lieutenants on reserved half-pay, under Order of June 1851.

S. Captains, from staff-commanders' list, under Orders of February 1855, February 1860, and June 1861.

T. Rear-admirals, promoted from the list of captains and retired captains, under Orders in Council of August 1860, July 1864, and March 1866.

U. Captains promoted from commanders' list, under Orders of August 1860, July 1864, and March 1866.

V. Commanders retired, under the same Orders in Council.

W. Commanders promoted from the lieutenants' list, under the same Orders in Council.

X. Lieutenants retired under Order of August 1860.

Y and Z are reserved, we suppose, for the next batch of officers *who may be* put on the shelf

Besides these alphabetical lists there are Staff Commanders, Navigating Lieutenants, Chaplains, Naval Instructors, Chief Engineers, &c. &c. making no less than forty different Lists of Officers on reserved or retired pay. Taking what may be termed a business like, or a common sense view of the question, we naturally come to the conclusion that these forty lists might well be reduced to about ten or twelve. There has not, in fact, been any system of retirement: no one uniform system has been introduced: each Board of Admiralty has adopted plans of its own, generally adverse to those established by the preceding Board. The question therefore arises whether the various Retired and Reserved Lists might not be advantageously amalgamated. At present we have several lists (as we have already shown) with officers retired at different rates of pay, and there is some little difference between each list, although those lists may and do consist of officers of the same rank. Thus heart burnings are created in the service which would not exist if one uniform system were introduced, embodying the principle of payment according to the length of service.

We know that, theoretically, the Retired and Reserved Lists are different—but practically they are synonymous—the only distinction being that the Reserved List is supposed to contain those officers who in a case of emergency might be able, when called upon, to perform certain duties of not too exacting a nature, whilst those officers on the Retired List from age, infirmities, wounds, and sickness would be quite unable to serve at all. Practically, however, as we have said, they are synonymous—for no one acquainted with the service and the old officers composing it, can take up the Blue Navy List and look at the names of the veterans on the two descriptions of Lists without saying that many, if not most of those on the Reserved are as incapable of being actively employed as several of those on the Retired List, and that on both lists are to be found many who are as perfectly capable of serving efficiently as the majority of those on what is termed the Active List.

We therefore think that the time has arrived when the several Lists should be overhauled, and the first step taken to make them intelligible to ordinary mortals: and not, like Bradshaw's Railway Guide, understood by only the few who have to study them. Competent authorities have frequently declared that there would be no difficulty in massing the Reserved and Retired Lists: but it has been said that the officers on the former might prefer retaining the title of reserved Admiral or reserved Captain to that of retired Admiral or retired Captain. By all means let them do so —and as the title of "reserved" is considered preferable to that of "retired," place all those who now appear on the Retired Lists on the pages which are at present devoted to reserved officers:—the latter could not object and the former might be

pleased. The next step would be to place all officers of the same rank on one list,—either by attaching notes against their names showing the Order in Council under which they have been removed from the Active List, or by making no distinction. In the latter case those who are at present in the receipt of the lower rate of pay allowed to retired officers would have to be advanced to the rates enjoyed by reserved officers—but the annual expense would not be greater than that of repairing an iron-clad or converting a wooden line-of-battle ship, and we are sure the House of Commons would readily support any government who brought forward such a proposal. It might be well if some member were to obtain a return during the next session of Parliament showing what the expense of such an alteration would be during the next twenty or thirty years. In other words, we would give those officers who have, from circumstances over which they have had no control, been placed on the Retired Lists, the same advantages as those who have many of them voluntarily—only a few of them involuntarily—been placed on the Reserved Lists without depriving the latter of any of their privileges.

There remains however, the important question—what shall be done to make the now nominally Active Flag List really so? As well as to give speedy promotion to the Captains who, if not soon raised to their Flags, will have to be placed on the shelf? And thence arises another question—shall compulsory retirement be extended freely to *all* lists? There can be no doubt that proper consideration is due to the position and the feelings of all officers —especially of those who have reached the head of the profession: neither can there be any doubt that they would not wish to impede changes which the welfare of the Naval service may from time to time require. The difficulty however, is, and ever has been, to combine the advantages of not displeasing the old officers and of benefiting the younger ones,—to say nothing of promoting efficiency in every rank,—of making advancement as steadily as possible, and sufficient in amount to give reasonable encouragement and reward to officers. Such encouragement and such reward officers do not at present have, and unless the veterans who head the list live less long than their predecessors (of which there is happily no probability), we do not see how they are likely to come to them in future. There is no doubt but that every improvement of this kind must be attended with considerable expense—but, as we have said with regard to the Retired and Reserved Lists, so we say confidently, with respect to the Active Lists,—the House of Commons will not refuse any money which the executive government deems necessary for the good of the Naval service and of the officers of whom it is partly composed. We would, then, let the various Orders in Council stand, so far as they confer advantages on the profession, and we would not change the rules as to the compulsory age system, neither would we alter the established

numbers on the several Active Lists—with the exception of the Flag List—on which there should never be less than 4 Admirals of the Fleet, 21 Admirals, 25 Vice-Admirals, and 50 Rear-Admirals—or 100 Flag Officers,—but instead of waiting for death vacancies on that list to enable Captains to rise to their Flag, we would, when the number to be so promoted does not amount during a year to twelve, complete to that number on the 31st of each December, so that in any year there would never be less than twelve promotions to the Active List of Rear-Admirals. At the same time we would require every officer on attaining the position to entitle him to his Active Flag to state distinctly whether he would be willing to serve afloat in any climate, and if not so willing, we would place him on the best position on the Reserved List. We would follow the same course when the time arrives for an officer to be advanced from the rank of Rear to that of Vice-Admiral, and we would abolish the appointment of Commodore during peace time. At first sight, this plan may appear to be fraught with many objections: but we are sure that on careful examination, it will be found to be possessed of great advantages to the service and to individuals: and we consequently commend it to the favourable consideration of the profession and of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, Jan. 23.

The attention of the people has been steadily directed to the discussion in the Chamber on the Army Organization Bill, to the exclusion of almost every other public question. This is but natural; opinions on matters of sentiment may vary, legislation on social questions may be initiated and abandoned or modified at pleasure, but the organization of the army, which affects the entire population, once established, cannot be altered without great difficulty. After a debate which lasted through fifteen sittings, the Chamber has adopted the Bill by a vote of two hundred against sixty. This minority is considerable in the French Assembly on a question regarded by the Government as of such vital importance. It comprised men who are thick and thin supporters of the Government on ordinary questions, as well as what is now termed the party of the Left. In the course of this prolonged discussion the whole subject of the military organization was examined from every point of view. There are those who are intimately acquainted with such matters who think that in the face of so much opposition as it met with, it would have been wise to have adjourned the measure to some future time; but the emperor thought otherwise, and in this he is unquestionably wise; time of war, or when war is threatened, is not the time for making changes of such a nature. It does not

at all follow that because such radical changes have been made that war is imminent, and even those who were most strongly opposed to the substitution of the present law for that of 1832 professed themselves equally ready to adopt any measure of the Government that might be requisite to prevent France from falling below its present position as a military power.

We have excellent reason for believing that the immediate cause of the abrupt termination of the Franco-Italian war with Austria was the effect produced on the Emperor's mind by the spectacle of the heaps of killed and wounded at Magenta and Solferino. The *Moniteur de l'armée* says that it was the feebleness of the French army which induced the Emperor of France to make peace. In substance, it said that the results of the victory of Solferino would have been followed up, but Prussia began to mobilize her *corps d'armée*. The Rhine was menaced, and France was unable to furnish men enough to make head against the new enemy. The consequence was that the Emperor was most reluctantly obliged to stop short, and to renounce the advantages of his victory. 100,000 men were required to guard the Rhine, and, as the Emperor had them not, there was no choice but to bring the war to a close. It then goes on to argue that to put an army in the field capable of withstanding any other army which might be brought against it, and to defend the frontiers, 800,000 men was the lowest number adequate to the purpose; 400,000 to take the field in the first instance; a like number in the Reserve, and, in addition to these, a moveable national guard to ensure France from invasion while its army was engaged in the field. Assuming that 800,000 was to be the number, it goes on to consider the best method of raising them, and it concludes that the choice lay between abridging the term of service and having a larger number of men with the colours, or by lengthening the term of service and reducing the number of men with the colours. After quoting the different systems in Russia and Prussia, it pronounces both of these to weigh too heavily on the nation to be tolerated by the French people. The system adopted by the Government, after a patient examination, was five years service with the colours, and an average annual levy of 100,000. The Government concluded that no French soldier would hesitate, if the choice were given him, between five years active service and four years in the reserve, and seven years active and two years in the reserve; it therefore adopted the course which it believed to be most in accordance with the feeling of the people. With respect to the reserve, the members of the Council were divided between a three or a four years term, and after well weighing the arguments in favour of each proposition, it was decided that as the former would require 10,000 more men to be levied annually than if the latter period was fixed upon, the division was given in favour of the latter as the least onerous. As an additional sweetener of the pill, Frenchmen are told that when there is pro-

found peace, they may be liberated after serving four or four and a-half years.

The question of the period at which men drawn for service in the army might marry, has been discussed at great length in the press and elsewhere. Most people must remember having seen a comical print of an ungainly clown surrounded by half-a-dozen attractive damsels, all of whom are endeavouring to attract the attention of the last bachelor in the village. The stupidly-pleased expression on his countenance at finding himself the object of these attentions is very cleverly represented, and it is quite evident that he does not understand the reason why. The position in which the young women are placed by the absence of any other swain may be a justification for what would otherwise be a want of taste, but whatever his deficiency as respects mental qualifications, he appears to be perfect in all his members, a matter which is of more importance than Marshal Niel thinks it to be, or than it really is. When it was urged as an objection to increasing the army that there would be few men left to marry beside the halt and the maimed, he said that little defects of this sort did not lessen the value of the sufferers as husbands, and that a man who had lost two or three fingers or an eye might make a very good husband nevertheless. As a a matter of fact, the opinion of the Marshal may be questioned, but he could not have meant what he said to be accepted as his deliberate opinion, because he went on to argue that the period at which the soldier would be able so marry was the same under the proposed as under the existing law, namely, twenty-seven and a-half years. On the subject of the ages at which men marry, the following table professes to show the difference between France and England: the question asked is, "Does recruiting exercise an influence on the age at which marriages take place, or not? Some persons maintain that it does; others, the contrary. Wapaens, who may be considered an impartial statistician, says (vol. ii., pages 276 and 285) that in England the mean age for men is 25·94 years, and in France it is 28·41. The ages at which 10,000 bachelors marry in the two countries are, according to that writer, as follows:—

			England.		France.
Under 20 years		"	277	"	270
20 to 25	"	"	5,307	"	3,075
25 — 30	"	"	2,833	"	3,595
30 — 35	"	"	968	"	1,821
35 — 40	"	"	358	"	721
40 — 50	"	"	212	"	392
Over 50	"	"	45	"	126

Evidently, if fewer young men from 20 to 25 marry in France than in England there must be some impediment. The hindrance once removed, things might be supposed to resume their course, that is to say, young men who have passed the period at which marriage is prohibited might be expected to hasten to make up for lost time.

But that is an error. In fact, by adding to the 3,075 young Frenchmen aged from 20 to 25 who have drawn a good number, or who were exonerated by purchase or otherwise, the 3,596 marriages from 25 to 30, the total is 6,671. Make the corresponding addition for the English and you will find 7,140. The French, it is true, marry later, or not at all. Late marriages are certainly a principal cause of the smaller number of births in France."

In an article published some time ago in the *Magazine*, an analysis was given of what the Government proposed with respect to the Moveable National Guard, and the objections made to it. This portion of the Bill was discussed at great length, and the following is an analysis of it as it has issued from the Chamber.

It will be composed of the men from twenty to twenty-five years of age who escape at the drawing, together with those who are exempted on other grounds than physical disqualifications, and those who, having drawn bad numbers, have procured substitutes to serve in their room. An amendment was moved in the course of the debate that substitution should not be permitted in the moveable national guard, and this was adopted, an aggravation of the original proposal of the Government which appears to be uncalled for. It cannot be called out more than fifteen times a year, and then only for one year. In war time a special law would have to be enacted before they can be called out for continuous service, but they may be called upon to assemble at certain places in their respective departments twenty days before the issuing of the law, though they will not be subjected to military discipline. As a mere decree is sufficient to bring them to the place of assembling, it is very evident that the provision which says that they shall not be subjected to military discipline until the law is passed, is of small importance, as it is almost certain that the Legislature would not take upon itself the responsibility of refusing to vote the law when the Government considered it necessary.

The duties the guard will have to perform are the preservation of internal order, and the defence of the coast and fortified places; but this would only happen in the event of a war on a great scale, when the services of the reserve would be required in the field. For the sake of the French nation it is to be hoped that such an event may never happen; it would be a sad disaster if it ever did, because from the small number of exemptions that will be permitted, many commercial establishments and manufactories would be destroyed root and branch.

One part of the debate on the military organization related to the exemption from liability to serve of the children of foreigners born in France. It certainly does seem rather hard on the natives that they should have foreigners competing with them in the labour market, and that they must abandon their homes for a prolonged period, leaving these same foreigners to profit by their absence. An amendment was moved that these French-Englishmen, or French-

Germans, or whatever their nationality, should be incorporated either in the army or in the foreign legion. The total number of residents in France who claim exemption on the ground of their being foreigners, is stated to be 650,000. Supposing this number of persons to be scattered uniformly throughout France, their exemption or liability would be a matter of little consequence, but the strong point of the argument of those who wish that all men who live in France should be liable to the same burdens is, that these are in considerable number in certain departments, in which their presence is felt as a double hardship; they compete for labour with the natives, and they bring upon them a larger share in the conscription than they would otherwise have to bear, inasmuch as by increasing the total population of the department that department is called upon to furnish a larger contingent, so that the proportion is greater there than in departments where there are few aliens. This exemption from military service was made the pretext for the demand of French workmen in the revolution of 1848 for the expulsion of foreigners. There is not much probability of any change being made with regard to them, but the government has promised to consider the question whether the grandchildren of foreigners shall continue to enjoy the same privilege.

In the course of the debate, some observations were made on the question of supplying substitutes for the army. In order to give time for the formation of companies for supplying these, the system of exoneration, that is the payment of a sum of money for securing individuals from being drawn, is to be continued to the end of this year. Some of those who took part in the discussion expressed a wish that the Government should continue this system side by side with the permission to private persons to procure substitutes wherever and at what price they could; but the Government was of opinion that so long as it continued to meddle in the matter there would be a difficulty in getting persons to subscribe the required capital to establish agencies for providing substitutes, as it was impossible to foresee to what extent the Government might continue its interference. After this year, therefore, the system of exoneration will be abandoned, and heads of families, whose sons may be drawn, will be at liberty to procure substitutes where they can, and at such price as the substitute chooses to accept.

The prospects of Italy are not a jot better than they were last month. The army is not reduced, and its finances are not increased, and no man can see how they can be to an extent that will enable the Government to meet its requirements. The imposition of fresh taxes will be opposed by a strong party in the Chamber, who are anxious only to upset any ministry in order that they themselves may get into power and pay, and who therefore think more of their own interests than of the interests of the nation, and even if these could be induced to prefer patriotic legislation to self-interest, and

to vote new taxes, it would probably be impossible to collect them in consequence of the poverty of the people. Looked at from this point of view, the announcement of France that it will not consent to Italy taking possession of the Papal States is calculated to be of great advantage to the Kingdom; all parties, even the Garibaldians, understand that Italy cannot withstand France in the field, and they may at last be reconciled to the conclusion that this being the case it may be as well to disband the greater part of the army, and thereby put an end to the expenditure which is gnawing its very vitals, and threatening to break it up into as many parts as formerly. What chance Italy would have against France may be inferred from the following statement, which is about as fair an estimate as can be made.

With respect to Italy the Relazione del Maggiore-Generale M. Torre speaks of 476,045 men, all included. It is calculated that the country can furnish for the army a maximum of 3,400 men out of every million of population. In the same proportion France with her 38 millions could raise every year 139,200 recruits; and in Italy the annual contingent cannot exceed 24 times 3,400, or 81,600. Of this number 5,000 are intended for the sea service; the remainder, 76,600, for that of the land. The annual contingent is divided into two parts, or categories. The first is composed of 55 per cent. of the contingent, or, in round numbers, 40,000 men. These men have to serve for 11 years—five with the colours, and six in the reserve. 40,000 multiplied by 11 give 440,000; and from these must be deducted for deaths and other casualties 10 per cent.; there remain, therefore, 396,000. The remaining 36,000 form the second category, who serve five years in the reserve. 36,000 multiplied by five give 183,000; deduct 5 per cent. for deaths, &c., and there remain 173,250, making a total of 569,250 men. One great misfortune for this country appears to be the want of principle among those who are trusted with its government. Expediency, the expediency of the moment seems all that they think of, and any means, however crooked, not unworthy of being adopted. In the case of the Garibaldian invasion of the Papal States the denials that the Government had any complicity in it were as positive as they could be; nobody now pretends to doubt that these denials were untrue, and no Government in Europe would accept the statement of an Italian Minister as worthy of implicit credence, and it will be long before they do so.

There are indications of an intentiou of the Republican party to continue their agitation in Italy and the Papal States. As regards Rome itself, the Papal Government has no fear of an insurrection in it, nor have they any fear, or cause for fear that the population of the States will favour a revolution, but it dreads another invasion, and in order to protect the city from a sudden onslaught, the fortifications are being strengthened, and the Army increased, the intention being, we are told, to raise it to 25,000

men. These will have to be supported by foreign contributions, which come in pretty freely. Bishop Dupanloup has sent another donation under the title of Peter's Pence to the amount of £4,000. The Paris Committee has published the following statement, which will show how the fund collected has been disposed of.

The Paris "Committee of St. Peter" has just published a statement respecting the funds collected on behalf of the Holy Father, and the application of them up to the present time. In its report it says:—

"In order to continue the works intended to place Rome out of danger of an attack, the Minister of Arms asked a first sum of 150,000f., which was immediately placed at his disposal. This being a point of primary necessity a further sum of 350,000f. has been allotted to it. Other payments have been made as follows: —Succour for the wounded, 8,000f.: assistance for the troops on campaign, 20,000f.; for the damage at Serriston, 10,000f.; cloth for uniforms and waist belts, 28,000f.; artillery, mountain pieces, 21,000f.; blankets, 90,000f.; revolvers, 50,000f.; material for ambulances, 40,000f.; works for the defence of Rome, 500,000f.; total, 767,000f. And, as the total sum hitherto received is 1,737,000f., there is a disposable balance in hand of 970,000f. The Pontifical army, like the French, will have two kinds of musket, some transformed on the French system, and some entirely new, on the Remington plan. The former will have the advantage of being ready very soon. They will cost, with a supply of cartridges, to the value of 50f., 75f. each; that is, 375,000f. for 5,000 muskets. The latter are of remarkable simplicity, and are approved by all competent men. With 75f. worth of cartridges they will cost 160f.; that is, for 5,000, 800,000f., making altogether 1,175,000f., an amount which the unpaid subscriptions will certainly cover. Both systems are in course of execution, and will be pushed forward with the greatest celerity. These weapons will meet the first necessities of the Pontifical troops, but will not suffice to constitute the reserve indispensable for every army. According to the views of the Minister of Arms, there are still required 10,000 new carbines; to complete the works of fortification a certain number of rifled cannon for the ramparts of the same calibre as those which M. de la Rochefoucauld gave in 1860; to construct a central barrack to remedy the excessive division of the garrison of Rome; to establish two or three small powder magazines, far from the habitations and near the most important positions. These necessities will entail still further expenses. Thus, in concluding, the committee expresses the hope that the zeal of the Catholics will not slacken, and suggests that next year—without interfering with Peter's Pence—15,000 contributions of 500f., spread throughout the Christian world, may provide for the support of 15,000 *soldiers*, while a new subscription will meet the extraordinary ex*penses of the Minister of Arms.*"

The permanent arrangements for the mobilization of the Prussian Army have been remodelled, so that it may be able to bring an army of 400,000 into the field within a fortnight. The King has resolved no longer to defer the increase of pay, imperatively needed for some time past. Even with this additional grant the salary of lieutenants remains little more than nominal, varying from 25 to 30 thalers a month, and an allowance for board and lodging. Colonels will henceforth receive 2,600 thalers, with several extras for horses; surgeons from 600 to 3,000 thalers, &c. The extra expenditure incurred by this increase of pay, and some other measures of a like tendency, are so geat that the Federal Council has been memorialized by the War-office on the necessity of adding another 5,000,000 thalers a year to the military Budget. Considering that the taxes in the minor States have had to be nearly doubled to sustain the present Budget, and taking further into account that, instead of the millions formerly saved every year by the Prussian Minister of Finance, there is a deficit of about 2,000,000 thalers in this year's Estimates, it is easy to understand that public opinion is not particularly edified by the financial results of national consolidation. Notwithstanding all these preparations for war, Prussia shows no signs of an intention to break the peace. Count Bismark seems to be satisfied for the present with what he has swallowed and like a huge boa-constrictor to be intent only on digesting his meal. In pursuing this policy his wisdom is as evident as on former occasions, for brave and patriotic as the Prussians are in the field, they have the strongest possible objection to going there, and it would prove a very unsafe proceeding for any Government to show itself too ready to enter into war for any but a powerful reason.

As regards Austria, official documents *(Statistiches Jahrbuch)* published by the statistical department show the effective strength of the Imperial army, on the 1st January, 1866, to be 374,371 on the peace, and 728,915 men on the war footing. It is well known that in the campaign of 1866, the effective strength could not be attained, and that money, as well as men, was wanting. After the great disaster of that year, an Imperial Decree gave, it is true, the basis for a new military organization, which was to increase the strength of the army to 850,000 in peace, and 1,100,000 in war. This Decree, which was issued simply to tranquillize the public mind, then so agitated, had to be withdrawn when the Constitutional state of Austria was established, each Diet having the right to vote one half of the contingent. Her contingent Hungary fixed at 40,000 men, with the obligation of serving for six years, three of them in the reserve. The Hungarian army can therefore be counted at no more than six times 40,000, or 240,000 men. The other half of the Empire will in this case probably yield no more than six times 50,000, or 30,000 men—namely, a total on the war footing for the whole Empire of 540,000, and allowance

must be made for non-effectives. No one, not even the Government itself, knows accurately what is the amount of the present war establishment of Austria; and her rulers have been for some time too much occupied in organizing peace, to attend to war.

In Bavaria, the Chambers have been as completely engaged as other States in the consideration of the future military organization. In this matter the Upper and Lower Chamber were far from being of the same opinion, on a matter similar to that which has excited so much discussion in the French Chambers, namely, the length of service. The Chamber of Deputies introduced an article into the Bill reserving to the Chamber the right of voting the annual contingent. This clause was struck out by the second chamber, but on the Bill being returned to the deputies they re-inserted the obnoxious clause, only one voting against it. They also persisted in fixing the term of service at six years, three to be spent in active service and three in the reserve; whereas the Upper Chamber were in favour of seven years as the term, the last four in the reserve. There has been a talk of dissolving the Assembly of deputies, but if this were done, it is not at all probable that any change would by that means be made in the character of the Assembly, which has undoubtedly acted in this question in accordance with the feeling of the country.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg has published some diplomatic correspondence relative to the affairs of Crete, extending over a period of fourteen months, commencing 13th August, 1866. They are too numerous to be noticed in detail, and I can only mention the principal points to which they refer. The first is a report from the Russian consul-general in Crete to General Ignatieff, the Russian ambassador in Constantinople. After sketching the state of affairs in Crete, the seriousness, and the character of the insurrection, it concludes by expressing an opinion that the Christian population of the island would never return under the yoke of Turkey; not even if the great Powers would guarantee them a more regular administration. Among the despatches which follow this report, is one from Prince Gortschakoff to General Ignatieff, dated September 1, 1866, directing the latter, in the event of France and England refusing to intervene in common with Russia, to act with the Porte on account of Russia singly; urgently and energetically, but amicably, and with the object of bringing it to a sound sense of its position and interests. Then there is a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Budberg, the Russian Minister at Paris, relative to the overtures made by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs with the view of establishing a good understanding between France and Russia. The Prince requests Baron Budberg to reply immediately to these communications, by praying the Emperor Napoleon to remember the conversation between him and the Emperor of Russia at Stuttgardt. To this despatch is appended the bases of this understanding. Then there is a memorandum

dated March 12, 1867, on the reforms that have been made in Turkey. The object of this memorandum is to show the inutility and inefficacity of the hattihumdyoun of 1856, and a succeeding one suggests reforms that ought to be made by the Russian Government.

Almost dead as Russia appears to be to all outward manifestation, there is a vast deal of movement going on within her borders. The chief matter which the government has under consideration just now is the extension of the railway lines. Important as these are in the development of the resources of smaller states, there are everything in the case of an immense country like Russia. Perceiving this, the Government is using its utmost efforts, by concessions and otherwise, to construct railroads to connect the principal cities and towns. Concurrently with these exertions, to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people, the Government is labouring hard to strengthen its fleet and defences. That it has no present intention of going to war with any other state is certain, not because it is so utterly devoid of means of warfare as has been announced so comprehensively in a little paragraph of four lines, to the effect that it has neither men, money, horses, nor breech-loaders. A power which has about 700,000 men under arms, and no internal foes, can scarcely be said with truth, to be without an army. But although there is nothing for this army to do now, it is charged against the government that it is promoting intrigues which will give it something to do hereafter; it is said to be encouraging discontent among the Christian subjects in Turkey in one direction, and among Austrian subjects in another. It is but fair to say that in the latter case, that it is only doing as it is done by. The Russian press has been making some very sharp attacks on Austria with respect to its proceedings towards Russia. In speaking of the relative positions of the two Powers to each other, it admits that Austria has the right of opposing the extension of Russia in the south-east direction from Europe, in other words, that it should not take possession of any part of Turkey in Europe, but at the same time it insists on the right of Russia to oppose the extension of Austria on the Lower Danube. According to the Russian journals an Austro-French alliance would be powerless against a Prusso-Russian alliance, that Austria might become a dangerous neighbour to Russia if it succeeded in its efforts to establish a thoroughly liberal form of government, and therefore it behoves Russia to watch attentively the course which Austria is pursuing. What however, is more significant than anything else is the suggestion that the best way in which Russia can protect itself against any dangers that might arise from liberalism in Austria, is to organise her own institutions on the same principle; in fact, to abandon its superannuated internal policy, and to go in for a regular course of reform. Among the upper middle class in Russia there is a considerable number of persons who hold the same opinion, but the

best evidence that can be obtained respecting the general feeling of the nation, is that it cares less for internal reforms, than for the increase of Russian influence among the Christians subject to Turkey. To the credit of the nation it should be said that their desire for this arises chiefly from the belief that the Christian subjects of Turkey, members of their own creed, are an oppressed and down-trodden people, and it offends their sense of right that they should have to endure this from followers of Mahomet, where, as they think, it would be so easy for their government to put an end to it.

THE GUARDS AT FONTENOY.

BY COLONEL PONSONBY.

"Six thousand English veterans in stately column tread,
Their cannon blaze in front and flank, and Hay is at their head.
Upon the open plain alone they rose and kept their course,
With ready fire and grim resolve that mocked at hostile force;
Past Fontenoy, past Fontenoy while thinner grow their ranks,
They break as broke the Zuyder Zee through Holland's Ocean banks."

DAVIS.

When we look back at the magnificent victories gained by our forefathers, we must not be blind to the shady spots that disfigure the picture, the occasional defeat or reverses that sometimes reminded British soldiers that they were not invincible. But if it be allowable to glory in the recollection of any such misfortunes, then may we always remember with pride the conduct of our predecessors on the fatal field of Fontenoy.

Possibly the errors of our commander, certainly the pusillanimity of our allies, and doubtless the daring valour of a gallant renegade band contributed to the good luck of our enemies on that eventful day, but the steadiness and bravery of our regiments are subjects beyond dispute.

When Prussia fell out with Austria, the French took the part of the former nation, the English of the latter. Our ugly, brave, immoral little Hanoverian King marched an army into the heart of Germany and beat Marshal de Noailles at Dettingen. Grammont's rashness and the unsteadiness of his infantry who swam across the Maine rather than await the shock of battle were the causes of this defeat.

The allied army composed of British, Hanoverians, Hessians, Austrians, and Dutch returned to Flanders, and through 1744 suffered from the divided command and opinions of different generals. Our forces were under Field Marshal Wade, a respectable old foozle, but still a foozle, who resigned his post in the winter when the troops went into winter quarters.

The brigade of Guards under Major-General George Churchill of

the Coldstream, stationed at Ghent (where the coarse and cruel Hawley commanded,) consisted of the three first battalions of the First Coldstream, and Third Guards, under the respective commands of Colonel Ingoldsby, Colonel Needham, and Colonel Reynolds. Among the juniors there were many who rose to distinction in after times. The Captain of the King's Company in the First Guards was Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Hay an accomplished, fearless but somewhat insubordinate soldier, one of a family that has given many a scion to this regiment. In the same battalion was Conway, a future statesman and general, but at this time a dandy, a politician, and a friend of men of letters. There was the proud, but clever and witty George Townshend, whose caricatures were circulated through the camp at every mess, in after times Wolfe's second at Quebec and ultimately as Marquis, the Viceroy of Ireland. Amherst the future conqueror of Canada was also there. Julius Cæsar of the Coldstream, who as brigadier of the Guards lost his life in Prince Ferdinand's wars; Gansel the quack doctor's protégé, owing his commission to a successful operation performed by Ward on the King, but none the worse officer for this, an excellent adjutant, and hard working soldier, albeit more fond of spending money than acquiring it. Carpenter of the Third Guards whose death at Fontenoy cut short a life of promise, and Kingsley destined to distinction in Germany, the ancestor of the now celebrated professor of history at Cambridge. In the same regiment also was Andrew Robinson a captain and lieut.-colonel of whom a few words are necessary. Gaunt, cadaverous looking, and with restless eye, he was little esteemed as a boon companion or a sociable friend. An extraordinary talent for acquiring languages and speaking them with fluency, united to a singular power of disguising himself, enabled this strange individual to assume almost any character he chose, and his delight was to act as an amateur spy, fearlessly risking his life in the dangerous employment. On one occasion, when dressed as a Flemish woman, he was arrested in the middle of the French camp for not having a market woman's pass. He was recognised by a Scotch deserter who fortunately was anxious to make a bargain, and who on finding himself alone with the officer agreed to disclose nothing and favour his escape, on condition he himself was pardoned if he returned to his regiment, a compact which was strictly adhered to by both parties.

As the spring of 1745 advanced, rumours were rife of the great exertions made in France for driving the allies out of Flanders. A hundred thousand men were concentrating near Tournay with the intention of besieging the town; Louis XV was on his way to the camp, accompanied by his train of courtiers, ladies, cooks, actors and mistresses; while the best general in France, the profligate old Saxe, was cautiously preparing the campaign.

Soon also came welcome news from England. Tired of divided counsels, the allies had consented to place the supreme control of

their armies in the hands of the Duke of Cumberland; the cautious old Königseck with eight Austrian squadrons, and the fiery young Prince of Waldeck with 50,000 Dutch, on paper, serving subordinately. Most of the Dutch never came. There were 8,000 of them in Tournay under General Baron Dorth, and there were 26 battalions and 40 squadrons in the field, but this fell far short of their quota. The English had 20 battalions and 26 squadrons, and the Hanoverians five battalions and sixteen squadrons under Lastrow.

On the 20th of April the brigade of Guards left Ghent, and joined the army on the plains of Anderlecht near Brussels, and two days after when it was known the new commander-in-chief would arrive, the troops hurried out of their own accord to the Place d'Armes, and as he rode in on a fine Yorkshire horse gave him a hearty cheer. The Prince acknowledged this greeting. He was a stout good-looking young man, devoted to the profession of arms, and though perhaps too little acquainted with military details and minutiæ to enable him to dispense with the services of an adviser, he was still an active and energetic commander. He was a strict disciplinarian and enforced implicit obedience, but he was very popular with the officers and men of the army. He had began his military career as a major-general at Dettingen where he was wounded in the leg. He had been Colonel of the Coldstream, and in 1741 was transferred to the First Guards. The staff at headquarters was continued as before and the only new selections for appointment were the Duke's A.D.C's. Among these were Lieut-Colonel Hodgson and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Ancram of the First Guards, Captain Lord Bury, and Captain the Hon. J. Yorke of the Coldstream, and Lieut.-Colonel Cathcart of the Third Guards. At the same time Ingoldsby was given a brigade, (which left the First Guards under the command of Lord Charles Hay,) and Amherst was appointed A.D.C. to Sir John Ligonier. The British army was composed as follows: The cavalry under Sir James Campbell was divided into two brigades commanded by the Earl of Crawford, and General Hawley. The Infantry was led by Sir John Ligonier, the last Knight Banneret of England, who had received the accolade from his sovereign on the field of Dettingen. In addition to the Guards, there were the brigades of Onslow, Ponsonby, Howard, Bland, Shelton and Ingoldsby, besides a small proportion of Artillery. Major-General Lord Albemarle was a general on the staff. Such was the army which, when joined to the allies, mustered some 60,000 strong on the 4th of May 1745. In the meanwhile Tournay was invested, and there was not a moment to be lost if it were intended to relieve the place. But though the army marched at daybreak on the 5th, the movement of the troops was slow, executed with parade-like precision and sacrificing to useless *manœuvres the time* that was so precious. Moving by Soignies, *Cambron, and Moulbay,* and pausing at each village for two days,

it was the 10th of May before the allies found themselves near the enemy

The French in the meanwhile had invested Tournay and prepared to guard themselves against interruption. Saxe who knew the ground well, perceived that his only weak point was on the Brussels road, and therefore massed his disposable force on that quarter. He threw up strong entrenchments, flanked by batteries on the south side of the Scheldt, from Antoine to Fontenoy. This latter village was strongly barricaded and fortified, and crossed fire with the Redoubt d'Eu near the wood of Barri. Along the ridge thus guarded stood the flower of the French Army, three battalions of French Foot Guards, one of the Swiss Guards and the Regiments of Courtrai, Daubeterre, and Duroy. These were supported by cavalry, the Maison du Roi being with the reserve and near the king. The Dauphin's brigade held Fontenoy, while in rear of the wood of Barri stood that brave, mistaken band of Irishmen—the Regiments of Clare, Rothe, Lally, Berwick, Dillon and Bulkeley. A strong force lined the entrenchment near Antoine, supported by cavalry, and assisted by guns.

Such was the disposition of the army reconnoitered by the allied generals on the 10th of May. Old Königseck didn't like it. He saw the strength of the place, and judged rightly how much wiser it would be to remain in the neighbourhood of Tournay and harass the enemy by incessant small attacks. But excellent though this advice may have been, it was not accepted by the Duke, who like his men, hot and eager for the fight, longed to make a direct attack.

On the night of the 10th the advanced guard of cavalry, by direction of the Earl of Crawford, drove the French outpost from the village of Vezont, and enabled Colonel Neville Tatton the Quarter-master general, to complete his reconnaissance.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 11th the battalions of the allied army marched to their posts. The attack of the lines between Antoine and Fontenoy was intrusted to the Dutch. Fontenoy was to be assailed by the Dutch, Hanoverians, and English, led by Prince Waldeck; Ingoldsby was to take the Redoubt d'Eu, supported on his right by the cavalry; and the rest of the infantry was to push on through the gap as soon as those salient points were taken. The Guards were sent forward with the artillery, and at seven o'clock the guns opened fire. Almost the first shot struck the Duke de Grammont at the head of the French Guards. "Take care," called out his companion, "your horse is killed." "And so am I," cried the unfortunate Duke as he fell to the ground.

The attacks were now all made. The Dutch, without much order, dashed against the Antoine lines, but were driven back, and being taken in rear by the batteries on the Scheldt, were put to confusion, and hurried back to shelter from whence they scarcely emerged *again all day*. The cavalry attempted to support this movement

but fell back in much disorder to the woods, from whence Colonel Appius gallopped with 200 of the Hesse-Homburg regiment to Halle, and wrote to the States General to announce the complete destruction of the Army.

The attack on Fontenoy under Waldeck was more steady but equally unfortunate. Ingoldsby, whose orders were to advance alongside of the cavalry and to take the Redoubt d'Eu, was met by a severe fusillade in the woods, but heedless of these skirmishers he pushed on at the head of Duroue's, Semphill's, Pulteney's, and a Hanoverian regiment to the Redoubt; but was received by so deadly a fire that many of his men were killed, and he himself was wounded. He therefore returned to shelter where he could wait for artillery and for further orders. Amherst immediately galloped up from Ligonier to ask the reason of the delay and to urge immediate action, as the advance of the main body depended upon the capture of the fort. Ingoldsby replied he was ordered by the Duke to keep near the cavalry, and he should therefore remain under shelter till artillery came to his aid or till he received further orders. The cavalry had however lost their commander, for one of the early shots fired had taken off Sir J. Campbell's leg, and he had been carried to the rear to die. His successor, Crawford, a somewhat hesitating man, did not like to hazard a forward movement without explicit directions. The failure of all three attacks took the Duke very much aback, and he broke out with furious exclamations, swearing that the lines should be forced, cost what it might.

He wheeled back the battalions from Fontenoy, and formed the whole Army into an immense column of columns formed of British and Hanoverians. On the right of the leading line marched the First Guards, next to them the Third Guards, and on the left of the brigade, the Coldstream. Then came Ponsonby's and Onslow's brigades, and the rest formed mass in rear.

Cumberland placed himself at the head and advanced steadily up the rising ground. Not, however, without suffering from the flanking fire of Fontenoy and the Redoubt. As they neared the crest the men fell fast; General Ponsonby paused and took a pinch of snuff, at the same moment his head was carried off by a round shot. Soon afterwards Howard was struck down, Churchill was severely wounded, but the summit was reached and the British troops stood face to face with the French. At this moment Lord Charles Hay sprung forward and finding himself close to the French Guards saluted them by taking off his hat. He told them the men who followed him were the English Guards, that he hoped the French General would wait till they came up and not take to the Scheldt as they had swum the Maine at Dettingen. Then taking out his flask he drank to the health of the French Guards and called on his men for a cheer which was heartily given. Surprised at this strange address, the officers of the French Guards hurried to the front and with the Duke de Biron at the head returned the salute of the English officers.* D'Auteroche,

* seems almost a pity to destroy the story derived from Voltaire, of "Gentle-

Captain of the Grenadier company called for a return cheer, but it was a poor one and given without spirit. At this moment the fire was taken up on the left. The Coldstream poured in a deadly volley, the French Guards replied and the action became general. Carpenter of the Third Guards fell dead. Hay was wounded in the arm and many soldiers were slain. It now required all the energies of the officers and non-commissioned officers to fill the gaps in the ranks. Prominent by his exertions was Sergeant Silk of the First Guards who though shot through the hand, bound the disabled member up and continued on duty as coolly as if he had been on the parade ground. The great column passed on, forward through the deadly gap between Fontenoy and Barri, forward over the debris of the French camp, forward to the foot of the Gallows-hill where Louis stood sullenly gazing upon the fight. The French fell back every where, steadily at first, but soon without order. Had the Dutch recommenced the attack on St. Antoine, had the cavalry now come up to assist the infantry, the French must have been defeated, and "Fontenoy, famed Fontenoy had been a Waterloo." Indeed Saxe who had been suffering from his dropsical malady all day and was carried about in a carriage with a pebble in his month to allay his thirst, Saxe counselled the King to retire. But Louis refused to move till all was over. Richelieu came in haste with proposals to arrest this dreadful column. Try cavalry! Alas! cavalry had been tried, half a regiment had been mown down by the British volleys. Try artillery! Try the Irish Brigade, still fresh and eager for employment. It was ordered at once. The light field-guns were brought to bear upon the column—lanes of dead were cut through it—men were mown down by hundreds. To advance any further was impossible. And now with a wild cheer as though the imaginary wrongs of half a century found utterance in the cry, the Irish Brigade dashed forward, led by Clare and Dillon. Not a man in the British column flinched, but returned the cheer with an honest British shout and made their bullets tell. But all was in vain in presence of the artillery. The column was cut into ribbons —the place was a pile of dead or dying. Cumberland with a heavy heart gave the order to retire. Steadily retreating and firing, the Army regained its position near Vezont, the cavalry now coming up and protecting the rear. Charging by alternate regiments they kept the French at a distance, and the Blues distinguished themselves beyond all others by their steadiness and vigour. The Earl of Crawford remained with the last squadron till every man had crossed the bridge over the brook, then taking off his hat he thanked his men for their conduct that day. The losses had been terrible, scarce a regiment but had a fearful list of killed and wounded. The Duke angry and disgusted with the ill success of the day for

men of the French Guard, Fire!" And it is possible that the French may have so misunderstood the address. But as the version given here is that dictated by Lord *Charles himself*, it must be the correct one.

which he was not entirely free from blame, for he had attacked in the rashest manner and in opposition to all rules of war, the Duke wearied and worn out, returned to the same house he had slept in during the previous night. That the battle should have been eagerly discussed at his table is not to be wondered at, but it appears singular that his Royal Highness who had been in the heat of the action, should have taken so little heed of the conduct of the regiments around him, for when his Dutch Aide-de-Camp, who possibly may have been annoyed by the loud censures on his countrymen, retaliated by distorting the reports of the day, and repeated the untrue account of the misbehaviour of several English corps, the Duke gave credit to his story and bitterly expressed his indignation when this officer affirmed that the Brigade of Guards among others had refused to advance, and had behaved badly. Next morning when his Royal Highness looked out to see the arrival of the customary head-quarter guard, he observed that it was composed of men of the three regiments of Guards. Asking his Guardsmen aide-de-camps the reason, they explained that there were not men sufficient left in one regiment to furnish the proper complement. The Duke surprised, repeated the story he had heard, when the whole staff burst forth into furious exclamations of anger at so unfounded a calumny, and it is not surprising to learn that his Royal Highness never afterwards admitted the Dutch aide-de-camp to his confidence.

The Army retired by Lessines and Brussels, and the French followed up their victory by the capture of Tournay and the reduction of almost all the fortified places in Flanders including Ostend, where a detachment of the Guards had arrived only just in time to be made prisoners.

Ingoldsby who was accused of incapacity and supineness appealed for justice to the public press, and it is said he was tried by Court Martial. He is stated to have been laid aside without a hearing, and it is evident that he was never employed again.

The loss of the Brigade of Guards was as follows:—First Guards—Captains Harvey Berkeley, Brereton, Ensign Sir A. Cockburn, 3 serjeants, 82 men killed. Brigadier-General Ingoldsby, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles Hay, Captains Hildesley, Parker, Pearson, Bockland, Ensigns Nash and Vane, 9 serjeants 133 men wounded.

Coldstream Guards—Major-General the Earl of Albemarle, wounded, Colonel Needham, Lieutenant-Colonels Corbet, Kellet, Moysten, Lord Robert Bertie, Captains Townshend, Cæsar, Ensigns Burton and Vanburgh, 4 serjeants and 112 rank and file wounded. Ensigns Cathcart and Molesworth, 2 serjeants and 110 men killed.

Third Guards—Colonel Carpenter, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, Captain Ross, Ensign Murray, 3 serjeants, 102 men killed. Lieut.-*Colonels Waldegrave*, Fraser, Captains Sabine, Kneort, Maitland, *Ensigns Haldane, Neil*, 5 serjeants, 126 men wounded.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Wind Chart from 9 A.M. on the 18th of January to 9 A.M. on the 19th.

The instrument represents lb. pressure on the square foot, each circle is 4 lbs. pressure.

Report of the Weather in London, commencing 23rd of December, and ending January 22nd inclusive.

From the 23rd up to the 31st the atmospheric pressure was high for the time of year. The 23rd and 25th were very foggy, and cold with drizzling rain during the morning of the 25th, a dead calm the whole day, no pressure being registered. Wind WSW., and SW. On the 26th we were visited with a dense fog during the afternoon up to 9·55 P.M., very damp and cold, a dead calm the whole day, no pressure being registered, wind W. and WSW. The 27th, 28th, and 29th were dull and foggy, with cold wind. Sharp frost on the 29th, very fine on the 31st, with very cold wind from ENE., sharp during the night.

The month of January entered with rather high atmospheric

pressure, and low temperature up to the 12th. The 1st and 2nd were very cold and cloudy, heavy fall of snow during the afternoon of the 2nd, from 2·50 P.M. up to 5 P.M., sharp frost during the night. Very fine during the morning of the 3rd, afternoon overcast and cloudy, with very cold wind all day. Severe frost during the night, with snow. The 4th and 5th were again very cold, with drizzling snow and sleet, followed by frost during the night. Fine and cold on the 7th, with snow during the night. The 8th and 9th were dull and foggy, very damp and cold, a little rain in the evening of the 8th. Very foggy during the early part of the morning of the 10th, up to 9·50 A.M., the rest of the day dull and cold, snow in the evening. Very cold wind during the morning of the 11th, heavy rain from 10·55 A.M. up to 4·30 P.M., freezing 2 degrees at the same time, wind SE., SSE., S. and SSW. the rest of the afternoon foggy and cold. Dull and foggy during the morning of the 12th, up to 3·50 P.M., rain from the 3·50 P.M., during the rest of the day, very close at 7 P.M. Thermometer 44 degrees. From 11·10 P.M on the 12th, to 9 A.M. on the 13th, the atmospheric pressure decrease .37. Showery all day on the 13th, with strong wind, very close. The morning of the 14th, overcast, with rain from 11 A.M. up to 12·30 P.M., drizzling rain in the afternoon, very strong wind all day, and during the night. The wind travelled from 9 A.M. up to 2 P.M., 80 miles, at the rate of 16 miles the hour, equal to a continued pressure of 1.50 lbs. on the square foot. Very fine on the 15th, and during the night. Rain nearly all day on the 17th, with very strong wind, heavy rain at 6·15 P.M. Severe gale of wind between 7·50 P.M. and 9 A.M., tremendous gust of wind at 8·30 P.M., followed by heavy rain and hail, wind SSW. and SW. 17 lbs. pressure being registered on the square foot. Barometer at 7 P.M., 29.69 inches (corrected and reduced). The wind continued very strong during the night. On the 18th we were visited by a violent gale of wind from 10·30 A.M. up to 4·30 P.M., with heavy rain. It was at its greatest force between 12·30 P.M. and 3 P.M., 19 lbs pressure being registered on the square foot, as will be seen by the wind chart. Barometer at 3 P.M., 29.16 inches (corrected and reduced). From 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., the atmospheric pressure decreased .53, and about 1·30 P.M., it was falling at the rate of nearly 0.2 inches per hour. The wind travelled at the rate of 40 miles the hour, between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M., equal to a continued pressure of 8 lbs. on the square foot, and from 9 A.M. on the 18th to 9 A.M. on the 19th, it travelled 454 miles. Heavy rain again at 6 P.M., and during the night. Barometer at 10·45 P.M., 28.98 inches. From 7. P.M. on the 18th to 9 A.M. on the 20th, the atmospheric pressure was very low, the readings during that time were 29.04 inches to 29.07 inches 21st fine and cold, during the early part of the morning *up to 10·45 A.M., rain from* 11·5 A.M. up to 1·35 P.M., the rest of *the afternoon dull and foggy.* From 7 P.M. on the 21st to 9 A.M.

on the 22nd, the atmospheric pressure decreased .57, very heavy rain during the night of the 21st, and during the whole of the day of the 22nd, from NE., the weather was very cold during the time, slight frost during the night.

There were eighteen nights upon which frost was registered. There was a very great prevalence of equatorial winds during the month. The greatest force of wind during the 24 hours was on the 18th, from SW., 19 lbs. pressure being registered on the square foot.

On three days during the month, the atmosphere was saturated with moisture (saturation being represented at 100).

The greatest height of the barometer occurred on the 27th, it reading on that day at 9 A.M., 30.38 inches (barometer corrected and reduced to mean sea level). The lowest was on the 22nd at 9 A.M., when it stood at 29.01 inches (corrected and reduced). The mean atmospheric pressure was 29.93 inches, (corrected and reduced), it being .22 in excess of the corresponding month of last year.

The greatest heat in the shade was on the 16th—52.4 degrees being registered on that date. The greatest degree of cold occurred on the 3rd, when the thermometer was at 24.0 degrees. The greatest diurnal range was on the 12th, the maximum temperature being 45 degrees, and the minimum 30 degrees. The mean temperature was 36.2 degrees, 2 degrees above the mean of the corresponding month of last year. The mean temperature of the dew-point (taken from two diurnal observations) was 36.8 degrees. Assuming saturation at 100, as deducted from Mr. Glaisher's tables, third edition, the mean degree of humidity (also taken from two diurnal observations) was 86 degrees, 4 degrees below the mean of the corresponding month of last year.

The greatest fall of rain occurred on the 21st, on which day 0.88 inches was registered. The rainfall which extended over 14 days was 3.05 inches. The greatest accumulated force of wind was from SW., 74¼ lbs. on the square foot. The polar winds were equal to a force of 65¾ lbs. on the square foot. The transitions to polar winds were equal to 19½ lbs. The equatorial winds were equal to 218½ lbs., and the transition to equatorial 9¾ lbs.

The amount of horizontal movement of the air, shown by Robinson's cup anemometer, during the past month was 4,900 miles, at the rate of 158 miles in the twenty-four hours, equal to a continued pressure of 3 one-eight oz. on the square foot.

N.B.—All these observations are taken from standard instruments, and have been verified at the Greenwich Observatory: also seen and approved by Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S.

H. E. S., F.M.S.

Meteorological Observations taken in London during 1867.
Lat. 51°. 31′ 20″. *Long.* 0. 9′ 25″. *W. Above mean sea level* 146 *ft.*

Months.	Barometer corrected and reduced to mean sea level.			Degrees of humidity. Satu = 100	Temperat. of the dew-point.	Thermometer.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Max	Min.	Mean,
	inches	inches	inches	degrees	degrees	deg.	deg.	degrees
January . .	30.26	28.71	29.70	75	33.2	56	7	35
February . .	30.56	28.84	29.89	90	36.9	59	28	44
March . .	30.37	29.16	29.76	90	35.6	59	24	38
April . . .	30.47	29.07	29.78	85	45.6	69	30	48
May . . .	30.18	29.40	29.89	75	47.5	89	29	56
June . . .	30.59	29.71	29.94	71	51.5	87	44	60
July , . .	30.32	29.40	29 88	71	52.5	81	46	59
August . .	30.22	29.67	29.96	74	53.3	91	45	66
September .	30.50	29.77	29 91	78	52.1	80	39	59
October . .	30.43	29.50	29.70	84	46.2	65	29	49
November .	30.66	29.59	30.29	88	38.7	61	26	41
December .	30.38	28.82	30.01	91	36.2	55	21	37
Means for the year . . .	. . .	. . .	29.89	81	44.1	. . .	. . .	49

Wind and Rainfall.

Greatest force and mean velocity of wind, and total rainfall during each month.

Months.	Greatest pressure during the month in 24 hours in lbs. on square foot.	Direction.	Days on which it occurred.	Mean velocity of wind in miles.	Total depth in inches.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Days on which 0.1 or more fell.
						Depth.	Date.	
January . .	19	S.S.W.	7	172	2.60	1.00	6	10
February . .	25	S.W.	5	158	1.22	0.36	16	12
March . . .	19	E., E.S.E.	17	198	3.25	0.51	14	19
April . . .	21	S.W.	14	200	1.88	0.31	20	22
May . . .	15	N N.W.	22	156	2.29	0.82	20	10
June . . .	10	S.W.	6	128	1.66	1.00	2	9
July . . .	14½	S.W.	16	147	4.28	1.85	25	14
August . .	9½	S.S.W.	20	115	2.48	0.85	19	11
September .	9	S.W.	6	139	2.05	0.52	2	12
October . .	11	S.W.	27	133	1.72	0.38	15	15
November .	14	N.E.	17	108¾	0.75	0.62	30	5
December .	20	N.N.W.	1	142	1.87	0.58	1	15
Totals . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	26.05	. .	. .	154
Means for the *year* . .	. .	. .	. .	149	. .	. .	. .	. .

Number of times on which the wind blew from each point during each month.

Months.	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.
January . .	6	5	4	5	7	6	6	5
February . .	1	2	2	2	4	5	4	3
March . .	8	13	15	20	19	16	14	7
April . . .	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
May . . .	9	7	8	5	11	13	10	9
June . . .	12	12	11	9	4	5	3	2
July . . .	7	6	5	1	1	1	3	3
August . .	2	2	2	0	1	2	4	5
September . .	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	4
October . .	5	4	3	2	1	3	6	5
November . .	12	10	7	7	5	6	6	2
December . .	10	8	4	5	4	3	1	0
Totals . .	80	76	68	63	62	66	64	46

Months.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	N.W.	NNW.
January . .	6	9	13	11	10	10	13	11
February . .	2	5	16	20	18	19	10	4
March . .	1	5	7	6	5	3	3	4
April . . .	1	4	18	22	24	20	17	7
May . . .	5	6	11	11	6	4	8	7
June . . .	2	6	9	11	11	19	16	14
July . . .	3	10	13	15	13	12	8	8
August . .	6	14	24	20	13	7	6	2
September . .	9	18	19	17	13	8	6	5
October . .	8	14	21	21	20	14	12	9
November . .	4	4	10	9	8	8	11	10
December . .	3	6	10	9	13	14	13	12
Totals . .	50	101	171	172	154	138	123	93

Maximum pressure in 24 hours from each point in lbs. pressure on the square foot during each month.

Months.	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.
January . .	8	11	7	6	7	12	9	9
February . .	2	1½	2	2¾	2	3½	3	5
March . .	5	7	8	10	19	19	14	8
April . . .	10	8	1	1	2	2	1	½
May . . .	14	12	12	4	5	8	7	6
June . . .	6	7	6¼	4¼	1	1½	1½	2
July . . .	13½	12	8	½	1	1	2½	2
August . .	2	3	1	0	1¾	3	4	2
September . .	6	6	6	4	3	4	2¾	2
October . .	4¼	5¾	4¼	2	½	1	2	2
November . .	5¾	9	14	9¾	11¼	7	7	2
December . .	16	12¼	6	3	1¾	1½	2	0

Months.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	N.W.	NNW.
January . .	12	19	16	12	10	7	7½	7¾
February . .	6	12	25	20	16	18	10	8
March . .	4¾	11	18	12	11	7	9	13
April . . .	½	10	21	15½	14½	17½	16	15
May . . .	7	10	11	9	5	3½	10	15
June . . .	2	6½	10	7½	7	5	6½	7½
July . . .	1½	11	14½	13½	7	6½	5½	11
August . .	3	9½	7½	6	4	3	4	½
September . .	8¼	8	9	6½	5	4	5	5
October . .	3	6	11	7¾	5¼	4	5¼	5¼
November . .	2½	3½	4	6	4	5	4	5
December . .	3¾	6	15	16¼	13	15	15¼	20

The greatest height of the barometer was on the 24th of November at 8 A.M., its reading on that day 30.66 inches.

The lowest was on the 8th of January at 8 A.M. when it stood at 28.71 inches.

The highest temperature (in the shade) was in the month of August, 91 degrees being registered on the 14th.

The lowest temperature was in the month of January on the 4th, when the thermometer was down to 7 degrees.

The force of wind is deducted from Mr. Howlett's Patent Anemograph

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

We stated in the articles that we have published on the preparations that were being made for the Expedition that if the arrangements should be incomplete it would not be the fault of the government, and that if any charge were brought against it relative to the supplies, it would be that they were on too lavish a scale. The complaints that have been made of things wanting in Annesley Bay we believe concern the Bombay Government alone, and really resolve themselves into next to nothing when closely examined, and we believe might very easily be explained. Thus if the engineers and surgeons arrived there before the beds on which they were to sleep, it is very possible that the latter were embarked first, but the vessel being a slower one did not reach the place where they were to be disembarked until after the persons for whose use they were intended. After all, the inconvenience of sleeping a night or two on a heap of straw in one's clothes is a very small matter, as everybody who has had to try the experiment can testify, and probably those who had to submit to it in this instance would have felt ashamed to make a complaint. As regards the landing of the mules with an insufficient number of muleteers and without chain halters, it may very well be supposed that no difficulty was anticipated in getting as many men as were required for the purpose of guarding

the animals from among the natives, who, if they could furnish anything at all, might at the least do so much as this. But these are such small matters that we should not have thought of alluding to them if it had not been sought to make a grievance and a sensation out of them, and we feel sure that we should have heard nothing of the matter if it had not been for the unfortunate outbreak of the disease among the mules and horses which has destroyed such a large number of them. Of the old complaint revived that some of the troops had Enfields and Snider cartridges, before it had been made it might have been as well to ask the reason why, and the explanation might have been given which we have suggested above in the case of the bedding, which would have been the true one. If these are the only charges the Government had to meet in the coming Session of Parliament they would easily be encountered and overcome; but the difficulties that lie before it are greater, and will probably be based on the assumption that there was no necessity for the Expedition at all, but that the captives might have been got away by purchase; in other words, by sending half a dozen of the light guns with which the Expedition is armed to King Theodore as a present, on condition of his suffering every European in his dominions to come away who may wish to do so, he would have been overjoyed to accept the offer. We have no evidence that this was done, and all that is known at present is, that for some occult reason, that has not been explained, the only method likely to be effectual in procuring the release of our Consul and Rassam and his companions was not adopted.

The information that has been received from Abyssinia, with respect to the proceedings therein, that have taken place in that country is so very meagre as to show that the King is either far less desperately situated than is represented, or that the firm conviction with which he began life, namely, that he had a mission to accomplish before he died, and that this mission is as yet unfulfilled can explain the calmness with which he goes on his way without, so far as we can judge by his actions, being in the smallest degree influenced by the thousands of enemies who are represented as surrounding him, and barring his advance to Magdala; in fact, the only positive statement that we have concerning his doings is that he is embarrassed by his efforts to convey a big mortar he has had cast at Debra Tabor somewhere or other. We cannot help thinking, however, that the repetition of this story of the mortar is strong evidence that nothing is really known of his movements. The King, of whose whole life we have a fair knowledge, is a man of great natural ability, and though he is, and, unfortunately for himself, always has been at the mercy of unprincipled fellows with respect to his knowledge of European affairs since Bell and Plowden died, knows perfectly well that his only chance of resisting our army with success is by opposing its advance among the mountains, and that *if it once succeeds* in penetrating into the interior of Northern

Abyssinia his reign will be over. Yet up to this time we have not heard that he has done anything to impede our progress, or that he has the least apprehension of any bad consequences to himself.

One of the most striking circumstances in connexion with what is passing in Abyssinia is this very lack of information. Messengers can and do come from it by the score; merchants travel from it to Massowah, there are Englishmen residing therein who have not been molested, and who cannot help knowing what is passing, and some of whom must have relatives and friends living in England to whom one would naturally suppose they write occasionally, yet no letter from any of these has been published. The persons who form part of the Expedition and who have actually reached the borders of Abyssinia are in equal ignorance, indeed they do not always know what we have known now nearly two years, or they would not be writing of the difficulty of the captives in getting letters out and information within the walls of their prison; the fact being that in the strict sense of the word they have not been imprisoned at all, and that all they have to complain of on this score is that they have been confined within a delightful place not larger than Hyde Park under leg bail. The latest accounts we have received from them is that they are well, but are suffering from nostalgia, a circumstance not to be wondered at considering the length of time they have been kept away from their friends. As to what they tell us of the desperate condition of the king, we need pay no attention to it; they have no means of acquiring information except through the natives, and these if they are not absolutely ignorant themselves on the subject, are far too polite to hurt the feelings of the persons to whom they are speaking to tell unpleasant truths, or to say anything but what they conceive the person questioning than would be glad to hear. It is impossible to believe the tales we are told of the King's ferocity. Can any man believe that a ruler who was represented many months since of having been abandoned by all his followers with the exception of about six thousand would have been butchering these at the rate of from fifteen hundred to four thousand through several weeks in succession and still be able to hold in check some twenty or thirty thousand enemies who were anxious to fall upon him. Not to speak of the impossibility of the first statement, it is exceedingly improbable that if the insurgents, and those who owe no allegiance to him, were in anything like the force stated that they would hesitate to attack him and his little army from any superstitious awe they have of him.

One of the principal things we have to dread now that a new and easy road has been discovered to the borders of Abyssinia Proper is the conclusion of an alliance by the leaders of the Expedition with any of these insurgents. Menelek, the King of Shoa, is, we believe, the husband of the King's daughter, and the Prince Menelek who made his escape from Magdala not many months ago.

With Shoa we have a treaty of alliance dating as far back as 1841, but the existence of this treaty would be no hindrance to an arrangement with King Theodore if those who are now opposed to him saw a fair chance of getting possession of the arms and ammunition of our little army, (which to them must appear of inestimable value) by an alliance with him. As to any treachery towards us which the the act might involve, they would not attach the slightest importance to it; an Abyssinian is ashamed of nothing except of making himself ridiculous, and they would look upon it as a clever thing to do if they could contrive to get possession of our belongings by any means whatever. We may be sure of this therefore, that if the King can induce the chiefs who now oppose him to join him they will not be restrained by any scruples of conscience, and more than this, it is not at all certain that if he can convince their followers that we are receiving aid from the Egyptian force, or are acting in combination with it, he may bring to his side the whole of them, in fact nothing could be imagined more likely to strengthen him than the presence of these Egyptian troops on the frontiers of Abyssinia. Even if they are not allowed to enter with our Expedition, the knowledge that they may enter directly we withdraw will be sufficient to bring the Abyssinians to the support of the man who is recognised as by far the greatest among them. Consul Plowden, who knew them so well, said, years ago, that nothing was likely to unite the Abyssinians, or to make them capable of offering an effectual resistance to an European army, as the fear of being compelled to change their religion, and to their credit it must be said they would fight to the death in defence of their faith.

They have been assured that we have no intention of meddling with their domestic institutions in any way whatever, but there are no people who are so hard to convince as those who would themselves be restrained by no moral considerations. Hitherto the Expedition has been as successful in its progress, as the complete manner in which it has been organized and supplied renders it deserving of being; and we sincerely hope that the King may see that he has more to dread from us than to hope for from the religious fanaticism as some may call it, but which will be entitled to a far better designation, engendered by the apprehension of an interference with their religious worship in inducing his countrymen to place themselves under his authority. We do not yet despair of his agreeing to allow the captives to depart in time to prevent bloodshed. This he is still in a position to do without lowering his character in the eyes of his people, as he can surrender them to the Mission sent to him by the Armenian Patriarchs of Constantinople and Jerusalem.

The latest news from Abyssinia, good as it is, so far as the Expedition is concerned, tends to strengthen the opinion we expressed two or three months since, namely, that the surest way of defeating the object we had in view in sending out a staff of artificers with pre-

sents to Massowah, and detaining them there, instead of allowing them to proceed direct to the King. This course, which was also that advocated by Colonel Merewether, was so evidently the most likely to have been successful, that we can hardly believe the Government had not some information which determined them to adopt a different plan, and instead thereof to prepare for an invasion, to which Lord Stanley in particular was so much averse.

The exhibition of so much mistrust as was implied in the detention of the presents and workmen on the coast, and making it a condition of allowing them to proceed that the King should first liberate the captives he had in his power would have been offensive to anybody however humble, and was especiallly calculated to irritate a monarch holding so high an opinion of himself as King Theodore is known to do; and the fact that notwithstanding the workmen have been brought away, he has not treated his unwilling guests with any additional severity is an argument which tends to prove that he is not so black as he has been painted.

The last telegram received up to the moment at which we are writing states that his son-in-law Menelek, the actual King of Shoa, with whom we have a Treaty, negociated as far back as 1841, had retired from Magdala, shows that the King is far from being so weak as has been represented, or that the statements which have been circulated that we intend to overthrow their religion, and establish ourselves in the country, has produced the effect desired by those who invented them.

THE SECRET DISPATCH; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN BALGONIE.

CHAPTER I.

THE LOST TRAVELLER.

"Heaven aid me! where am I now—which way shall I turn—advance or retire?" exclaimed Balgonie, as his horse came plunging down, almost on its knees, amid wild gorse and matted jungle.

A cold day in the middle of April had passed away; a pale and cheerless sun, that had cast no heat on the leafless scenery, and the half frozen marshes that border the Louga in Western Russia, had sunk, and the darkness of a stormy night came on rapidly. The keen blast of the north, that swept the arid scalps of the Dudenhof, (the only range of hills that traverses the ancient Ingria), was bellowing through a gorge, where the Louga poured in foam upon its passage to the Gulf of Finland, between steep banks that were covered by gloomy pines, when the speaker, a mounted officer in Russian uniform, who seemed too surely to have lost his way, reined up a weary and mud-covered horse, on the margin of the

stream, and by the light that yet lingered on the tops of the tall pines, and gilded faintly the metal-covered domes of a distant building on the opposite bank, looked hopelessly about him for the means of crossing the dangerous river.

"Where am I?" he repeated almost despairingly, for as Schiller sings in his 'Song of the Bell,'

"Man fears the kingly lion's tread,
Man fears the tiger's fangs of terror;
And still the dreadliest of the dread,
Is man, himself, in error!"

Though clad in the uniform of the Russian regiment of Smolensko, which was raised in the famous duchy of that name, the traveller was neither Muscovite nor Calmuck, Cossack nor Tartar, but a cool, wary and determined young Briton, one of the many Scottish officers, whom misfortune or ambition had drawn into the Russian service, both by sea and land, from the time of Peter the Great, down to the beginning of the present century, for many Scottish officers served in the Russian fleet, with Admiral Greig, at the famous bombardment of Varna; and it was such volunteers as these that first taught the barbarous hordes of the growing Empire the true science of war, and the necessity for discipline.

The rider's green uniform faced with scarlet velvet and richly laced with gold, was covered by a thick grey pelisse (like our present patrol-jackets), trimmed with black wolf's fur; he wore a scarlet forage cap with a square top, long boots that came above the knee, and a Turkish sabre, that had once armed a Pasha of more tails than one.

"Swim the river, I must," he muttered, after having traversed the valley in vain, looking for a bridge, boat, or raft of timber, "but egad, death may be the penalty! Well," he added, with a gleam of ire in his dark grey eyes, and a bitter smile on his lip, "there was a time, perhaps, when I little thought that I, Charlie Balgonie, would find a nameless grave in this land of timber, hemp, and salted hides, where caviare is a luxury, train-oil a liqueur, and the air of Siberia deemed healthy for all who have any absurd ideas of political freedom, or are silly enough to imagine that a man may be the lord of his own proper person."

To add to his troubles and discomfort, though the month was April—usually the most serene of the year in Russia—snow flakes were beginning to fall, rendering yet greater the gloom of the gathering night.

"I was to have found a bridge here; can that Livonian villain, Podatchkine, have deluded, and then left me to my fate?"

He knew that in his rear, the way by which he had come, lay half-frozen morasses, heathy wastes and forests of spruce, larch and silver-leaved firs—vast natural magazines for supplying all Europe with masts and spars—the haunt of the wolf and bear; he knew that to linger or to return were worse than to advance, and that

he must cross the stream and seek quarters and guidance at the chateau, the name of which was yet unknown to him.

This was, if possible, the worst season for passing the Louga, which is always deepest and most navigable in spring; it rises in the district of Novgorod, and after traversing a country full of vast forests, for more than a hundred and eighty miles, falls into the Gulf of Finland.

Balgonie buttoned tightly his holster-flaps, hooked up his sabre; assured himself that an important dispatch with which he was entrusted was safe in an inner pocket, and prepared seriously for the perilous task of swimming his horse across the stream.

Again he looked anxiously at the Chateau, the abode evidently of some wealthy noble or boyar. Its outline had almost disappeared in the increasing obscurity; the last faint gleams of the west had faded away on the onion-shaped roofs of its turrets, and a central dome of polished copper, which was cut into facets like the outside of a pine-apple, (for there is much of the Oriental in the old Russian architecture,) but lights were beginning to sparkle cheerfully through its double-sashed windows, upon the feathery and the funeral-like foliage of the solemn pine woods.

Could those who were comfortably, perhaps luxuriously seated within, but know that there was a poor human being, on the eve, perhaps, of perishing helplessly amid the dark flow of that deep and roaring river!

"Courage friend Charlie!" said the rider to himself, and then he holload loudly as if to attract attention, but did so in vain. The night was becoming a very severe one; the flakes of snow fell thicker and thicker on the gusty and cutting blast.

"Ah—if I should perish here—such a fate!" thought he, shuddering; "shall I be swept down this black and horrid stream, the Louga to be cast a drowned corpse upon its banks, to be found stripped and buried by wondering but unpitying serfs and boors; or shall I be torn and mangled by bears and wolves; or borne even to the Gulf of Finland, far, far away, having thus an obscure and wretched fate, without winning the name I had hoped to gain—forgotten even by those who wronged me in Scotland, the land that never more shall be a home to me!"

He did not say all this aloud, but certainly some such painful surmises flashed upon him, as he forced his snorting and reluctant horse, by a vigorous use of the spurs, through the thickly interwoven brushwood that grew on the bank of the river, the dull and monotonous rush of which, encumbered as it was by large pieces of ice, was sufficient to appal even a stouter heart than that of this young Scottish soldier of Fortune.

With a brief invocation on his lips, he gave his horse the reins and gored it with the rowels. A strong, active and clean-limbed, but somewhat undersized animal from the Steppes of the Ukraine, with a fierce and angry snort, it plunged into the torrent, and breasted the icy masses bravely.

The slippery fragments that glided past, struck at times both horse and rider, forcing them to swerve down the stream; others were dashed by the whirling eddies against the projecting pieces of rock or roots of old trees; but after twice nearly despairing of achieving the passage, and believing himself lost, his horse trod firmly on the opposite bank. It emerged, panting, snorting, dripping and trembling in every fibre, from the flood, and then Captain Balgonie found that he had escaped with life, and had safely passed the swollen waters of the Louga!

Leading his sturdy little steed by the bridle and caressing it the while, he made his way up the opposite bank, guided only by the lights in the mansion (or castle); but he proceeded with extreme difficulty for the underwood was thick and dense as that which grew around the Palace of the Sleeping Beauty, erelong, however, he reached a plateau, the border of a park or lawn, and saw the snow whitened walls and turrets of the edifice towering before him.

Rising from a balustraded terrace, with an arched porte-cochere in front, the façade was square, and three storied, having a central dome like an inverted punchbowl, and several little angular towers, tall and slender like minarets; these cut the sky line, and were surrounded each by a broad cornice or gallery, and terminated by a bulbous-shaped roof, exactly like an onion with its acute end in the air.

The lights in its many windows, the red and yellow coloured curtains within, all indicated warmth and comfort; while with the snow flakes freezing on his sodden and saturated uniform, his limbs benumbed and his teeth well-nigh chattering, Balgonie hastily led his horse under the porte-cochere, and applied his hand vigorously to the great brazen knocker on the front door.

It was speedily opened, and a white-bearded *dromick*, or porter, wearing a long flowing *shoubah*, or coat of fur, lined with red flannel, admitted him with many humble genuflections, at the same time summoning a groom to take charge of his horse.

By the bearing of these lacquies, one might almost have thought that the Captain had been expected, or was a friend of the family; but a uniform has ever been an all-powerful passport, and an epaulette the most mighty of all introductions in Russia, where everything is measured by a military standard; thus in an incredibly short space of time, the wants of rider and horse were alike hospitably attended to.

CHAPTER II.

THE CASTLE OF LOUGA.

Captain Balgonie, of the Regiment of Smolensko, soon found himself in a comfortable bed-chamber, where the genial glow of a *peitchka*, or Ruisian wall-stove, diffused warmth through his chilled frame, and where every current of the external atmosphere was *carefully excluded* by double window sashes, adorned with artificial *flowers between*.

When he chose to repose, a couch draped with snow-white curtains, and having a coverlet of the softest fur, awaited him, and above it hung a little holy picture of the Byzantine school, a Holy Virgin, with a halo of shining metal in the form of a horse-shoe round her head, if he chose to be devout and offer up a prayer.

A valet, after supplying him with hot coffee and a good dram of vodka (which somewhat reminded him of his native "mountain dew,") said that the Count his master would rejoice to have the pleasure of the visitor's society, after he had made a suitable toilet, and exchanged his wet uniform for a luxurious robe-de-chambre, in the pocket of which he took especial care to secure his dispatch unseen.

Hospitality such as this, was not merely then a characteristic of the people, but was the result, perhaps, of a meagre population, and the absence of inns; thus the arrival of a stranger, especially an officer on duty, at this Russian mansion, created little or no surprise among its inmates.

He was ushered into the presence of Count Mierowitz, whose name at once inspired him with confidence and satisfaction; for, by one of those singular coincidences "which novelists dare not use in fiction, but which occur daily in actual and matter-of-fact life," he had arrived at a mansion where he was not altogether unknown.

"I have to apologize to your High Excellency for this apparent intrusion," said he; "but I have been misled or abandoned by my guide; I am Captain Balgonie, of the Regiment of Smolensko, and have the good fortune to number among my friends your son, Lieutenant Basil Mierowitz, the senior subaltern of my company."

"For Basil's sake, not less than your own, Captain, are you most welcome to the castle of Louga," replied the Count, lifting and laying aside his cap.

He was a man well on in years; his stature was not great, neither was his presence dignified; he stooped a little and was thick set, with a venerable beard, undefiled by steel, for like a true old Muscovite, he contended that man was made in the image of God, and should neither be cut or carved upon. His eyebrows were white, but his eyes were dark, keen, quick, and expressed a spirit of ready impulse, for laughter or for ferocity—one, who by turns could be sauve or irritable, especially when under the influence of wine, which generally made him fierce and stupid; for never, in all his life, had he suffered control or had his will disputed.

His silver hair was simply tied behind with a black ribbon; in his hand he carried a little cap of black wolf's fur, adorned by rudely set jewels; he wore a queerly cut coat of dark red cloth trimmed with fur, and wore breeches of the same stuff, and lacked but a dagger and pistols with brass Turkish butts at his girdle, to

seem what he really was, in disposition and character, a type of the Boyar of the old school, who preferred quass to champagne, ate his his pancakes with caviare, and was proud of being a specimen of the old Russian noble, as he existed in the time of Peter the Great, when his class first united some of the vices and luxuries of Western Europe, to their native lawlessness and hardy ferocity.

Such was Count Mierowitz.

"When did you last see my son?" he asked in tone more of authority than of anxious enquiry.

"Some three months since, Excellency; he has been detached on the Livonian frontier."

"And you, Captain—"

"I am proceeding on urgent Imperial service from Novgorod whence my Regiment is stationed in the old palace of the Czars."

"For whence."

"Schlusselburg."

The host changed countenance, and almost manifested signs of discomposure on hearing of that formidable fortress and prison—the veritable Bastille of St. Petersburg, and he said,

"A name to shudder at—by St. Nicholas it is!"

"And, but for the feather in the wax of my dispatch," resumed Balgonie (shewing a red government seal in which a piece of feather twitched from a pen was inserted, the usual Russian emblem of *speed*), "I had not, perhaps, tempted the dangers of the Louga, but sought a billet on the other side, if such could be found."

"You know not perhaps, that my woods are full of wolves; but this is not the way to St. Petersburg."

"Yet I was so directed, Excellency."

"You have been misled, and are only some seventy versts or so, from the place you have left."

"You amaze me, Count," exclaimed the perplexed captain, for in the Russian service, an error becomes a crime.

"Captain, you should have gone by Gori, Oustensk, Spask and so on."

"That devil of a Padatchkine, an orderly of General Weymarn, who sent him specially with me, has either deluded or abandoned me."

"Yet we must thank your Padatchkine, in so far that he has procured us the pleasure of your society in this lonely place—my daughter and my niece, Captain Carlovitch Balgonie," continued the Count, introducing two young ladies who came through the curtains of a species of boudoir, "Natalie and Mariolizza Usakoff. Our visitor, Natalie, is that Carlovitch Balgonie of whom Basil has spoken so much and so kindly."

Without being a vain man, Balgonie felt at that moment, considerable satisfaction in the conviction that he was—as his glass *had often informed* him—decidedly a good-looking young fellow,

with regular features, fine dark eyes, curling brown hair, and a smart moustache; for Natalie Mierowna, like her cousin Mariolizza, was one of the most attractive women at the dangerous court of the Empress Catherine II., for it was during her reign that the story and the atrocities we have unfortunately to record, took place, when among us in more civilized Britain, the grandfather of Her present Majesty, old George III. was King, and the arts of peace and war grew side by side.

"The friend and comrade of my brother, Bazil is welcome," said Natalie presenting her hands, (very tiny and delicate they were) to Balgonie, who bowed and touched them lightly with his lips; "he has often written to us concerning you, and your adventures together in Silesia."

"I am but too fortunate to be remembered thus."

"Nay," rejoined Natalie, "we could scarcely forget that daring act of yours, which won you the rank you hold at present. Ah, Bazil told us all about that, when he was last here," she added with a beautiful smile, of which she knew, and many had already felt, the power.

"You mean my reconnoitring the enemy's position and avoiding being taken by them?"

"Yes, pray tell me about it?" said Mariolizza, her blue eyes dilating with pleasure; "my brother was there too—Apolla Usakoff, a lieutenant in the regiment of Valikolutz."

"It was a very simple matter," replied Balgonie, bowing to each of the cousins, and not sorry to have a good personal anecdote to relate of himself—one which was certain to make him appear to advantage in the estimation of two very attractive women. "It was only a *ruse-de-guerre*, and occurred when our regiment of Smolensko was with the combined armies in Silesia, and before the King of Prussia attacked Count Daun at the Heights of Buckersdorff. An exact account of the Austrian position was wished by our general, who had not then received the orders of the Empress to fall back upon the Russian frontier. The task was one of extreme peril, so I being a soldier of fortune, having all to win, and nothing to lose—"

"Save your life!" interrupted Natalie.

"One in my position among a foreign army must not value that much," said the Captain in a tone not untinged with melancholy.

"Well?"

"I volunteered for it, despite all that your son, Count, my friend, could say to dissuade me. Well armed, at midnight, I set out upon my solitary mission, unattended and alone, without relinquishing my uniform, for if taken prisoner when otherwise attired, I would infallibly be hanged as a spy; but erelong I found, that in such a dress, there were insuperable difficulties to making the reconnoissance required.

"At the cottage of a Silesian boor, near the base of the Eulanbirge, (or mountain of the owls), I stopped to make some enquiries. The fellow proved to be partially tipsy; the contents of my pocket-flask, potent vodka, completed his happy condition, and after a few jests I prevailed upon him to change dresses with me. He donned the green coat, epaulettes and boots of the Regiment of Smolensko; I, the ample canvas caftan and girdle of a Silesian boor; a fur cap, and a visage daubed with grime, completed my costume. Thus attired, and retaining only my pistols, I reconnoitred safely and unheeded the Austrian position, noting the defences, trenches, fascine batteries, cannon, and general disposition; but I had a narrow escape, for when returning to the cottage of my new friend the boor, a party of Count Daun's Imperial Cuirassiers, who had been patrolling the Eulanbirge, overtook me, and at once perceiving that I was not a Silesian, questioned me rather closely and curiously.

"I succeeded in passing myself off as a Pomeranian, and pointing to the cottage, told them that there was concealed an officer of the famous Regiment of Smolensko. They at once galloped off and surrounded it, while I stole away to a thicket, and climbed into a tree, from whence I could see the poor boor, clad in my uniform, and still labouring under the influence of his late debauch, dragged a prisoner—despite all his bewildered protestations and denials—towards the camp of Count Daun, while I, under cover of night, reached in safety the lines of the allies, and made my report to General Weymarn, then commanding our division of the army.

"It proved of no use to us, as we fell back next day; but it enabled our ally, the King of Prussia, to storm with signal success the Heights of Buckersdorff, to drive back Count Daun, and invest Schwiednitz. He offered me rank in his army; but I declined, on which the Empress sent me the commission of captain in her Regiment of Smolensko, thus enabling me to rank as a noble of the ninth class."

"May you soon rank as one of the sixth," said the Count, patting the Captain on the shoulder frankly.

"Ah! Excellency, it may be long ere I become a colonel; yet," he added, almost as if talking to himself, "when I got the letter of the Empress addressed to me, Carl Ivanovitch Hospodun* Balgonie, I could not but smile at the thought of how such a title would have sounded in the ears of my good father, old John Balgonie, of that Ilk!"

"Let me repeat that you are most welcome," said the Count, who totally failed to understand the meaning of the last remark; "and luckily you have arrived just as the ladies and I were about to proceed to the supper-table."

To Balgonie it had become apparent that each time he mentioned the name of the Empress, the proud pink nostrils of Natalie

* Equivalent to Monsieur or Esquire.

seemed to dilate, and that a decidedly dangerous expression glittered in her splendid dark eyes.

Natalie Mierowna, whose beauty had caused such jealousy at Moscow and St. Petersburg (two duels are spoken of concerning her), had ever shown brilliantly in the "follow-my-leader" kind of dance, now so well known among us as the Mazurka, the old Sclavonian measure, in which all succeeding couples have to imitate the motions of the first, and the chief Russian peculiarity of the dance consists still in the circumstance of the ladies selecting their own partners—the brilliant Natalie, we say, having twice sportively, or in a spirit of coquettish bravado, chosen a handsome young aid-de-camp, whom the Empress was supposed to view with favour, led to her abrupt exile from Court, and to the detaching of Captain Vlasfief of the Imperial Guards, to irksome and secluded duty at the state prison of Schlusselberg. This unmerited affront filled her brother, Basil Mierowitz, with such fiery indigation, that but for the dread of compromising his whole family, he would have cast his commission at the feet of the imperious Catharine, and quitted the Russian army, but flight or exile must at once have followed the act.

As it was, though detached and distant on the Livonian frontier, he was now conceiving a scheme for vengeance, much more perilous to himself and to all concerned, and which actually aimed at the dethronement of the Empress Catharine!

(*To be continued.*)

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

We have received from Captain Cowper P. Coles a report of his Lecture on "The Turret *v.* the Broadside System," delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on May 1, 1867, together with the discussion to which it led on the following evening, in which both Admiral Robinson and Mr. E. J. Reed took part. Captain Coles' views on Turret Ships and low free board are very distinctly stated in this Lecture, to which we desire to call attention. His silence with regard to the Turret schemes or proposals of Admiral Halsted and Mr. Henwood might be taken to imply his approval of them, but this it seems would be a mistake. To make that point at least perfectly clear, we print the "conclusions" at which Captain Coles has arrived.

"It is obvious, I believe, that by lowering the free board to the minimum, the following advantages are obtained, viz.:—

1st. A steadier gun platform, and incidentally less risk of being struck below plating whilst rolling in a seaway, as well as the power of fighting these heavy guns in a seaway.

2nd. Diminution of area to be plated makes smaller vessels and thicker plates practically available.

3rd. Diminution of target and increased thickness of plates, both incident to lowering the free board, seem the only effectual means of resisting the advances of modern guns and projectiles.

4th. Less expense in the first outlay to produce these costly ships, since less tonnage is required, and fewer men, making it practicable to man more ships in time of war.

The disadvantages often alleged to be incidental to a low free board, viz., discomfort to the ship's company, is obviated in vessels of every class by means of a hurricane deck, such as I have described in figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9. I would also observe that the recent improvements in guns and projectiles have increased the risk, previously very great to vessels with high free board and central casemated batteries, from the entering of the shell, either through their large ports, or through their weak sides, and this is a risk which there is no means of obviating in broadside ships.

Disregarding for the moment all other considerations than the comfort of the ship's company, it still seems questionable whether any increased comfort in time of peace from a high free board, is not more than counter-balanced by their greatly increased weakness from the cause I have mentioned, in time of war."

We cannot reproduce here the figures referred to, but these are not essential to the comprehension of the Captain's argument; which we leave, without comment, to the consideration of our readers.

We are glad to observe that a man named Patrick Lennon, who is sworn to as having headed a party of rebels in an attack on a police barrack, on the 5th of March last, has been, by the good sense of the Dublin magistrates, committed for trial on the charge of "high treason." Wishing him "a good deliverance," if on his trial there should prove to be any ground for doubt, we are also free to say that if he should be convicted, no maudlin humanitarianism, no covert sympathy with rebellion, should avail to save him from the extreme penalty of the law. The whole course of our legislation, of late years, has been perversely bent on bring-

ing authority into contempt, as threatening what it dare not perform. Even with the ordinary run of offenders, the Courts pass sentences that, as a rule, are never fully carried out; tickets-of-leave take at least one-fourth off the periods that their crimes are supposed to deserve, and the rascals are turned loose on society before their time. Can any one pretend to believe that this is the way to make them fear the law, or to lead them to respect its administrators?

But this unwise leniency to the "dangerous classes," as they are very properly called, is a mere nothing to the perpetual "ticket-of-leave" afforded to rebels and traitors by the Treason-Felony Act. The first merely prevents our stock of thieves being so reduced as not to afford sufficient escape for the thousand and one theories of "prison philanthropists;" but the other strikes at the very foundations of society, by allowing a few desperate rascals to attempt the destruction of all our institutions, with the certainty that if they fail, free board and lodging for a moderate period will be the extreme penalty that they can incur. No wonder that, under such "playing at punishment," we have plenty of "playing at treason." This must be remedied; and the repeal of the Treason-Felony Act would, we believe, do more towards our security than all the exertions of our special constables. No vigilance that they, or any one else can display will intimidate the ill-disposed, so long as these know that a merely nominal punishment is the worst that can befall them; but the certainty that a few of them would be rewarded with a halter would have a fair chance of making the desired impression.

A French newspaper lately remarked, that all "the great Powers are arming for war, for the purpose of keeping the peace;" and this seems a perfectly fair description of the state of affairs. Whether the peace will be kept, is quite another matter. Without crediting a tithe of the newspaper reports, of purchases of horses by Prussia, of arming of frontier fortresses by France, and of the belligerent aspect of the mighty State of Servia, though that would count for something, with Russia behind it, it is yet hard to believe that the vast addition that is about to be made to the French army can be merely intended to shew how very fond of peace "the great Nation" *has become.* It is an old belief with the French that they *are, or ought to be,* the arbiters of the Continent, but the Seven

Weeks' War has given a rude shock to it, and the forty millions of Germans who now obey the beck of well-beloved Prussia seem very like an energetic protest that such is no longer to be the case. Hence, as some people think, the need that France has for 800,000 soldiers, and a reserve of 500,000 more, under the name of *Garde mobile*. The people may grumble, but their Imperial ruler will not care much for that; and if, like Mr. Midshipman Easy, he should feel inclined to "argue the question" with some other master of forty legions, the extra half-million of men that the Army Bill gives him, would be as serviceable as if they had been raised for the very purpose.

With the pompous funeral of the Emperor Maximilian, which has just taken place at Vienna, we must presume that we have seen the last of the short-lived Mexican Empire. The attempt to found it was chivalrous, in the best sense of the term, and its utter failure must be a proof, if any were still wanted, that "the age of chivalry" is indeed "past." Who may be the most to blame for the catastrophe of Queretaro, may probably ever remain a question for debate; but that a most amiable and excellent Prince was there sacrificed, there can be no question at all. Even Italians were found among the mourners at his funeral, though it was his hand that formed the navy which gained the battle of Lissa. An Austrian Archduke who could win the personal regard of the Lombards was "all too good" for the Mexicans, who find governors much more to their taste in such men as Santa Ana, Juarez, &c.; each is well worthy of the other; and no one of better nature is likely again to raise them from the state of barbarism in which it is their pleasure to dwell. In the course of time, no doubt they will be "annexed" by their American neighbours, and if the process should be rather more "rough and ready" than Europeans would be likely to adopt, no one can deny that they have brought it on themselves, and few will be inclined to pity them. As to their victim, whose varied career they have so mercilessly cut short, we can but express the hope, that

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

The Livingstone searching expedition has accomplished its work promptly and well. After only a six months' absence, they have returned (except one of the party, left sick at Cape Town), bring-

ing the satisfactory news that they had penetrated to the very spot where the adventurous traveller was said to have been killed. It turns out that his Johanna men, not liking the ever-increasing distance which they saw him placing between them and their homes, deserted him whilst a friendly chief was conveying him over an inlet of Lake Nyassa, and made their way to the coast, and the story of his murder was a pleasant invention of their own, to account for their return. From inquiries made on the spot, it resulted that the Doctor had pursued his journey in a north-westerly direction, with his "boys," or immediate attendants; and it was thought not improbable that his intention was to proceed to Lake Tanganyika, and thence to Europe by the course of the Nile—a formidable undertaking for most men, but presenting no insurmountable difficulty to a Livingstone. The main object of the search was answered when the tale of the murder was disproved; and we have now only to wait, as patiently as we may, for further information.

The recent promotion of four of our oldest Generals to the rank of Field Marshal has given occasion for a display of ignorance and ill-temper on the part of certain newspapers, which calls for remark from the professional journalist. To assail the officers themselves would be too ridiculous, but a kind of dissatisfaction with the step is attempted to be created, by inquiring, why the highest rank in our army is only given when men are about to retire from active service, and the cuckoo cry is raised of "they manage these things better in France." They manage them differently, we allow, but that is all. Our neighbours are rather profuse with their high-sounding titles, but when we reflect that Marshals Junot, Marmont, Massena, Soult and Victor, were all defeated by Lord Wellington, while bearing the more humble style of General, we doubt whether they are of any particular use, and are inclined to think our own the best, of (except in Royal or other special cases) reserving the highest rank that we have to bestow, as the reward and honorary distinction of some few veterans, who have, emphatically "deserved well of their country." That this has been done in the present case let the following statements, from "Dod's Peerage" testify. Any eulogium added, would but weaken their force.

"*Burgoyne, 1st Bart.* (United Kingdom). Created 1856. *G.C.B., 1852—Sir John Fox Burgoyne*, son of the late Lieut.-Gen.

the Right Hon. John Burgoyne, who was well known in relation to the American war. Born 1782; married 1820, the second daughter of Mr. Hugh Rose, of Holme, county of Nairn, Lieut.-Colonel, E.I.C.S.; entered the Engineers, 1798; served at Malta, in Egypt, and at Corunna; served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, and in North America in 1815; was wounded at Burgos and St. Sebastian; has received the gold cross and one clasp, as well as the silver war medal and three clasps; was for several years chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications in England, July, 1845, salary £1,500; metropolitan commissioner of sewers, 1849; Lieut.-General of the force sent to the Crimea, 1854; Colonel-Commandant Royal Engineers, 1855; constable of the Tower of London, lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of Tower Hamlets, 1865; received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, the Order of the Medjidié of the 1st class from the Sultan, the rank of general, a baronet, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour for his services in conducting the siege operations at Sebastopol up to April, 1855. Heir, his son, Hugh Talbot, born in Dublin, 1833; entered the Navy in 1847; married daughter of Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., made a commander in the Royal Navy in 1856; commanded the Wrangler, gunboat, at the taking of Kinburn; received the Victoria Cross for personal bravery, 1857; also the Order of the Medjidie 5th class and the Legion of Honour."

"Gomm, G.C.B. Created 1859.—Sir William Maynard Gomm, D.C.L. (Oxon. and Cantab.), son of Lieut.-Colonel William Gomm, by the daughter of Mr. Joseph Maynard. Born 1784; married, first, the daughter of Mr. Granville Penn, of Stoke Park, Bucks; secondly, 1830, eldest daughter of Lord Robert Kerr, granddaughter of the 5th Marquis Lothian (she was born 1807); entered the Army in 1794; served with the 9th Foot at the Helder 1799, at the battles of Sept. 19 and Oct. 2; and on the coast of France in 1800; served in Hanover, 1805, at Stralsund and the siege of Copenhagen 1807, in the Peninsular campaigns of 1808-9, including the battles of Rolica, Vimeira, and Corunna; at Walcheren, and the siege of Flushing, 1809; was assistant quartermaster-general from Busaco to the close of the Spanish war, 1814, and also at Quatre Bras and Waterloo; appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Coldstream Guards, 1829; Major-General, 1837; commander of the forces, Lieutenant-Governor, and member of council in Jamaica, 1840-41 (where he established the mountain barrack of Newcastle); appointed to command the northern district of England, 1842; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Mauritius from 1843 to 1849; colonel of the 13th Foot, 1846; colonel of the Coldstream Guards, 1863; General and Commander-in-Chief in India, and an extraordinary member of council, from January, 1851, to December, 1855; has received for his military services the gold cross and one clasp, the silver war medal and six clasps, the Waterloo medal, and was

made a Knight of St. Anne of Russia, 2nd class, for the last-named battle.

"Ross, G.C.B. Created 1855.—Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, third son of Major John Ross, of Balkail, county of Galloway, by the daughter of Mr. John Buchan, of Letham, Haddingtonshire. Born at Balkail, 1779; married 1816, only daughter of Mr. Richard Graham, of Stonehouse, Cumberland; entered the Royal Artillery in 1795; became a General in the Army in 1854; Lieut.-General of the ordnance, 1854; Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery in 1855; received a cross and two clasps for his services at Busaco, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive; was at Waterloo, for his services at which battle he received the order of St. Anne, 2nd class; was nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword in 1815, for his services in the Peninsular war.

"Woodford, G.C.B. Created 1852, G.C.M.G. 1832.—Sir Alexander George Woodford, son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Woodford, by the eldest daughter of the 3rd Duke of Gordon, and relict of the 9th Earl of Westmoreland. Born 1782; married 1820, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Henry Fraser, British Minister at Hamburg. Entered the Army as Ensign 9th Foot, 1794; served in Holland and Denmark; was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Forbes on the staff in Sicily in 1809, and subsequently with the Coldstream Guards in Portugal and Spain; was at Waterloo in command of that regiment, at the capture of Paris, and at Cambrai during the three years' occupation of France; became a General in 1854; was Colonel of the 40th Foot from 1842 to 1862, when he was appointed Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; received a medal and two clasps for his services at Salamanca, Vittoria, and Nive; was Lieutenant-Governor of Malta in 1825, was subsequently Commander of the Forces in the Ionian Islands; was Governor of Gibraltar from 1835 to 1842; appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, November, 1856; received the Order of Maria Theresa and St. George, 4th class, for his services at Waterloo; was Aide-de-Camp to George IV."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[With a view of promoting the interests of the United Services, this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authenticated communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

DESULTORY NOTES ON THE CLIMATE OF HONG-KONG AND TIENTSIN.

Sir,

As a great deal has lately been said against the climate of Hong-*Kong and Kowloon*, a few notes, from a diary (January to October, *1861), not intended for* publication, and which give an unpremeditated

idea of an ordinary European resident's experience of the weather, and of his sensations in connection with atmospheric changes, may afford a useful commentary on elaborate and scientific registers.

Yours faithfully,

A.

Hong-Kong and Kowloon.

Jan. 23, Overcast day.
Feb. 3, Rained all day and night.
— 9, Bright sunny day.
— 10, Rainy and boisterous, with a piercing east wind.
— 17, A lovely day, after a week's rain and easterly winds.
— 20, 21, 24, Delightful weather.
— 25, 26, High cold easterly wind and sunshine.
March 16, High wind.
— 17, Blowing a gale,
— 20, Stormy day.
— 21, Blowing a gale from the East; sleety showers, and miserably cold in tents.
— 23, Dull and overcast; feverish.
— 26, The first day of the hot season. The mountains were wreathed and massed with heavy vapours and clouds, as was also the sea, on which boats were sluggishly propelled by sweeps, while their heavy sails hung motionless. The reflections seen in the water of the straits from an elevation were fantastic, some being above and others below the intervening clouds. In rowing across the straits during the fog, we ran some very narrow risks.
— 27, Sweltering day with heavy fog. Feverish. About 3 p.m. a piercing east wind penetrated the humid vapours in which we were enshrouded. A drizzling rain began to fall, and in the course of an hour, it seemed as if the mercury had fallen twenty degrees. A strange humidity in this short period had seized on everything, leaving large patches of mildew on boots, books and boxes. A high bleak wind continued all day and night, yet not sufficiently strong to dispel the fog, through which the opaque moonlight streamed.
— 31, As we were sitting on one of those lofty promontories that jut out from the Kowloon coast, we observed on the disc of the setting sun two large spots, one of which was darker than the other.
April 4, The beach covered with the debris of wrecks. A high wind blowing from the East down the Ly-ee moon passage.
— 5, Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a violent storm arose, and at the same time that it was venting its fury on our camp, another was raging at Hong-Kong, and others down the bay and on the other mountain ranges, thus forming a congeries of storm circles. The flashes of lightning were so brilliant and incessant as to keep the whole scenery for miles around in a blaze of light. No artillery could have been heard during the three hours that the storm lasted. In my semi-transparent bell tent I seemed from the electric light, which was diffused around, to be lying in an illuminated lantern. The flash and the thunder succeeded each other without intermission. The rain descended in such torrents as to destroy the surrounding ditches, and to sweep in small rivers through our tents, destroying in their progress whatever happened to be in the way. During the din of the tempest, I thought that I heard the

wailing of a human voice, but must have been mistaken. The effects of the storm are to be seen in roads entirely washed away. The fields are under water, and the croaking of myriads of frogs is heard. Although the rain was so heavy, the gardeners were at work all day, and when we passed at sunset, everything seemed trim and neat as usual about the vegetable gardens.

— 8, Torrents of rain again during the earlier part of the day, but towards evening the sun shone out.

— 11, A hot day.

— 15, The morning being warm and sunny, I was suddenly seized with a violent cold in my head, which entirely went off in one hour.

— 19, Hot but beautiful day.

— 21, Sunny day, with a fresh breeze blowing; a little fog. About dawn I missed a second blanket.

— 26, The weather has become variable, and occasionally westerly gales blow through the straits with great violence.

— 28, Wild, squally afternooon.

— 29, Stormy afternoon. Steering a small open boat with the greatest care, it took me, in face of the dangerous sea that was running, an hour to cross the Straits, and in the meantime it became pitch dark, and was blowing a gale. Not another boat was abroad.

— 30, Now that the mountains are assuming their mantles of green, the bold red spots that show out along their barren ridges, look odd. A soldier brought into camp a superb Atlas moth, that measured from tip to tip of its wings eight and a-half inches.

May 6, Hot, windy, rainy, and generally unsettled weather. The sea-water unexpectedly cold.

— 8, Torrents of rain during the whole of last night, accompanied by thunder and lightning. There was not a moment's intermission. Several were literally washed out of their tents. All business was of course suspended in the morning. A rapid stream was flowing at the rate of five miles an hour through my next neighbour's tent, which had been injudiciously pitched. I took the trouble to measure this extempore river, and found it to be eight feet broad, and at the deepest part of its channels one foot. The sea was considerably discoloured by the red and yellow soil washed into it.

— 9, On crossing over to Hong-Kong, I was much surprised to find a small rivulet flowing across the main street, and which had to be passed on stepping stones placed there for the purpose. The street itself was a heap of debris—rocks, stones, &c., and soil that had been washed down, and which was now heaped up three feet above the level of the road. As for the road leading up by the Club House, not a vestige remained; it had become a water-course.

— 11, Torrents of rain again. Our clothes and boxes in the tents covered with mildew, and even fungi of a larger growth. The hills are becoming verdant, a change the more agreeable, as it tends to relieve the appearance if not the sensation of heat. Nature seems in her liberality to like these compensations.

— *12, Torrents of* rain in the morning; sunshine towards evening.

— *13, Charming* day, but rather sultry.

— 14, The same.
— 17, Delightful weather; heat increasing, however.
— 20, We have had some days of rain, with breaks in the weather, the wind being generally from the South-West.
— 21, Fine sunny day.
— 24, In consequence of the change in the Monsoon, the shipping in harbour has shifted its anchorage to the Kowloon side of the Straits. The currents now are very strong, and it sometimes takes an hour with four oars to cross.
— 28, I observed the great rocking-stone at Kowloon to be in danger from the excessive rains; and in other places from the same washing away of the surrounding soil, I saw large boulders, which would possibly in time become rocking-stones also.

June 3, The South-West Monsoon has set in, in earnest, but there is no cessation of rain; the only difference is, that it comes from another quarter.
— 8, 9, Torrents of rain.
— 10, Stormy, with a few breaks of sunshine,
— 11, A furious gale, which lasted nearly two hours, completely flooded our camp, blew down some tents, and destroyed others. My servant had crossed the Straits during its fury, and came to say with a long face, as though he had escaped a mortal peril—and, indeed, it might have been—"Sir, I have been in a Typhoon!" He could say no more, but walked away solemnly· "Et tu Brute!"
— 17, Two days of constant rain. Fever on the increase, but not above five per cent altogether, and these merely simple cases. Hospital returns often tell fallaciously against a climate.
— 24, Thermometer in the sun 97 degrees (at noon).
— 25, Heavy rain all the morning.

Taku.

July 25, Cool, overcast day; signs of rain.
— 27, Torrents of rain, with the mercury at 73 degrees.

Tientsin.

Aug. 5, 6, Exceedingly hot days.
— 10, A thunder storm; oppressive heat; rain.
— 11, The air delightfully cool.
— 13, 110 degrees in the shade. Yet the sensation of heat by no means so great as at Lahore and other places in India about the same season.

Sept. 1, Pleasantly cool weather. Thermometer about 84 degrees, and an agreeable breeze blowing.
— 3, Hot, close atmosphere, and a fine dust stirring, as it generally does before rain, and as people also say, before sickness. In the evening torrents of rain.
— 5, Wet and variable weather. Thermometer at 6 a.m., 72 degrees.
— 6, The first cold morning of approaching winter.
— 7, A distinct dry cold, and a bright blue sky.
— 8, Cold during the night. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 53 degrees.
— 21, A decided wintry aspect of nature.
— 22, Rainy and cold.
— 23, Increasing cold.

Oct. 1, Charming bright sky; bracing air.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL WIVES. By William Hepworth Dixon. 2 vols.

All who have read and admired Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "New America," will hail the present work as its indispensable appendix. The blasphemous fancies that it treats of, have amused some men's minds, and alarmed and disgusted others, ever since the days of the Gnostics; but the marvel is, to find them openly avowed in an age which boasts itself of its intellectual keenness, and its readiness to apply the most searching tests to every assertion, old or new. To have these things described by a writer of extraordinary power, who has seen and spoken with people whose every word and action is in contradiction to the ordinary rules of civilized life (or of barbarous life either), is a most decided novelty, and, odious as the disclosures may be, their publication cannot fail to do good. Mr. Dixon produces the actors' own accounts, and also pledges his personal credit for the accuracy of his details; hence no shadow of doubt can rest on them, and we see plainly that fanaticism and profligacy are as closely united in this nineteenth century as they ever have been.

Mr. Dixon's book has three great divisions, in which he minutely details the present state of a sect of Pietists in East Prussia, the Agapemone in Somersetshire, and a whole herd of "Bible Communists," "Free Lovers," and others, compared with whom, the Mormons are almost inoffensive. All these parties start, like the Manichees of old, with half a text of Scripture, "To the pure all things are pure," conveniently forgetting the rest, that "to the defiled and unbelieving nothing is pure;" and claiming purity for themselves, they maintain that actions that would be sinful in other men, are proofs of sanctification, "the in-dwelling of the Spirit" in them. One of the most common forms that this perversion alike of God's word and common sense takes, is the theory (and practice) of Spiritual Wives, which gives name to his book, and which Mr. Dixon thus describes:

"The theory of Spiritual Wives, as it appears to the carnal mind, may be stated in a few words; since to the carnal mind this mystical doctrine is but a religious and romantic disguise for an abomination known in Boston and New York under the name of Free Love. In this common aspect, the theory is, that a man who may be either unmarried before the law or wedded to a woman whom he cannot love as a wife should be loved, shall have the right, in virtue of a higher morality, and a more sacred duty than the churches teach him, to go out among the crowd of his female friends, and seek a partner in whom he shall find some special fitness for a union with himself; and when he has found such a bride of the soul, that he shall have the further right of courting her, even though she may have taken vows as another man's wife, and of entering into closer and sweeter relations with her than those which belong to the common earth; all vows on his part and on her part being to this end thrust aside as so much worldly waste."

The German Pietists and the Agapemone people we may, if very charitably disposed, set down as poor crazy mortals, who can do very little of either good or harm; but our thoughts must be utterly different about the Yankee sect of "Pauline Socialists," whose "Magna Charta" contains such a passage as this:

"*In a holy* community there is no more reason why sexual intercourse *should* be restrained by law, than why eating and drinking *should be, and there is* as little occasion for shame in the one case as in *the other.*"

This, it seems, is termed "Gospel freedom," and numberless pages of Mr. Dixon's book attest that it is carried out to the letter. This is among people who "profess and call themselves Christians;" but there are other sects who do not think it worth while to attempt even this flimsy disguise. Of such is the population of the village of Modern Times, near New York.

Our limits forbid us to dwell on the scandalous revelations that we meet with, neither can we speak of the crazy fancies and, at least, questionable proceedings of Archdeacon Ebel and his Female Church, who seem to have been "whitewashed" by the late King of Prussia, himself a Mystic of a high order; neither can we enter on the story of the Lampeter Brethren, now developed into the Agapemone, which it seems is a "Family of Love" of some sixty persons, of various ranks and ages. So far as we know, Mr. Hepworth Dixon is the first "Gentile" who has ever been admitted within its walls for the avowed purpose of "making a note" of all he saw, and a curious account it is. At the head of the establishment is Brother Prince, once a doctor, but afterwards a curate in various parts of England; three other ex-clergymen, a lawyer, and an engineer, and four ladies, one of whom is described as young and beautiful, make up the "parlour company," and live in very luxurious style. As an example, take the following description of what these people choose to call their church. Mr. Dixon, on his arrival, was taken into it, and refreshments were offered to him.

"A woman brought in a tray with biscuits and two decanters; one full of a good dry sherry, and another of a sweet new port; which she laid down on a table, and bidding me help myself, went out. For half an hour I was left alone with these two bottles in the church. Yes; in the church; lounging on a red sofa, near a bright fire, in the coloured light of high lancet windows, filled with rich stained glass; soft cushions beneath my feet; a billiard-table on my right hand; church furniture in oak and brass about me; and above my head the sacred symbol of the Lamb and Dove, flanked and supported by a rack of billiard-cues. This room, I knew, was that in which the Great Manifestation had taken place; that mystic rite through which living flesh is said to have been reconciled to God. Lovely to the eye, calming to the heart, this chamber was, and is. The stained glass windows shut it in completely from the world, allowing nothing less ethereal than the light of day to penetrate these walls. A rich red Persian carpet covered the floor, in contrast with the dark brown oaken roof. Red curtains draped the windows, the glass in which was painted with a mystical device; a lamb, a lion, and a dove—the lion standing on a bed of roses, with a banner on which these words are inscribed, OH, HAIL, HOLY LOVE! The chimney-piece was a fine oak frame of Gothic work, let in with mirrors. A harp stood in one corner of the room; a large euterpean in another. A few books lay on the tables, not much used—Young's Night Thoughts, a Turner Gallery, Wordsworth's Greece, and two or three more. Low bookcases ran round the walls, filled with religious volumes, Ivory balls lay on the green baize as if the Sisters had been recently at play."

Brother Prince afterwards received Mr. Dixon in state, in the centre of his Anointed Ones, Sisters, &c., but we have room only for a picture of the principal figure.

"The gentleman, who is called by his followers Beloved, in the sensuous idiom of the Song of Songs—is fifty-six years old, spare in person, of middle height, with a pallid cheek, and the traces of much pain and weariness on his wan cheek. His face is very sweet, his manner very smooth. He has about him something of a woman's grace

and charm. His smile is very soft; and the key of his voice is low. He has the look of one who had never yet been vexed into rage and strife. In his eyes, which are apt to close, you see, as it were, a light from some other sphere. He sat in the centre of a group of men and women, rapt in his own dreams, into which he fell the moment we sat down before his warm and cheery fire. When the sound of voices roused him, he crossed his hands upon his black frock, put his shiny shoes on the rug, and bore a luxurious part in my first long and singular conversation with the saints . . . . . .

"Prince talked a good deal; but he was rather full than frank in his discourse. He made many pauses; stopping to explain his words, unsaying what he seemed to have said; and on some points making openly large reserves.

"On general questions he was frank enough. 'You hold,' I asked him, 'that the day of grace is past?'

"'We know,' he answered, 'that the day of grace is past, that Christ has left the mercy-seat; and that the day of judgment is at hand.'

"'You expect the world to pass away?'

"'The old world is no more. God has withdrawn from it His own.'

"'Do you, then, hold that all mankind beyond these walls—the millions after millions of men and women, will all be lost?'

"'It is God's will; not ours. Has it not always been so? How many men were sheltered in the ark? Was any man called, save Abraham and his seed? How many men did Jesus draw aside unto himself?'

"'How many are you in the Abode?' I asked of Thomas.

"'About sixty souls in all.'

"At this moment a man servant, dressed in sober black, came into the room. 'You count the domestics in that number?"

"'Yes,' said Thomas; 'they are all members of our family, and share its blessings.'

"'Do you take the service needed in the house, each in turn, like the Brethren and Sisters of Mount Lebanon?' I saw a faint smile ripple on the servant's face.

"'Oh, no,' broke in upon us Sister Ellen; 'we do nothing of that kind; our people serve us; but they do it all in love.'

"'Do you mean,' I said, 'that they serve you without being paid their wages?' No reply was given to my question, except a laugh from the lady and a grin from the domestic."

These extracts, brief and few as they are, are yet quite enough to convince any one that this book of "Spiritual Wives," is one of the most extraordinary that modern times has produced, and it is certain to be read with avidity by all who take interest in the great questions that it discusses.

A MEMOIR OF THE SERVICES OF LIEUT.-GEN. SIR SAMUEL FORD WHITTINGHAM, K.C.B., K.C.H., G.C.F., Colonel of the 71st Highland Light Infantry. Derived chiefly from his own Letters, and from those of distinguished Contemporaries. Edited by Major.-Gen. Ferdinand Whittingham, C.B.

Our literature can boast of few nobler works than Napier's "History of the Peninsular War," but its greatest admirers cannot deny that its bias is very perceptible; and that many of its statements have been called in question, our own pages, some thirty years ago, bear ample testimony. We allude to the account of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, the credit of which exploit was most unfairly denied to the lamented Col. Gurwood; the loss and recapture of the howitzers at Sabugal; the

Hussey Vivian and Brotherton controversy; and other matters that will readily occur to the memory of all who are familiar with our pages. Various reasons have been assigned for the mistakes into which the historian undoubtedly fell, but they were probably unavoidable, with such a mass of incongruous materials as he had to deal with. But the vehemence of Napier's political opinions had a consequence far more serious than his unavoidable mistakes, for it betrayed him in some instances into what looks very like positive injustice both to nations and to individuals.

Of the four nations engaged in the great struggle, one carries off the lion's share of praise, and the others necessarily suffer. Soult and the French are the idols of the writer, and although Wellington and the English demolish those idols, the praise awarded to them is qualified by remarks about "the cold shade of the aristocracy," &c., which, at the least, "hint a fault, and hesitate dislike." But there is no such delicacy in dealing with the Spaniards and the Portuguese, and the British officers who were mixed up with their affairs suffer for the supposed sins of their comrades. It has been said that Napier felt jealous of the rapid promotion gained by some of them, but we are truly unwilling to ascribe so pitiful a motive to him. Of these officers, Marshal Beresford and General Whittingham may be taken as types. Both have long passed away, but the subject is now revived by the publication of the work before us, by the son of the latter gallant officer—an officer whose services are not so well known as they ought to be, and, though recorded by Wellington, and published in the *London Gazette*, are not to be found in "Napier."

To make the matter intelligible at this distance of time, we must state that Whittingham entered the Army in 1803, served at Buenos Ayres, and was an important witness on the trial of General Whitelock. In 1808 he was appointed to the Staff of the Army in Sicily, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, but being detained on the voyage at Gibraltar he there acted for a short time as Military Secretary to the Governor, Sir Hew Dalrymple, whilst the proper officer was absent on leave. This trivial circumstance was the turning point in his career. In the course of his duties he learnt that the Governor was in correspondence with the Spanish General Castanos, and being himself an enthusiast in the Spanish cause, and speaking the language (his family were Bristol merchants trading with Spain), he easily obtained permission to join the General as a volunteer, retaining his rank of Captain in the British Army. He served at the battle of Baylen, and was thus the first Englishman who served in the Peninsular War, Wellington himself not landing in Spain until two days after. The Supreme Junta of Seville made him a colonel of cavalry for his share in the action, and a brigadier soon after; and he shortly became the accredited correspondent of the British Minister in Spain, who bore ample testimony as to his merits in a diplomatic capacity. Henceforth, though only an English captain till 1810 (lieut.-col. 1811, colonel 1814), he was, in fact, a General Officer, in command of large bodies of troops, that did good service. Among them was the Majorca division, near 5,000 strong, of which Marshal Suchet, after the war, spoke as being "in as high a military state as any of his own troops," a testimony not often borne by French Marshals, and particularly valuable in this case, as General Whittingham had only only one English officer to assist him, in raising and disciplining it, and had innumerable impediments thrown in his way by the Spanish Authorities. Yet "Don Santiago," as he was called in Spain, persevered, and at the return of King Ferdinand, he was in command of a force of nine regiments of infantry, eleven of cavalry, and eighteen guns. He had married a Spanish lady, and he remained in the service of Spain until 1819, treated as a personal friend by the

King, though the good advice that he gave, recommending moderation in government, was disregarded.

At length he withdrew, on the recommendation of the British Ambassador, as the civil war was on the eve of breaking out, and, between his personal attachment to the King and his dissatisfaction with many of the measures of the Ministry, he was placed in an embarrassing position. The English people were then vehemently in favour of the Spanish Constitutionalists, and, with the usual illiberality of Liberalism, they looked on any one who had a civil word to say for King Ferdinand almost as the enemy of the whole human race. Napier fully shared these feelings, and when his "History" appeared, General Whittingham, then in India, so warmly resented the way in which his services on some occasions (as at Talavera) were passed over, and his conduct on others (as at Barossa) misrepresented, and his Spanish rank uniformly ignored, that he challenged the historian, and it was no fault of his that they did not meet on his return to Europe. By the intervention of Sir Rufane Donkin, however, an "explanation" took place, the historian promising to "amend" his accounts of Talavera and Barossa, but he failed to do so, as his recent biographer says, "from forgetfulness;" a plea which our author considers very unsatisfactory; Sir S. Whittingham's friends, however, have not so much reason to regret this, for had the *amende honorable* been fully made, they probably would never have had the present interesting record of a long, eventful, and highly honourable career, as soldier, diplomatist, Colonial Governor, and Commander-in-Chief at Madras, a post in which the veteran died in the year 1841. The account given of the quarrel in the "Life of Sir W. Napier" is denounced by the present writer as inaccurate and misleading, and its appearance is assigned as the immediate cause of his now carrying out the design of writing a Memoir of his father, which he formed more than twenty years ago.

Though we have spoken thus at length of the Spanish career of General Whittingham, it must not be imagined that the book is confined to that only. On the contrary, the reader will find in it the record of thirteen years' service in India, including the siege of Bhurtpore, and many acute remarks on men and things in India from 1822 to 1835, which, had they received the attention that they merited, would have caused the transfer of the Government to the Crown, and might probably have averted the Indian Mutiny. The state of the West Indies, before, and at the period of negro emancipation, also receives considerable illustration, as Sir Samuel twice held command in that region, and the care that he took of the health of his troops shews that he was as earnest and enlightened as any sanitary reformer of the present day, Taken altogether, this Memoir is one that deserves an attentive perusal. which it will well repay.

THE ELEMENTS OF MARITIME INTERNATIONAL LAW. With a Preface on some Unsettled Questions of Public Law. By William De Burgh, B.A., of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

This book may be consulted with advantage as containing the most recent decisions on many points of maritime law, but it chiefly concerns itself with the rights, or supposed rights, of neutrals. These receive very favourable consideration generally, which is not to be wondered at, most of the decisions being those of American Courts. Indeed, we must remark, the book has a bias, which we think a legal treatise ought not to have, and this must be borne in mind in its perusal. This is especially apparent in the elaborate Preface, which, professing to treat of "some unsettled questions of public law," is mainly devoted to a discussion of the case of the "Alabama," avowedly from the American

point of view. The other side does not obtain hearing, but the judgment is pronounced that we are in the wrong, "and owe our powerful neighbours some acknowledgment, if not more substantial reparation," in that matter. It may be so, but Mr. De Burgh's opinion would carry more weight had he taken the pains to state both sides of the question in equal detail before pronouncing it. In other matters we see a decided leaning to the American view of "neutral rights," which seems to be, that neutrals may do very much as they please, and that belligerents have no rights or interests that should for an instant stand in the way of an enterprising trader. Such was the doctrine of the Armed Neutrality of the period of the first American War, and this view is maintained to the present day by the United States in cases where they are neutrals, but where they are belligerents, they see things in quite a different light, and put forward claims which can never be acceded to by other nations, unless they mean to confess that all their former maritime law is founded on a wrong basis.

JEANIE'S QUIET LIFE. By the Author of "St. Olave's," &c. 3 vols.

Former works of this popular writer have prepared us for a tale, the purport of which should be, as set forth in the motto to the present one, "'Tis only noble to be good." Agreeably to this, we have here a tale of love growing up between two young people in very different positions in life, which, as usual, meets with opposition, "the choice of friends" desiring an aristocratic husband for Jeanie, whilst her heart is given to the son of a poor Dissenting minister, who is only a clerk in an iron foundry, and the nephew of a London haberdasher. The Lynetons, of course, "came in with the Conqueror," and at the period of the tale they are represented by a brother and sister, who, though they have little left of the property, have even a superabundance of the pride of their race, and the lady sets herself to work most diligently to prevent such a blot on their escutcheon as an alliance between her niece Jeanie, and Hugh Deeping, who cannot boast of his ancestors, and is therefore "nobody" in her sight. But the stately lady has a love-trouble of her own, in which she is very basely used, and her heart being softened by affliction, she at last comes to the very sensible conclusion, that the young people must be left to please themselves according to their own fancies, and not according to hers. The death of Miss Gwendoline Lyneton's fickle lover is told with true pathos, and the comic element is supplied by a minute picture of the Mallinson family, with whom Hugh lodges. All who wish to see how "a split" is managed in a Dissenting congregation may read this book with advantage, as it is evidently the work of a close observer, who has noted all the ins and outs of some "Little Bethel," and tells all he has learnt, slightly embellished perhaps, but not treated in an ill-natured manner.

OBITUARY.

Colonel John Clark Kennedy, C.B., Commandant of the Military Train, died on Dec. 18, of dysentery, at Alexandria, while employed on special service in Egypt relative to the Abyssinian expedition. He entered the service, Oct., 1833; became Lieut., March, 1837; Captain, Dec. 1841; Major, June, 1849; Lieut.-Col., June, 1855; and Col., June, 1858; Col-Commandant of the Military Train, Feb., 1860. He served with the 18th Regiment on the China expedition in 1842 (medal), and was present at the investment of Nankin. Was Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the force under Major-Gen. d'Aguilar, throughout the combined naval and military operations in the Canton River in April, 1847, when the

forts of the Bocca, Tigris, the Staked Barrier, and of the city of Canton were taken. Served the whole of the Punjaub campaign in 1848-49 (medal and two clasps), and was present as aide-de-camp to Sir W. Whish at the first siege of Mooltan,—storming the Sikh intrenched position, Sept. 12, raising the siege, operations previous to and action of Soorjkoond, Nov. 7, (attached to Brigadier Markham); second siege of Mooltan,—action of Dec. 27, storm of the city Jan. 2, surrender of the citadel Jan 22nd; surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, battle of Goojerat. Appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-Gen. Mountain, and was present at the pursuit of the Sikhs, and the passage of the Jhelum. Was then attached to the staff of Sir Walter Gilbert, and present at the surrender of the Sikh army and guns; and the forced march upon Attock which drove the Affghans across the Indus. Appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, and was present at the advance upon and occupation of Peshawur, March 21, 1849. Served in the Crimea from Dec., 1854, at the siege of Sebastopol; commanded the advanced wing of the 18th Royal Irish, the leading regiment of Eyre's Brigade, in the assault of June 18, and was wounded in the neck; appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General at head-quarters Aug. 10; present at the assault on Sept. 8, (medal and clasp, C.B., Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th class of the Medjidie). He was one of the most active members of the Council of the National Rifle Association, and a member of the Committee of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

Captain T. A. de Wahl, late of H.M.S. Cordelia, died in November last on board the Douro, on his passage home from the West Indies, aged 31. This officer, when a Midshipman of the Duke of Wellington, 131, flagship of the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, commanded a rocket boat on the night of August 9. 1855, at the bombardment of Sweabourg. He passed his examination in seamanship, December 1 following, and at the Royal Naval College, March 1, 1856; served as Acting Mate and as Mate on board the Royal George, 102, Captains H. J. Codrington and R. S. Robinson; and since May 2, 1857, has been employed as Mate and Lieutenant (commission dated February 25, 1858) in the Boscawen, 70, flagship of Hon. Sir F. W. Gray, at the Cape of Good Hope. He has lately commanded H.M.S. Cordelia in the West Indies. His Captain's commission bears date, September 16, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Watts, late of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, died November 24, at 13 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, aged 69.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Robert William Wingfield Yates, on half-pay, unattached, died on November 17, at Brompton, aged 49. He entered the service March 1837; became Lieutenant August 1839; Captain, October, 1848; Major, September 1855; Lieut.-Colonel, March, 1856; and retired on half-pay, March 1857.

Captain George Naylor, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died on October 14, at Port Royal. He entered the service February 1849; became Lieutenant July 1853; Adjutant, 4th Division, May 1859; and Captain February 1861. He served with the Royal Marine Battalion at the attack and surrender of the Forts of Bomarsund in August 1854; with the Baltic expedition in 1855, and was at the bombardment of Sweaborg (medal).

Captain Guy William Sanders, late of the 9th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, died on November 21, at Stoke Villa, near Devonport, aged 38.

Captain Edward Ralph Charles Sheldon, late of the 63rd Foot, died November 26, at Pangbourne, Berks.

Lieutenant Charles William Davie, of the 2nd Foot, died November 4, on his passage home from Bombay, on board the steamship China. He entered the service February 1861; and became Lieutenant March 1864.

Lieutenant William Howe Perrott, Adjutant of the 84th Foot, who died at Newcastle, Jamaica, on October 21. He entered the service April 1865, and became Lieutenant, March 1867,

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Lieutenant James Frederick Cousins, of the 3rd West India Regiment, died on October 17, at Jamaica, aged 29. He entered the service September 1860; and became Lieutenant January 1864. He served with the first expedition against the Ashantees on the Gold Coast in 1863.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Richardson, on half-pay, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Surgeon Extraordinary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, died on Dec. 2, at Charlwood Street, aged 68. He entered the service, Dec., 1823; became Surg., July, 1845; Surg.-Major, Feb., 1854; and retired on half-pay, March, 1857.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are the names of the successful competitors in the recent examination, held at Chelsea Hospital, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
Chermside, H. C.	6452	Boddy, O. V.	3654
Clarke, W. J.	5901	Jessop, H. L.	3586
Brady, M. K.	5530	Henderson, C. B.	3514
Gibbs, J. E.	5076	Currey, C. H.	3510
Wilkinson, Charles	5005	Davenport, F. A.	3598
Main, T. R.	4986	Pengree, H. H.	3872
Knight, H.	4926	Layton, C. M.	3434
Maynard, W. A.	4899	Rosseter, J. T.	3396
Beresford, J. C. M.	4841	Long, C. J.	5392
Tressider, T. J.	4787	Romilly, F. J.	3380
Trotter, J. K.	4787	Heppel, J. B.	3367
Pitt, W.	4602	Fenton, L. L.	3317
Eraser, A. R.	4477	Fawkes, L. G.	3313
Wilkinson, Charles Boyd	4422	Wade, A. G. S.	3303
Langley, L.	4404	Coke, E. B.	3263
Crawford, J. D.	4355	Skinner, M. W.	3247
Wodehouse, E. F.	4302	Walker, C. S.	3239
Hare, H. H.	4211	Ord, F. C.	3232
Renny-Tailyour, H. W.	4197	Jervois, H. N.	3185
Bernard, W. H.	4114	Spitta, H. H.	3125
Fenshawe, G. D.	4105	Johnston, J. T.	3122
Dickinson, E.	3991	Prton, G. B.	3006
Lockyer, W. N.	3947	Brackenbury, H. W.	2923
Fairlough, S. G.	3898	Corbett, R. C.	2915
Mann, G. F.	3845	Aylmer, F. A.	2866
D'Aguilar, F. B. G.	3759	Noel, W. F. N.	2837
Scarlett, R. L.	3753	Rochford, A. N.	2771
Kitchener, H. H.	3665	Loyd, A. K.	2752

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to January 26.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Comdre. Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portland
Acorn, Hosp Ship, Mast-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves, Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. H. D. Hickley, 1864, China
Advice, st. ves, Second Mast.-com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1, pad, Staff-com. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. H. Knocker, 1863, ordered home
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-com. J. Buchanan, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Arethusa, 35, sc. Captain R. Coote, 1854 Mediterranean
Argus, 6, Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1865, China
Asia, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, Flag of Rear-Adl. Wellesley, C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc. Com. J. B. Scott, 1861, W. Coast of Africa
Banterer. 2 sc., Lieut.-com. Pringle, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies
Basilisk, 6, Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., 1862, China
Beacon, 2, double sc, Com. E. T. Parsons, 1866, Sheerness
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Macdonald 1854, Portsmouth
Black Eagle, 2, pad., Staff-commander Whillier, 1863, Special Service
Blanche, 6, sc, Capt. J. E. Montgomerie 1862, Chatham
Boscawen, 20, Com Macleod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southhampton
Brilliant, 16. Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee,
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington, 1859, North America and W. I.
Buzzard, 6, pad., Staff Com. T. E. Thain 1863, Plymouth
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. A. Gordon, 1858, North America and West Indies
Caledonia, 31, Capt. Gardner, Flag of Vice Adl. Lord Clarence Paget, Mediterranean
Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt. Hon F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Devonport
Cameleon, 17, sc., Com. W. H. Annesley, Pacific
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Captain G. Napier, 1856, Devonport
Caradoc pad., 2, Lieut.-com. J. M. D. Elphinstone, 1859, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Commander E. C. Symons, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, North Shields
Challenger, 22. Capt. R. Lambert, C.B. 1855, Australia
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. W Bridges, Pacific
Charybdis, 17, sc., Capt. A. M. L. Lyons, 1862, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieutenant-com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, Lakes of Canada
Clio, 22, sc., Capt. N. E. B. Turnour 1859, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc., Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Danube
Cockchafer, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-com. Howard Kerr, 1857 .China
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 160, China
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. Parry, 1861, North America and West Indies
Constance, 39, sc., Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, N. America and West Indies,
Crocodile, 2, Capt. G. W. Watson, 1864, troop service.
Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Captain Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, receiving ship Sheerness

Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M. Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Danae, 6, sc., Capt. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., 1862, Portsmouth
Daphne, 4, Com G. L. Sullivan, 1862, East Indies
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushnell, 1861, Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship. Mast.-com. G. Raymond, 1858, Channel service
Defence, 18, Capt. C. H. May, 1856, Devonport
Delight, 2, Lieut-com. Larcom, 1863, West Indies.
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 25, sc., Capt. H. C. Glyn, 1861, North America and West Indies
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieutenant-com. G. W. Scott, S. E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieutenant-com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. Allard, 1851, West Coast of Africa
Dryad, 4, Com. H. B. Fellows, 1862, Devonport.
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship Capt. G. Hancock 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan. 81, sc., Capt. C. Fellowes, C.B.,1853, Channel Squadron
Eagle, 50, Com. W, E. Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpl.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mast.-com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-com. J. S. Petley, 1863, particular service
Endymion, 21, sc., Capt. Wake, Mediterranean
Enterprise, 4, sc. Com. G. S. Bosanquet 1863, Mediterranean
Euphrates, 2, Capt M. B Dunn, 1862, Troop service
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc., Captain W. H. Blake, 1865, Australia
Favourite, 10, sc., Capt. J. D. M'Crea, 1858, N. America and W. Indies
Fawn, sc., 17, Capt. A. J. Heysham, 1864, N America and West Indies
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff-com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3 Lieut.-com. Rochfort, 1860 Japan
Fisgard, 42, Comdre. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Captain Welmshorst, 1866, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859, Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-com. J. E. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut.-com. Denny, 1858, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store ship, Staff-commander Luke, particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Capt. John J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Galatea, 26, sc., Capt. H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1865, Particular service
Ganges, training ship, Com. J. E. Wilson, 1865, Falmouth
Gannet, 11, Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, North America and West Indies
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt. Aplin, 1861, Channel service
Gleaner, gunboat. Lieut. Charles F. Hill 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Capt. C. Stirling, 1863, Comdre Hornby, W. Coast of Africa
Griper, Lieut.-Com. Stratford Tuke, 1866, tender to Mersey
Havoc, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Cameron, 1855, China
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-com. Solly Lakes of Canada
Hibernia, receiving ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859 Malta
Highflyer, 20, sc., Capt. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Himalaya, troop ship, Capt. S. B. Piers, 1863, Particular service
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean, survey
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865 China
Implacable, 24, Com. P. W. Pellew, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral Drummond, Capt. G. Willes, 1856, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-com, Keppel, 1859 China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Jones, West Coast of Africa

Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. G. L Ge. Bowyear 1856, Coast Guard Southampton
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Dupuis, 1859, Devonport
Janus, 3, Lieut.-com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jaseur, 5, Com. C. F. Hotham, 1865, West Coast of Africa
Jason, 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and West Indies
Jumna, 2, Capt. B. S. Prichard, 1863, Troop service
Landrail, 5, sc., Capt. H. L. Maitland ordered home
Lee, 5, Com. C. W. Andrews, 1861, Sheerness.
Lizard, 1. st ves., Lieut.-com. Price, 1854, Sheerness
Liffey, 31, sc., Capt. J O Johnson, 1856, Devonport
Lightning, 3, st. ves., Com. D. Aird, Portsmouth
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut Com. C. P. Bush, 1857, Brazils
Lion, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, C.B. 1855, Coast Guard, Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc Capt. R. Dew, C.B. 1858, Channel Squadron
Lord Warden, sc., 20, Capt. W R Rolland, 1857, Channel Squadron
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861. Mozambique on her way home
Malabar, 2, Capt. F. D. Rich, 1865,
Malacca, 17, Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Manilla, sc., Mast.-com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training brig, Lieut.-com. G. B. Evans, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st, ves. Mast-com, Potter, 1851, Channel service
Megæra, Staff Com. Jabez Leane, 1863
Mersey, 36, sc., Capt. R. D. White, 1856; Rear-Adml Buckle, Queenstown
Minotaur, 24, Captain J G. Goodenough, 1863, Rear Adml Warden, Channel Squadron
Minstrel, 2, Lieut.-com. M. B. Medlyeoff, 1859, Lakes of Canada
Mullet, 5, Commader Edward Hellet, 1865, West coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. H. McC. Alexander, 1864, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B., Capt. J. C. Wilson, 1865 Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne, 1864, Straits of Magellan
Nereus, 6, store depot, Staff-com. C. *R. P. Forbes, 1863,* Valparaiso
Nettle, 2, Lieut.-com. —— Jamaica
Niger, 13, Capt. J. Bruce, 1862, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Niobe, 4, Com. T. E. Mackenzie, 1863, North America
Nymphe, 4, Com. T. Barnardiston, 1862, East Indies
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Capt. Chandos Stanhope, China
Octavia, 35, Capt. L. G. Heath, 1864, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lieut.-com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. Phelps, 1864. Portsmouth
Orwell, 2, Lieut.-Com. Mareseaux, Channel Squadron
Osprey, sc. 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, ordered home
Pallas, 6, Capt. E. G. H. Lambert, 1861 Devonport
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell 1858, ordered home
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, Lt.-com. J. J. Martin, 1860, East Indies.
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3, Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861, Cape of Good Hope
Phœbe, 35, Capt. T. Bythesea, V C., 1861, North America
Pigmy, 3, st. ves. Mast.-com. Petch. 1861, Portsmouth
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-com. Calder 1863, Downs, survey
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves., Mast.-com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Comdre. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Psyche, 2, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart, 1859, Mediterranean
Pylades, 17, Captain Cecil W. Buckle, V.C., 1862, Pacific
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc., Capt. R. Purvis, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Rattier, 17, sc. Com. J. T. Swann 1864, China
Rattlesnake, 19, Commodore. W. M. Dowell, C.B., 1858, W. C. of Africa
Reindeer, 7, Com. E. Nares, 1860. Pacific

Research, 4, sc., Com. A. Morrell, 1861, Coast of Ireland
Revenge, 73, Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, Pembroke
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mast. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas, survey
Rinaldo, 7, Com. W. K. Bush 1861, China
Rodney, 78, sc., Capt. A. C. F. Heneage, 1866, Vice-Adml. Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K C.B., China
Rosario, 11, sc., Com. G. Palmer, 1862, Sheerness
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. W. F Martin, Bart., K C.B. Capt. W. Preedy, C.B. 1855, Devonport
Royal Alfred, 18, sc, Capt. Hon. W. C. Talbot, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Mundy, K.C.B., N. A. & W Indies
Royal George, 78, sc., Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin
Royalist, 11. Com. Loftus E. Jones, 1861, Woolwich
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. Hon. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Royal Sovereign, sc., 5, Capt. C P Coles, C.B., 1856, Portsmouth
Salamis, 1, st, ves. Com. F. G. Suttle, 1863, China
Satellite, 11, Capt. J. Edye, 1862. China
Saturn, Capt. Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 3, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. F. G. Bedford, 1855, Devonport
Serapis, 2, Capt. J. C. Soady, 1863, troop service.
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Comdre. G. G. Randolph, 1859, Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, Com. J. E. Smith, 1859, Brazil
Simoom, 4, Capt. Thomas B. Lethbridge 1843, troop service
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lieut.-com Powys, 1859, China
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mast.-com. Clifton, 1859, Channel Islands
Speedwell, sc., 5, Com. T P Jones-Parry, West Coast of Africa
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. F. W. Prosser, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. B. L. Lefroy, 1863, East Indies
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-com. G. Allen acting, Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4. Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. M. S. Nolloth 1856, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Supply, 2, sc. Staff-com C. Bawden, 1864, store service Woolwich
Sylvia, 4, Com. E. Brooker, 1863, China
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, Portsmouth
Terrible, 21, Capt. Commerell, V.C., 1859, Mediterranean
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Comdre. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Trafalgar, 60, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, Lough Swilly
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E. T. Nott, 1863, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Trinculo, 2, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, Mediterranean
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. E. J. Church, 1861, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc Capt. S. H, H. Henderson, 1863, troop service
Vestal, 4, sc., Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H Prince Leiningen, K.C.B., 1860, Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., Portsmouth
Virago, 6, pad., Com. H. M. Bingham, 1862, Australia
Vigilant, 4. sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1862, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2. store ship, Mast.-com. G. Stovin, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. ves. Staff-com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Warrior, 32, Capt. H. Boys, 1857, Portsmouth
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedignfield, 1862, ordered home
Waterwitch, hyd. prop., Com. P R Sharpe, Portsmouth

Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. G. L Ge. Bowyear 1856, Coast Guard Southampton
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Dupuis, 1859, Devonport
Janus, 3, Lieut.-com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jaseur, 5, Com. C. F. Hotham, 1865, West Coast of Africa
Jason, 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and West Indies
Jumna, 2, Capt. B. S. Prichard, 1863, Troop service
Landrail, 5, sc., Capt. H. L. Maitland ordered home
Lee, 5, Com. C. W. Andrews, 1861, Sheerness.
Lizard, 1. st ves., Lieut.-com. Price, 1854, Sheerness
Liffey, 31, sc., Capt. J O Johnson, 1856, Devonport
Lightning. 3, st. ves., Com. D. Aird, Portsmouth
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut Com. C. P. Bush, 1857, Brazils
Lion, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, C.B. 1855, Coast Guard, Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc Capt. R. Dew, C.B. 1858, Channel Squadron
Lord Warden, sc., 20, Capt. W R Rolland, 1857, Channel Squadron
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861. Mozambique on her way home
Malabar, 2, Capt. F. D. Rich, 1865,
Malacca, 17, Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Manilla, sc., Mast.-com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training brig, Lieut.-com. G. B. Evans, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st, ves. Mast-com, Potter, 1851, Channel service
Megæra, Staff Com. Jabez Leane, 1863
Mersey, 36, sc., Capt. R. D. White, 1856; Rear-Adml Buckle, Queenstown
Minotaur, 24, Captain J G. Goodenough, 1863, Rear Adml Warden, Channel Squadron
Minstrel, 2, Lieut.-com. M. B. Medlyeoff, 1859, Lakes of Canada
Mullet, 5, Commader Edward Hellet, 1865, West coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. H. McC. Alexander, 1864, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B., Capt. J. C. Wilson, 1865 Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne, 1864, Straits of Magellan
Nereus, 6, store depot, Staff-com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nettle, 2, Lieut.-com. —— Jamaica
Niger, 13, Capt. J. Bruce, 1862, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Niobe, 4, Com. T. E. Mackenzie, 1863, North America
Nymphe, 4, Com. T. Barnardiston, 1862, East Indies
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Capt. Chandos Stanhope, China
Octavia, 35, Capt. L. G. Heath, 1864, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lieut.-com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. Phelps, 1864. Portsmouth
Orwell, 2, Lieut.-Com. Mareseaux, Channel Squadron
Osprey, sc. 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, ordered home
Pallas, 6, Capt. E. G. H. Lambert, 1861 Devonport
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell 1858, ordered home
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, Lt.-com. J. J. Martin, 1860, East Indies.
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3, Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861, Cape of Good Hope
Phœbe, 35, Capt. T. Bythesea, V C., 1861, North America
Pigmy, 3, st. ves. Mast.-com. Petch. 1861, Portsmouth
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-com. Calder 1863, Downs, survey
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves., Mast.-com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Comdre. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Psyche, 2, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart, 1859, Mediterranean
Pylades, 17, Captain Cecil W. Buckle, V.C., 1862, Pacific
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc., Capt. R. Purvis, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. J. T. Swann 1864, China
Rattlesnake, 19, Commodore. W. M. Dowell, C.B., 1858, W. C. of Africa
Reindeer, 7, Com. E. Nares, 1860. Pacific

Research, 4, sc., Com. A. Morrell, 1861, Coast of Ireland
Revenge, 73, Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, Pembroke
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mast. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas, survey
Rinaldo, 7, Com. W. K. Bush 1861, China
Rodney, 78, sc., Capt. A. C. F. Heneage, 1866, Vice-Adml. Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K C.B., China
Rosario, 11, sc., Com. G. Palmer, 1862, Sheerness
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. W. F Martin, Bart., K C.B. Capt. W. Preedy, C.B. 1855, Devonport
Royal Alfred, 18, sc, Capt. Hon. W. C. Talbot, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Mundy, K.C.B., N. A. & W Indies
Royal George, 78, sc., Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin
Royalist, 11. Com. Loftus E. Jones, 1861, Woolwich
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. Hon. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Royal Sovereign, sc., 5, Capt. C P Coles, C.B., 1856, Portsmouth
Salamis, 1, st, ves. Com. F. G. Suttle, 1863, China
Satellite, 11, Capt. J. Edye, 1862. China
Saturn, Capt. Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 3, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. F. G. Bedford, 1855, Devonport
Serapis, 2, Capt. J. C. Soady, 1863, troop service.
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Comdre. G. G. Randolph, 1859, Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, Com. J. E. Smith, 1859, Brazil
Simoom, 4, Capt. Thomas B. Lethbridge 1843, troop service
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lieut.-com Powys, 1859, China
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mast.-com. Clifton, 1859, Channel Islands
Speedwell, sc., 5, Com. T P Jones-Parry, West Coast of Africa
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. F. W. Prosser, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. B. L. Lefroy, 1863, East Indies
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-com. G. Allen acting, Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4. Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. M. S. Nolloth 1856, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Supply, 2, sc. Staff-com C. Bawden, 1864, store service Woolwich
Sylvia, 4, Com. E. Brooker, 1863, China
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, Portsmouth
Terrible, 21, Capt. Commerell, V.C., 1859, Mediterranean
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Comdre. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Trafalgar, 60, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, Lough Swilly
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E. T. Nott, 1863, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Trinculo, 2, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, Mediterranean
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. E. J. Church, 1861, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc Capt. S. H, H. Henderson, 1863, troop service
Vestal, 4, sc., Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H Prince Leiningen, K.C.B., 1860, Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., Portsmouth
Virago, 6, pad., Com. H. M. Bingham, 1862, Australia
Vigilant, 4. sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1862, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2. store ship, Mast.-com. G. Stovin, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. ves. Staff-com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Warrior, 32, Capt. H. Boys, 1857, Portsmouth
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedigntield, 1862, ordered home
Waterwitch, hyd. prop., Com. P R Sharpe, Portsmouth

Weazel, 1, sc. gunboat Lieut.-com. Tuke, 1856, China
Wellesley, 17, Capt W. H. Stewart, C.B. 1854, Chatham
Wildfire, st. ves. Mast.-com. G. Brockman, 1854. Sheerness
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut.-com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859, Mediterranean
Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, N. America and W. Indies
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth
Zealous, 20, ironclad, Capt. R. Dawkins 1863, Flag of Rear Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, Pacific
Zebra, 7, Com. Edwin J. Pollard, 1861 China

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to the 26th January, 1868, inclusive.)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park
2nd do.—Windsor
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Aldershot
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto.
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Colchester
6th do.—Dublin
7th do.—Shorncliff
1st Dragoons—Longford
2nd do —Dundalk
3rd Hussars—Hounslow
4th do—Bombay, Canterbury
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—York.
7th Hussars—Bengal, Canterbury
8th do.—Manchester
9th Lancers—Cahir
10th Hussars—Newbridge
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Dublin
13th Hussars—Canada, Canterbury
14th do.—Edinburgh
15th Hussars—Norwich
16th Lancers—Madras, Canterbury
17th do.—Brighton
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto.
20th do.—Bengal, ditto.
21st do.—Bengal, ditto.
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24,—Chatham 23.
Do.—Kensington and Regent's Park, 3
Do.—Portsmouth, 19.
Do.—Hilsea, 22.
Do.—Dublin, 2, 8, 11.
Do.—New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 17, 21.
Do.—Curragh, 4 and 6
Do.—Shorncliff 12
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Windsor
Do.—2nd bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Do.—(3rd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Coldstream Gds (1st bat.)—Tower
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin
Scots Fusilier Guards, (1st bat.)—Chelsea
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Brks
1st Foot (1st).—Madras, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bombay ditto.
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, ditto.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Athlone
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)— Dublin
4th do. (1st bat.)—Abyssinia, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto.
5th Foot (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dover
6th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Edinburgh
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
7th do (2nd bat.)—Bury
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.) Malta, ditto
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke.
10th do (1st bat.)—Cape of Good Hope Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Chatham
11th do (1st bat)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.) Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Gibraltar Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portland
14th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Melbourne, Chatham
15th do (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, ditto.
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, ditto
17th do. (1st bat.) Kilkenny
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.) Chester
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape, Shorncliff
21st do. (1st bat.)—Enniskillen
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do. (1st bat.)—New Brunswick Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Newcastle-on-Tyne
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Newport
24th do. (1st bat)—Malta, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Glasgow,
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Preston
26th do.—Abyssinia, Preston
27th do.—Dover
28th do.—Belfast
29th do.—Canada, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, ditto.
31st do.—Malta Chatham
32nd do.—Mauritius, Colchester
33rd do.—Abyssinia, Sheffield

34th do.—Portsmouth.
35th do.—Portsmouth
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th Foot—Bengal, Pembroke
38th do.—Bengal, Gosport
39th do.—Dublin
40th do.—Aldershot
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do—Bengal, Sterling Castle
43rd do.—Aldershot
44th do.—Aldershot
45th do.—Abyssinia, Chatham
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Nova Scotia, Pembroke
48th do.—Fermoy
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—Sydney, Chatham
51st do.—Aldershot
52nd do.—Limerick
53rd do.—Canada, Shorncliffe
54th do.—Aldershot
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Aldershot for Dublin
57th do.—Manchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Ceylon, Gosport
60th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Bermuda, Gosport
62nd do.—Buttevant
63rd do.—Dublin
64th do.—Malta, Parkhurst
65th do.—Kinsale
66th do.—Jersey
67th do.—Waterford
68th do.—Aldershot
69th do.—Canada, Preston
70th do.—Ashton
71st do.—Fermoy
72nd do.—Manchester
73rd do.—China, Shorncliff
74th do.—Dublin for Gibraltar
75th do.—Gibraltar Shorncliffe
76th do.—Madras, Shorncliffe
77th do.—Bengal, Gosport
78th do.—Canada, Aberdeen
79th Foot—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Aldershot
81st do.—Cork
82nd do—Bengal, Chatham
83rd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
84th do—Jamaica, Colchester
85th do.—Curragh
86th do.—Mauritius, Gosport (detained at Cape of Good Hope)
87th do.—Gibraltar, Walmer
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Dublin
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Fort George
92nd do.—Curragh for Bombay
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.—Bombay, Colchester
97th do.—Portsmouth
98th do.—Aldershot
99th do.—Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th do.—Canada, Colchester.
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do—Bengal, ditto.
104th Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Shornecliff
106th do—Bengal, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do (2nd bat.)—Devonport
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do (4th bat.)—Weedon
1st West India Regiment—Sierra Leone
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do.—Barbados
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon & Chin
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Gd. Hop
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.— ditto.
3rd do.— ditto.
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th.—Preston
10th do.—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shorncliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY Dec. 20.

Sub-Lieut. F E Hudson to be lieut. in Her Majesty's Fleet, promoted for special service with the Naval Brigade in New Zealand.

Dec. 21.

Mr. T Barnes has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Dec. 23.

Lieut. J S Brickwell has been this day promoted to be Retired Commander, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 1st of Aug., 1860, 9th of July, 1864, and 24th of March, 1866.

Dec. 27.

Staff-Com. E J P Evans has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet for his special services to the Royal Navy and to the interests of the navigation and science generally.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

To be Surgs.—A J Ireland, Esq., M.D., R C P Lawrenson, Esq., and G Molley, Esq.

Mr. W Thomson has this day been promoted to the rank of First-Class Assist. Eng. in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 3, 1857.

Mr. C J Edge has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assist. Eng. in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 7, 1867.

Jan. 1.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Commander to be Captain—J W Pike.

Lieuts. to be Commanders—H H M Magrath and E H B Hartwell.

Lieut. W C Geary to be Retired Commander, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Aug. 1st, 1866; July 9th, 1864; and March 24th, 1866.

Sub-Lieut. to be Lieut.—J H Orlebar.

Jan. 2.

Lieut. W C S Sulivan has this day been promoted to be Retired Commander, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 1st of Aug., 1860 9th of July, 1864, and 24th of March, 1866.

Jan. 3.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet.

To be Engs.—Messrs J W Compton, T G Woodfield, H Burston, W R Macavoy, J B E Warrington, E Irish, W E Grigg, B Gent, E Fisher, J Brown, J Vickers, A Hutchison, A S Reeve, J Baillie, and C Salmon.

To be Acting Engineer—Messrs R B Nicholson, J Watson, and H Rider.

Jan. 6.

Commander B A Wake has been promoted to be a Retired Captain, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 1st Aug., 1860; 9th July, 1864; and 24th March, 1866, from the 5th inst.

Commander B A Wake has been promoted to be a Retired Captain, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Aug. 1st, 1860; July 9th, 1864; and March 24th, 1866, from Dec. 10 last.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet:

To be Paymasters:—E C Sullivan and H V Forrest, Esqs.

Jan. 8.

Lieut. A E Kay has this day been promoted to be Commander

in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority from Sept. 27, 1867, for services whilst in command of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Investigator during an expedition up the river Niger.

Jan. 9.

The Rev. A S Malet has this day been appointed a Chap. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Jan. 9.

G G Bardin, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Inspector of Machinery Afloat in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Jan. 16.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant W Wilson has been promoted to be Acting-Lieut. in Her Majesty's Fleet from Sept. 19, 1867. This promotion has been made on account of Mr. Wilson's services against pirates whilst Midshipman of Wasp in May 1865.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capts.—T B Walker to be Admiralty Referee, vice Capt. Embleton, deceased. H C Glyn, to Doris, vice Vesey, invalided. E H G Lambert, to Pallas, vice Connolly, invalided. J E Mongomerie, to Blanche, commissioned; C H May, to Defence, commissioned.

Commanders—E H B Hartwell to Hydra; E T Parsons to Beacon, commissioned; L F Jones to Royalist, commissioned. W H Maxwell, to Octavia. C E Foot to Defence.

Staff Commanders—J W Lowe additional, to Dauutless. W F Hains, additional, to Fisgard.

Lieuts.—J G Hanmer, to Royal Oak; G W Hand, A L Douglas, and L N Moncrieff, to Excellent, for study; A P Black to Simoom; F S Vander-Meulen, to Royal Oak. A H Markham, and L A Beaumont, to Blanche; F G D Bedford, to Implacable, for service in Sealark; A W Hamilton, to Bellerophon; W M Moger, to Pembroke; R F Ward and E S *Dugdale, to* Minotaur; J H Orlebar, *to Nassau; H H* Justice, of *Indus, for Defence*; J N Mercer, *to Defence; G A G* Grey, to *Royalist; C M'Laughlin,* to Donegal. R F Hammick, additional, to Irresistible; A C Harris, to Simoom; F C Law, to Irresistible; C J Hives, to Trafalgar; F R Dicken, additional, to Irresistible; A G Riall, to Royal George. D M'D Smith, to Beacon; W Otter to Gladiator; Lord W T Kerr to Defence; W B Bridges, to Royalist.

Navigating Lieuts.—W H Adlam, to Fisgard, for service in Juno; G A Browning, additional, to Fisgard; H R J Pearch, additional, to Trafalgar. T B Read, additional, to Indus, for Defence; H D Sarratt, to Megæra. J Edwards, to Blanche; T B Read to Defence; J S Vivian, to Royalist; D M Browne, to Royal Alfred, additional, A E Stanley, to Beacon. W J Cunningham, to Indus, additional, for Liverpool.

Sub-Lieuts.—G G Boys, and H W Hill, to Royal Oak; H G Gough, and C Dormer, to Achilles. R R Jaffray to Blanche; C J J Le Strange and A J B Sheridan to Defence. W E Still, to Pylades; F C Lascelles, to Research, as supernumerary. C J Norcock to Blanche, G G Boys to Danæ; Hon. E T Needham, to Defence.

Navigating Sub Lieuts.—G S Ralph, and E Kearns, to Megæra; W Renwick to Warrior; J F Foot to Minotaur; J G Scott, to Bellerophon; A G St. G Ponsonby, to Achilles.

Midshipmen—C J Barlow, W H Barnard, and F H Barrett, to Pylades. A W E Protheroe and F G Jones, to Blanche; G J Cornwall and W J Talbot, to Defence; J G Maxwell and E W Hodgkinson, to Warrior; E W Speek, to Blanche; R D Bushby, to Lord Warden; H F Murray, to Defence. D L Dickson and C Sherrard, to Achilles. A A C Parr, to Pylades; E Knipe and W F G Clarke, to Pylade, as supernumeraries; A Mackenzie, to Blanche; W A B Ryan, W G Carron, A M Mammond, E C Moone, C R Daves, and E J Brettyman, to Defence.

Navigating Midshipmen—A S Carcand, to Blanche, E H Rich-

ard, to Dee. W H Wyllys, to Royalist.

Naval Cadets (nominated)—A C Williamson, K Wade, J W Taylor, L A Northey, A R C Newburgh, H M F D L Morgan W H Hoare, F J Kirby, F Graves, J M Caulfield, A G Spratt, R Bridger. R F Banks, J Casement, J W Elliott, E Edye, L F C Jackson, E H Godsall, A G Goldney, C N Rodick, W Pigott, H M White. A H Anson. F S Campbell, G F S Knowling, W A Canop. R P Cochran.

Staff Surg.—G B Hill to the Rodney,

Surgs. J Paterson, M.D., to Pembroke, additional; A J Ireland, M.D. to Royal George, additional. J Fisher to Pylades. F F Morgan to Defence; C H Slaughter to Royalist; G Molloy to Blanche. J Duncan additional, to Achilles; W Crawford to Revenge; W H Clarke to Royal Oak; R C P Lawrenson to Royal Alfred, additional, in lieu of an assist. surg.

Assist. Surgs.—A Anderson (b) additional, to Ganges, for T Fulton additional, to Royal Albert; W E Dillon additional, to Fisgard. D B Thomas to Naval Hospital at Bermuda; P Keelan to Greenwich Hospital. T L Bickford, to Jackall. W M Power to Buzzard.

Acting Assist.-Surgs.—R S P Griffiths, to Impregnable; D W Telford, to Cambridge; R J Bird, to Megæra. J C Bailey, to Blanche; W H Charlesworth, to Defence; J W Fisher, M.D., to Royalist; J Lindsay and J M'Carthy, additional, to Victory; M F Ryan, additional, to Royal Adelaide. R V MacCarthy, W Featherstonhaugh, and W A O'Connor, M.D., additional, to Rodney.

Paymasters—T H Hockings to St. Vincent; H W Arlidge, to Dasher; J V Ozzard, to Irresistible; W J R Hall to Excellent; J Towell, to Cumberland; W B Hutchison to Megæra. C T Card to Blanche; R R A Richards, to *Royalist*. J Hay, to Defence.

Assist. Paymasters-in-Charge—H A Linvener, to Beacon. P O M Presgrave, to Plover.

Assist.-Paymasters—A G Hill to Trafalgar; E M Russell and C E Tremaine, to Mersey, additional; J Tatlock, to Victory, as Secretary's Clerk; A A Tauvel, to Dauntless; W Trew to Cumberland; W J Brown, to Royal Adelaide, as supernumerary; F R G Wright, to Frederick William; C F Gahan to Ganges; F E Parkis to Donegal. R Dinwiddie to Lion; W D Hertzell to Revenge; R Olivey, to Defence; J S Scriven to Warrior; A S C Clarke, to Excellent.

Clerks—D A L M'Alpin, to Blanche; E T Dixon, to Warrior; G W Mackay, to Megæra; H A Lapidge, to Royalist. H Stubbs, to Defence.

Assist.-Clerks—G W White, to Defence. H L Weaver and R A Beadon, to Royal Oak. C M B Whyte, to Zealous, additional, for disposal; R B Rigbye, to Megæra.

Chief Engs.—P Wood to Defence; W Pitt to Indus, for service in Black Prince; J Snell to Blanche. H W Elgar to Buzzard; W Donnison, to Megæra.

Engineers—G Foot, to Megæra; C Ware and W Clark, to Buzzard; J Boswell, to Indus, for Seagull, W Miller, to Indus, for Flirt; J G Cox, to Indus, for Fly. J G Finch and J D Wood, to Blanche; H J Bailcliffe, J West, and C A Dewar, to Royal Oak; J Roberts, to Irresistible; T E Buckle, A H Symes, and J Brown, to Defence; J Agates and T Summers, to Beacon; R J Roberts and R Spiers, to Royalist.

First-class Assist. Engs.—E M'Leish and T Carter, to Defence; J Bates, to Beacon; T Coombes, to Blanche; T T Andrewartha and G F Greaves, to Royal Oak. T Ponton, to Dauntless, for tenders. J J Nibbs, to Buzzard; O Douglas and W Green, to Rattlesnake; W C Amos, to Fisgard, for Vivid; R W Allison and J Watts, to Megæra. A Purkis, to

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to January 26.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Comdre. Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portland
Acorn, Hosp Ship, Mast-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves, Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. H. D. Hickley, 1864, China
Advice, st. ves, Second Mast.-com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1, pad, Staff-com. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. H. Knocker, 1863, ordered home
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-com. J. Buchanan, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Arethusa, 35, sc. Captain R. Coote, 1854 Mediterranean
Argus, 6, Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1865, China
Asia, Capt. W. C Chamberlain, Flag of Rear-Adl. Wellesley, C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc. Com. J. B. Scott, 1861, W. Coast of Africa
Banterer. 2 sc., Lieut.-com. Pringle, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies
Basilisk, 6, Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., 1862, China
Beacon, 2, double sc, Com. E. T. Parsons, 1866, Sheerness
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Macdonald 1854, Portsmouth
Black Eagle, 2, pad., Staff-commander Whillier, 1863, Special Service
Blanche, 6, sc, Capt. J. E. Montgomerie 1862, Chatham
Boscawen, 20, Com Macleod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southhampton
Brilliant, 16. Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee,
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington, 1859, North America and W. I.
Buzzard, 6, pad., Staff Com. T. E. Thain 1863, Plymouth
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. A. Gordon, 1858, North America and West Indies
Caledonia, 31, Capt. Gardner, Flag of Vice Adl. Lord Clarence Paget, Mediterranean
Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt. Hon F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Devonport
Cameleon, 17, sc., Com. W. H. Annesley, Pacific
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Captain G. Napier, 1856, Devonport
Caradoc pad., 2, Lieut.-com. J. M. D. Elphinstone, 1859, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Commander E. C. Symons, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, North Shields
Challenger, 22, Capt. R. Lambert, C.B. 1855, Australia
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. W Bridges, Pacific
Charybdis, 17, sc., Capt. A. M. L. Lyons, 1862, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieutenant-com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, Lakes of Canada
Clio, 22, sc., Capt. N. E. B. Turnour 1859, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc., Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Danube
Cockchafer, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-com. Howard Kerr, 1857 China
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 160, China
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. Parry, 1861, North America and West Indies
Constance, 39, sc., Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, N. America and West Indies,
Crocodile, 2, Capt. G. W. Watson, 1864, troop service.
Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Captain Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, receiving ship Sheerness

Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M. Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Danae, 6, sc., Capt. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., 1862, Portsmouth
Daphne, 4, Com G. L. Sullivan, 1862, East Indies
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushnell, 1861. Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship. Mast.-com. G. Raymond, 1858, Channel service
Defence, 18, Capt. C. H. May, 1856, Devonport
Delight, 2, Lieut-com. Larcom, 1863, West Indies.
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 25, sc., Capt. H. C. Glyn, 1861, North America and West Indies
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieutenant-com. G. W. Scott, S. E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieutenant-com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. Allard, 1851, West Coast of Africa
Dryad, 4, Com. H. B. Fellows, 1862, Devonport.
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship Capt. G. Hancock 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan, 81, sc., Capt. C. Fellowes, C.B.,1853, Channel Squadron
Eagle, 50, Com. W, E. Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpl.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mast.-com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-com. J. S. Petley, 1863, particular service
Endymion, 21, sc., Capt. Wake, Mediterranean
Enterprise, 4, sc'. Com. G. S. Bosanquet 1863, Mediterranean
Euphrates, 2, Capt M. B Dunn, 1862, Troop service
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc., Captain W. H. Blake, 1865, Australia
Favourite, 10, sc., Capt. J. D. M'Crea, 1858, N. America and W. Indies
Fawn, sc., 17, Capt. A. J. Heysham, 1864, N America and West Indies
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff-com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3 Lieut.-com. Rochfort, 1860 Japan
Fisgard, 42, Comdre. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Captain Welmshurst, 1866, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859, Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-com. J. B. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut.-com. Denny, 1858, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store ship, Staff-commander Luke, particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Capt. John J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Galatea, 26, sc., Capt. H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1865, Particular service
Ganges, training ship, Com. J. E. Wilson, 1865, Falmouth
Gannet, 11, Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, North America and West Indies
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt. Aplin, 1861, Channel service
Gleaner, gunboat. Lieut. Charles F. Hill 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2 sc. ganboat, Lieut.-com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Capt. C. Stirling, 1863, Comdre Hornby, W. Coast of Africa
Griper, Lieut.-Com. Stratford Tuke, 1866, tender to Mersey
Havoc, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Cameron, 1855, China
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-com. Solly Lakes of Canada
Hibernia, receiving ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859 Malta
Highflyer, 20, sc., Capt. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Himalaya, troop ship, Capt. S. B. Piers, 1863, Particular service
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean, survey
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865 China
Implacable, 24, Com. P. W. Pellew, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral Drummond, Capt. G. Willes, 1856, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-com, Keppel, 1859 China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Jones, West Coast of Africa

Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. G. L Ge. Bowyear 1856, Coast Guard Southampton
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Dupuis, 1859, Devonport
Janus, 3, Lieut.-com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jaseur, 5, Com. C. F. Hotham, 1865, West Coast of Africa
Jason, 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and West Indies
Jumna, 2, Capt. B. S. Prichard, 1863, Troop service
Landrail, 5, sc., Capt. H. L. Maitland ordered home
Lee, 5, Com. C. W. Andrews, 1861, Sheerness.
Lizard, 1. st ves., Lieut.-com. Price, 1854, Sheerness
Liffey, 31, sc., Capt. J O Johnson, 1856, Devonport
Lightning. 3, st. ves., Com. D. Aird, Portsmouth
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut Com. C. P. Bush, 1857, Brazils
Lion, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, C.B. 1855, Coast Guard, Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc Capt. R. Dew, C.B. 1858, Channel Squadron
Lord Warden, sc., 20, Capt. W R Rolland, 1857, Channel Squadron
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861. Mozambique on her way home
Malabar, 2, Capt. F. D. Rich, 1865,
Malacca, 17, Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Manilla, sc., Mast.-com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training brig, Lieut.-com. G. B. Evans, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st, ves. Mast-com, Potter, 1851, Channel service
Megæra, Staff Com. Jabez Leane, 1863
Mersey, 36, sc., Capt. R. D. White, 1856; Rear-Adml Buckle, Queenstown
Minotaur, 24, Captain J G. Goodenough, 1863, Rear Adml Warden, Channel Squadron
Minstrel, 2, Lieut.-com. M. B. Medlyeoff, 1859, Lakes of Canada
Mullet, 5, Commader Edward Hellet, 1865, West coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. H. McC. Alexander, 1864, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B., Capt. J. C. Wilson, 1865 Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne, 1864, Straits of Magellan
Nereus, 6, store depot, Staff-com. C. *R. P. Forbes, 1863,* Valparaiso
Nettle, 2, Lieut.-com. —— Jamaica
Niger, 13, Capt. J. Bruce, 1862, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Niobe, 4, Com. T. E. Mackenzie, 1863, North America
Nymphe, 4, Com. T. Barnardiston, 1862, East Indies
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Capt. Chandos Stanhope, China
Octavia, 35, Capt. L. G. Heath, 1864, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lieut.-com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. Phelps, 1864. Portsmouth
Orwell, 2, Lieut.-Com. Mareseaux, Channel Squadron
Osprey, sc. 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, ordered home
Pallas, 6, Capt. E. G. H. Lambert, 1861 Devonport
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell 1858, ordered home
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, Lt.-com. J. J. Martin, 1860, East Indies.
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3, Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861, Cape of Good Hope
Phœbe, 35, Capt. T. Bythesea, V C., 1861, North America
Pigmy, 3, st. ves. Mast.-com. Petch. 1861, Portsmouth
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-com. Calder 1863, Downs, survey
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves., Mast.-com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Comdre. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Psyche, 2, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart, 1859, Mediterranean
Pylades, 17, Captain Cecil W. Buckle, V.C., 1862, Pacific
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc., Capt. R. Purvis, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. J. T. Swann 1864, China
Rattlesnake, 19, Commodore. W. M. Dowell, C.B., 1858, W. C. of Africa
Reindeer, 7, Com. E. Nares, 1860. Pacific

Research, 4, sc., Com. A. Morrell, 1861, Coast of Ireland
Revenge, 73, Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, Pembroke
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mast. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas, survey
Rinaldo, 7, Com. W. K. Bush 1861, China
Rodney, 78, sc., Capt. A. C. F. Heneage, 1866, Vice-Adml. Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K C.B., China
Rosario, 11, sc., Com. G. Palmer, 1862, Sheerness
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. W. F Martin, Bart., K C.B. Capt. W. Preedy, C.B. 1855, Devonport
Royal Alfred, 18, sc, Capt. Hon. W. C. Talbot, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Mundy, K.C.B., N. A. & W Indies
Royal George, 78, sc., Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin
Royalist, 11. Com. Loftus E. Jones, 1861, Woolwich
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. Hon. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Royal Sovereign, sc., 5, Capt. C P Coles, C.B., 1856, Portsmouth
Salamis, 1, st, ves. Com. F. G. Suttle, 1863, China
Satellite, 11, Capt. J. Edye, 1862. China
Saturn, Capt. Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 3, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. F. G. Bedford, 1855, Devonport
Serapis, 2, Capt. J. C. Soady, 1863, troop service.
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Comdre. G. G. Randolph, 1859, Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, Com. J. E. Smith, 1859, Brazil
Simoom, 4, Capt. Thomas B. Lethbridge 1843, troop service
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lieut.-com Powys, 1859, China
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mast.-com. Clifton, 1859, Channel Islands
Speedwell, sc., 5, Com. T P Jones-Parry, West Coast of Africa
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. F. W. Prosser, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. B. L. Lefroy, 1863, East Indies
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-com. G. Allen acting, Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4. Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. M. S. Nolloth 1856, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Supply, 2, sc. Staff-com C. Bawden, 1864, store service Woolwich
Sylvia, 4, Com. E. Brooker, 1863, China
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, Portsmouth
Terrible, 21, Capt. Commerell, V.C., 1859, Mediterranean
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Comdre. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Trafalgar, 60, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, Lough Swilly
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E. T. Nott, 1863, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Trinculo, 2, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, Mediterranean
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. E. J. Church, 1861, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc Capt. S. H, H. Henderson, 1863, troop service
Vestal, 4, sc., Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H Prince Leiningen, K.C.B., 1860, Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., Portsmouth
Virago, 6, pad., Com. H. M. Bingham, 1862, Australia
Vigilant, 4. sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1862, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2. store ship, Mast.-com. G. Stovin, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. ves. Staff-com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Warrior, 32, Capt. H. Boys, 1857, Portsmouth
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedignfield, 1862, ordered home
Waterwitch, hyd. prop., Com. P R Sharpe, Portsmouth

Weazel, 1, sc. gunboat Lieut.-com. Tuke, 1856, China
Wellesley, 17, Capt W. H. Stewart, C.B. 1854, Chatham
Wildfire, st. ves. Mast.-com. G. Brockman, 1854. Sheerness
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut.-com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859, Mediterranean
Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, N. America and W. Indies
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth
Zealous, 20, ironclad, Capt. R. Dawkins 1863, Flag of Rear Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, Pacific
Zebra, 7, Com. Edwin J. Pollard, 1861 China

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to the 26th January, 1868, inclusive.)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park
2nd do.—Windsor
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Aldershot
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto.
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Colchester
6th do.—Dublin
7th do.—Shorncliff
1st Dragoons—Longford
2nd do —Dundalk
3rd Hussars—Hounslow
4th do—Bombay, Canterbury
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—York.
7th Hussars—Bengal, Canterbury
8th do.—Manchester
9th Lancers—Cahir
10th Hussars—Newbridge
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Dublin
13th Hussars—Canada, Canterbury
14th do.—Edinburgh
15th Hussars—Norwich
16th Lancers—Madras, Canterbury
17th do.—Brighton
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto.
20th do.—Bengal, ditto.
21st do.—Bengal, ditto.
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24,—Chatham 23.
Do.—Kensington and Regent's Park, 3
Do.—Portsmouth, 19.
Do.—Hilsea, 22.
Do.—Dublin, 2, 8, 11.
Do.—New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 17, 21.
Do.—Curragh, 4 and 6
Do.—Shorncliff 12
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Windsor
Do.—2nd bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Do.—(3rd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Coldstream Gds (1st bat.)—Tower
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin
Scots Fusilier Guards, (1st bat.)—Chelsea
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Brks
1st Foot (1st).—Madras, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bombay ditto.
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, ditto.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Athlone
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)— Dublin
4th do. (1st bat.)—Abyssinia, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto.
5th Foot (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dover
6th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Edinburgh
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
7th do (2nd bat.)—Bury
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.) Malta, ditto
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke.
10th do (1st bat.)—Cape of Good Hope Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Chatham
11th do (1st bat)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.) Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Gibraltar Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portland
14th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Melbourne, Chatham
15th do (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, ditto.
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, ditto
17th do. (1st bat.) Kilkenny
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.) Chester
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape, Shorncliff
21st do. (1st bat.)—Enniskillen
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do. (Ist bat.)—New Brunswick Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Newcastle-on-Tyne
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Newport
24th do. (1st bat)—Malta, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Glasgow,
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Preston
26th do.—Abyssinia, Preston
27th do.—Dover
28th do.—Belfast
29th do.—Canada, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, ditto.
31st do.—Malta Chatham
32nd do.—Mauritius, Colchester
33rd do.—Abyssinia, Sheffield

34th do.—Portsmouth.
35th do.—Portsmouth
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th Foot—Bengal, Pembroke
38th do.—Bengal, Gosport
39th do.—Dublin
40th do.—Aldershot
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do—Bengal, Sterling Castle
43rd do.—Aldershot
44th do.—Aldershot
45th do.—Abyssinia, Chatham
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Nova Scotia, Pembroke
48th do.—Fermoy
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—Sydney, Chatham
51st do.—Aldershot
52nd do.—Limerick
53rd do.—Canada, Shorncliffe
54th do.—Aldershot
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Aldershot for Dublin
57th do.—Manchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Ceylon, Gosport
60th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Bermuda, Gosport
62nd do.—Buttevant
63rd do.—Dublin
64th do.—Malta, Parkhurst
65th do.—Kinsale
66th do.—Jersey
67th do.—Waterford
68th do.—Aldershot
69th do.—Canada, Preston
70th do.—Ashton
71st do.—Fermoy
72nd do.—Manchester
73rd do.—China, Shorncliff
74th do.—Dublin for Gibraltar
75th do.—Gibraltar Shorncliffe
76th do.—Madras, Shorncliffe
77th do.—Bengal, Gosport
78th do.—Canada, Aberdeen
79th Foot—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Aldershot
81st do.—Cork
82nd do—Bengal, Chatham
83rd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
84th do—Jamaica, Colchester
85th do.—Curragh
86th do.—Mauritius, Gosport (detained at Cape of Good Hope)
87th do.—Gibraltar, Walmer
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Dublin
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Fort George
92nd do.—Curragh for Bombay
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.—Bombay, Colchester
97th do.—Portsmouth
98th do.—Aldershot
99th do.—Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th do.—Canada, Colchester.
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do—Bengal, ditto.
104th Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Shornecliff
106th do—Bengal, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do (2nd bat.)—Devonport
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do (4th bat.)—Weedon
1st West India Regiment—Sierra Leone
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do.—Barbados
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon & Chin
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Gd. Hop
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.— ditto.
3rd do.— ditto.
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th.—Preston
10th do.—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shorncliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY Dec. 20.

Sub-Lieut. F E Hudson to be lieut. in Her Majesty's Fleet, promoted for special service with the Naval Brigade in New Zealand.

Dec. 21.

Mr. T Barnes has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Dec. 23.

Lieut. J S Brickwell has been this day promoted to be Retired Commander, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 1st of Aug., 1860, 9th of July, 1864, and 24th of March, 1866.

Dec. 27.

Staff-Com. E J P Evans has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet for his special services to the Royal Navy and to the interests of the navigation and science generally.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

To be Surgs.—A J Ireland, Esq., M.D., R C P Lawrenson, Esq., and G Molley, Esq.

Mr. W Thomson has this day been promoted to the rank of First-Class Assist. Eng. in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 3, 1857.

Mr. C J Edge has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assist. Eng. in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 7, 1867.

Jan. 1.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Commander to be Captain—J W Pike.

Lieuts. to be Commanders—H H M Magrath and E H B Hartwell.

Lieut. W C Geary to be Retired Commander, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Aug. 1st, 1866; July 9th, 1864; and March 24th, 1866.

Sub-Lieut. to be Lieut.—J H Orlebar.

Jan. 2.

Lieut. W C S Sulivan has this day been promoted to be Retired Commander, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 1st of Aug., 1860 9th of July, 1864, and 24th of March, 1866.

Jan. 3.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet.

To be Engs.—Messrs J W Compton, T G Woodfield, H Burston, W R Macavoy, J B E Warrington, E Irish, W E Grigg, B Gent, E Fisher, J Brown, J Vickers, A Hutchison, A S Reeve, J Baillie, and C Salmon.

To be Acting Engineer—Messrs R B Nicholson, J Watson, and H Rider.

Jan. 6.

Commander B A Wake has been promoted to be a Retired Captain, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 1st Aug., 1860; 9th July, 1864; and 24th March, 1866, from the 5th inst.

Commander B A Wake has been promoted to be a Retired Captain, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Aug. 1st, 1860; July 9th, 1864; and March 24th, 1866, from Dec. 10 last.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet:

To be Paymasters:—E C Sullivan and H V Forrest, Esqs.

Jan. 8.

Lieut. A E Kay has this day been promoted to be Commander

in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority from Sept. 27, 1867, for services whilst in command of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Investigator during an expedition up the river Niger.

Jan. 9.

The Rev. A S Malet has this day been appointed a Chap. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Jan. 9.

G G Bardin, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Inspector of Machinery Afloat in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Jan. 16.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant W Wilson has been promoted to be Acting-Lieut. in Her Majesty's Fleet from Sept. 19, 1867. This promotion has been made on account of Mr. Wilson's services against pirates whilst Midshipman of Wasp in May 1865.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capts.—T B Walker to be Admiralty Referee, vice Capt. Embleton, deceased. H C Glyn, to Doris, vice Vesey, invalided. E H G Lambert, to Pallas, vice Connolly, invalided. J E Mongomerie, to Blanche, commissioned; C H May, to Defence, commissioned.

Commanders—E H B Hartwell to Hydra; E T Parsons to Beacon, commissioned; L F Jones to Royalist, commissioned. W H Maxwell, to Octavia. C E Foot to Defence.

Staff Commanders—J W Lowe additional, to Dauutless. W F Hains, additional, to Fisgard.

Lieuts.—J G Hanmer, to Royal Oak; G W Hand, A L Douglas, and L N Moncrieff, to Excellent, for study; A P Black to Simoom; F S Vander-Meulen, to Royal Oak. A H Markham, and L A Beaumont, to Blanche; F G D Bedford, to Implacable, for service in Sealark; A W Hamilton, to Bellerophon; W M Moger, to Pembroke; R F Ward and E S *Dugdale, to* Minotaur; J H Orlebar, *to Nassau; H H* Justice, of *Indus, for Defence;* J N Mercer, *to Defence; G* A G Grey, to *Royalist; C M'Laughlin,* to Donegal. R F Hammick, additional, to Irresistible; A C Harris, to Simoom; F C Law, to Irresistible; C J Hives, to Trafalgar; F R Dicken, additional, to Irresistible; A G Riall, to Royal George. D M'D Smith, to Beacon; W Otter to Gladiator; Lord W T Kerr to Defence; W B Bridges, to Royalist.

Navigating Lieuts.—W H Adlam, to Fisgard, for service in Juno; G A Browning, additional, to Fisgard; H R J Pearch, additional, to Trafalgar. T B Read, additional, to Indus, for Defence; H D Sarratt, to Megæra. J Edwards, to Blanche; T B Read to Defence; J S Vivian, to Royalist; D M Browne, to Royal Alfred, additional, A E Stanley, to Beacon. W J Cunningham, to Indus, additional, for Liverpool.

Sub-Lieuts.—G G Boys, and H W Hill, to Royal Oak; H G Gough, and C Dormer, to Achilles. R R Jaffray to Blanche; C J J Le Strange and A J B Sheridan to Defence. W E Still, to Pylades; F C Lascelles, to Research, as supernumerary. C J Norcock to Blanche, G G Boys to Danæ; Hon. E T Needham, to Defence.

Navigating Sub Lieuts.—G S Ralph, and E Kearns, to Megæra; W Renwick to Warrior; J F Foot to Minotaur; J G Scott, to Bellerophon; A G St. G Ponsonby, to Achilles.

Midshipmen—C J Barlow, W H Barnard, and F H Barrett, to Pylades. A W E Protheroe and F G Jones, to Blanche; G J Cornwall and W J Talbot, to Defence; J G Maxwell and E W Hodgkinson, to Warrior; E W Speek, to Blanche; R D Bushby, to Lord Warden; H F Murray, to Defence. D L Dickson and C Sherrard, to Achilles. A A C Parr, to Pylades; E Knipe and W F G Clarke, to Pylade, as supernumeraries; A Mackenzie, to Blanche; W A B Ryan, W G Carron, A M Mammond, E C Moone, C R Daves, and E J Brettyman, to Defence.

Navigating Midshipmen—A S Carcand, to Blanche, E H Rich-

ard, to Dee. W H Wyllys, to Royalist.

Naval Cadets (nominated)—A C Williamson, K Wade, J W Taylor, L A Northey, A R C Newburgh, H M F D L Morgan W H Hoare, F J Kirby, F Graves, J M Caulfield, A G Spratt, R Bridger. R F Banks, J Casement, J W Elliott, E Edye, L F C Jackson, E H Godsall, A G Goldney, C N Rodick, W Pigott, H M White. A H Anson. F S Campbell, G F S Knowling, W A Canop. R P Cochran.

Staff Surg.—G B Hill to the Rodney,

Surgs. J Paterson, M.D., to Pembroke, additional; A J Ireland, M.D. to Royal George, additional. J Fisher to Pylades. F F Morgan to Defence; C H Slaughter to Royalist; G Molloy to Blanche. J Duncan additional, to Achilles; W Crawford to Revenge; W H Clarke to Royal Oak; R C P Lawrenson to Royal Alfred, additional, in lieu of an assist. surg.

Assist. Surgs.—A Anderson (b) additional, to Ganges, for T Fulton additional, to Royal Albert; W E Dillon additional, to Fisgard. D B Thomas to Naval Hospital at Bermuda; P Keelan to Greenwich Hospital. T L Bickford, to Jackall. W M Power to Buzzard.

Acting Assist.-Surgs.—R S P Griffiths, to Impregnable; D W Telford, to Cambridge; R J Bird, to Megæra. J C Bailey, to Blanche; W H Charlesworth, to Defence; J W Fisher, M.D., to Royalist; J Lindsay and J M'Carthy, additional, to Victory; M F Ryan, additional, to Royal Adelaide. R V MacCarthy, W Featherstonhaugh, and W A O'Connor, M.D., additional, to Rodney.

Paymasters—T H Hockings to St. Vincent; H W Arlidge, to Dasher; J V Ozzard, to Irresistible; W J R Hall to Excellent; J Towell, to Cumberland; W B Hutchison to Megæra. C T Card to Blanche; R R A Richards, to *Royalist*. *J Hay*, to Defence.

Assist. Paymasters-in-Charge—H A Linvener, to Beacon. P O M Presgrave, to Plover.

Assist.-Paymasters—A G Hill to Trafalgar; E M Russell and C E Tremaine, to Mersey, additional; J Tatlock, to Victory, as Secretary's Clerk; A A Tauvel, to Dauntless; W Trew to Cumberland; W J Brown, to Royal Adelaide, as supernumerary; F R G Wright, to Frederick William; C F Gahan to Ganges; F E Parkis to Donegal. R Dinwiddie to Lion; W D Hertzell to Revenge; R Olivey, to Defence; J S Scriven to Warrior; A S C Clarke, to Excellent.

Clerks—D A L M'Alpin, to Blanche; E T Dixon, to Warrior; G W Mackay, to Megæra; H A Lapidge, to Royalist. H Stubbs, to Defence.

Assist.-Clerks—G W White, to Defence. H L Weaver and R A Beadon, to Royal Oak. C M B Whyte, to Zealous, additional, for disposal; R B Rigbye, to Megæra.

Chief Engs.—P Wood to Defence; W Pitt to Indus, for service in Black Prince; J Snell to Blanche. H W Elgar to Buzzard; W Donnison, to Megæra.

Engineers—G Foot, to Megæra; C Ware and W Clark, to Buzzard; J Boswell, to Indus, for Seagull, W Miller, to Indus, for Flirt; J G Cox, to Indus, for Fly. J G Finch and J D Wood, to Blanche; H J Bailcliffe, J West, and C A Dewar, to Royal Oak; J Roberts, to Irresistible; T E Buckle, A H Symes, and J Brown, to Defence; J Agates and T Summers, to Beacon; R J Roberts and R Spiers, to Royalist.

First-class Assist. Engs.—E M'Leish and T Carter, to Defence; J Bates, to Beacon; T Coombes, to Blanche; T T Andrewartha and G F Greaves, to Royal Oak. T Ponton, to Dauntless, for tenders. J J Nibbs, to Buzzard; O Douglas and W Green, to Rattlesnake; W C Amos, to Fisgard, for Vivid; R W Allison and J [illegible]is, to Watts, to Megæra.

Royal Oak; J Moysey and J N Tierney, to Defence.

COAST-GUARD.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Inspecting Commanders —Commanders A D W Fletcher, J G Mead, and W F Johnson.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting Commanders—A D W Fletcher, to Falmouth, vice Jones, to Royalist; W F Johnson, to Milford, vice Harvey, period of service expired; E H Seymour, to Queenstown, vice Coxon, period of service expired. E W Hawes, to Kilrush, vice Harington removed; F Hartwell, to Donaghadee, vice Fawkes, period of service expired; R Mansel, to Newcastle, vice Lodder, period of service expired. T Borrett, to Sheerness, vice Pike, promoted; T C Cholmeley, to Kilrush, vice Harington.

The appointment of Com. E W Hawes, to Kilrush, has been cancelled.

REMOVALS.

Inspecting Commander—R H Harington, from Kilrush, to Malahide, vice Meara, period of service expired.

Inspecting Chief Officer—F C Fitzgerald (late R N), from Holbeach, to Eastbourne, vice Lieut. Geary, promoted.

Chief Officers—Staff Com. J W Lowe, from Ryde, to Holbeach (as Inspecting). Messrs H R J Pearch (Naval Lieut.), from Tarbert, to Ballycastle, Killala, vice Lieut. Sulivan; G Clark, from Hill Head to Ryde.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

APPOINTMENT.

To be Hon. Lieut.—G Case.

ROYAL MARINES.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 31, 1867,

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut. W Armstrong to be sec. capt., Usher, whose name is removed from the list of Royal Marines; Dec. 28, 1867.

Dec. 27.

Royal Marine Artillery—Lieut. J Le Cocq Robilliard (seniority 3rd Aug. 1867), having passed the required examination, is appointed to the Royal Marine Artillery Dec. 19, 1867.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut. Langham Rokeby to be sec. capt., vice Stuart, to retired full pay; Dec. 21, 1867.

ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 24.

39th Regiment of Foot—Maj. Gen. Sir C T V Straubenzee, K.C.B., from the 47th Regiment, to be col., vice Gen. Sir R Llueellyn, K.C.B., deceased; Dec. 8.

47th Regiment of Foot—Maj. Gen. J Patton to be col, vice Maj. Gen. Sir C T V Straubenzee, K.C.B., transferred to the 39th Regt. Dec. 8.

Royal Horse Guards—H L Fox, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice the Hon. C R Carington, promoted Dec. 25.

7th Hussars—Cor. H C Beville to be lieut., by purchase, vice W L Forsyth, who retires; Dec. 25. G E Hamond, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Beville; Dec. 25.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. A Bell has been permitted to resign his commission; Dec. 25. Surg. Maj. J K Carr, M.D., should have been gazetted on April 30, to be surg. maj., and not surg.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Captain the Hon. E H Legge to be capt. and lieut. col., by purchase, vice H J B Lane, who retires; Dec. 25. Ens. and Lieut. H C A F W Aldenburg-Bentinck to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice the Hon. E H Legge; Dec. 25. Ens. and Lieut the Hon. L P Dawnay to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice E A J H Lord Wallscourt, who retires; Dec. 25. The Hon. R G E Campbell to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice Aldenburg-Bentinck: Dec. 25. H C Duncombe, gent., to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. L P Dawnay; Dec. 26. Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. F A Wellesley to be adjt., vice the Hon. E H Lgge, promoted; Dec. 25.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Ens. and Lieut. the Hon. P S Methuen to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice H G Bowden, who retires; Dec. 25. Sir W G Cumming Bart., to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. P S Methuen; Dec. 25 Lieut. and Capt. W J Gascoigne to be adjt., viee Lieut. and Capt. S V Stevenson, appointed Brigade Maj. to the Brigade of Guards; Dec 10.

2nd Foot—Ens. B A Beale to be lieut., without purchase, vice C W Davie, deceased; Nov. 5. Ens. N W T Bosanquet to be lieut. by purchase, vice Beale, whose promotion by purchase on Dec. 7 has been cancelled; Dec. 25.

5th Foot—Lieut. C H Broad to be adjt., vice Lieut. Wilmot, who resigns that appointment; Dec. 25.

6th Foot—Lieut. Col. C O Creagh has been authorised by Her Majesty's licence to take and henceforth use the surname of Osborne, in addition to and after that of Creagh.

10th Foot—Staff Surg. G M Slaughter, to be surg., vice F Douglas, M.D., appointed to the Staff; Dec. 25.

15th Foot—Maj. and Brevet-Col. H Grierson to be lieut. col., without purchase, vice Brevet Col. J A Cole, who retires upon half pay; Dec. 25. Captain F E Lock to be maj., by purchase, vice Brevet Col. Grierson; Dec. 25. Lieut. J J F Grant to be capt., by purchase vice Lock; Dec. 25. Ens. G C Daintry to be lieut., by purchase, vice Grant; Dec. 25, C R B Thorne, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Daintry; Dec. 25.

16th Foot—Gent. Cadet E H Townshend, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Paterson, promoted; Dec. 25.

17th Foot—Lieut. C E G Burr to be ins. of musketry, vice Lieut. MacGregor, who has resigned the appointment; Nov. 1.

19th Foot—Staff Assist. Surg. G Atkinson, M.B., to be assist. surg., vice Wilkeley, appointed to the Staff; Dec. 25.

31st Foot—Lieut. F W H D Butler to be capt., by purchase, vice F A Magrath, who retires; Dec. 25. Ens. R W F Phillips to be lieut., by purchase, vice Butler; Dec. 25. Gent. Cadet F H Macdonald Dawson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Philips; J Tuffell from the the 61st Foot, to be capt., vice Ross, who exchanges; Dec. 25.

36th Foot—Lieut. W A Smail to be adjt., vice Lieut. Spurgeon, promoted; Oct. 16.

41st Foot—Captain G R Miller, from the 90th Foot, to be capt., vice J Caulfeild, who exchanges; July 18. Ens. J H Sevier, to be lieut., by purchase, vice T R Bate, who retires; Dec. 25. A K Mc Causland, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Sevier; Dec. 25.

56th Foot—Lieut. A A L F Levert has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Dec. 25.

59th Foot—Lieut. C H J Lane from half pay, unattached, to be lieut., vice Shinkwin, promoted to capt., half pay, without purchase; Dec. 25. Ens. J Stoyt to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stoyt; Dec. 25.

60th Foot—Ens. C L Allen to be lieut., by purchase, vice R F St. Andrew St. John, who retires; Dec. 25. F M Ward, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Allan; Dec. 25.

61st Foot—Capt. G C Ross, from the 34th Foot, to be capt., vice Tuffnell, who exchanges; Dec. 25.

65th Foot—Lieut. T Chamley to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet Maj. W H Gresson, who retires; Dec. 25.

68th Foot—Lieut. H B Rhodes, from the 86th Foot, to be lieut., vice Howard, who exchanges; Dec. 25.

71st Foot—A C Dawson, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Bunbury, promoted; Dec. 25.

77th Foot—Ens. F H M Dawson, *from the 31st Foot*, to be ens., *vice Magee, promoted*; Dec. 25.

86th Foot—Lieut. A G Howard, *from the 68th Foot*, to be lieut., vice Rhodes, who exchanges; Dec. 25.

90th Foot—Captain J Caulfeild, from the 41st Foot, to be capt., vice Miller, who exchanges; July 18. The Christian name of the Lieut. appointed a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India, in the *Gazette* of Oct. 15, is William, and not as then stated,

96th Foot—Lieut. A G Hay Church to be capt., by purchase, vice F L G Grey, who retires; Dec, 25. Ens. C S P Willoughby to be lieut., by purchase, vice Church; Dec. 25. Ens. A M'Kellar Wix, from the 5th Foot, to be ens., vice T H Peach, deceased; Dec. 25. B H Pollard, gent., to be ens., by purchase; vice Willoughby; Dec. 25.

102nd Foot—Staff Assis. Surg. T M Kirkwood to be assist. surg. vice G Ashton, M.B., appointed to the staff; Dec. 25.

103rd Foot—Lieut. G H Bridges to be capt., vice the Hon. H M Hobart, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Nov 4.

106th Foot—Lieut. M L Elliot to be ins. of mus., vice Lieut. J W Garlick, promoted; Oct. 22.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. A Macdonnell, C B, to be seconded on appointment to the command of a Brigade in India; Nov. 1.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. E W Cooper to be capt., by purchase, vice H H H Walshe, who retires; Dec. 25. Ens. G Roe to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cooper; Dec. 25.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieut. A T Wilkinson to be ins. of mus., vice Lieut. J F Cousins, deceased; Oct. 18.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assist. Commissary General W U Green to be assist. commis. gen., vice Booth, deceased Nov. 3.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. F Douglas, M.D., from the 10th Foot, to be staff surg., vice Slaughter, appointed to the 10th Foot, Dec. 25.

Assist. Surg. G Ashton, M.B., from the 102nd Foot, to be staff

assist. surg., vice T M Kirkwood, appointed to the 102nd Foot; Dec. 25.

Assist. Surg. C E Wikeley, from the 19th Foot, to be staff assist. surg., vice G Atkinson, M.B., appointed to the 19th Foot; Dec. 25.

HALF PAY.

Brevet Colonel J J Graham, from major half pay unattached, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be lieut. col. without purchase; Jan. 1, 1868.

Capt. and Brevet Major H W Goodwyn, from half pay unattached, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be maj. without purchase; Jan. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Chaplain the Rev. H Le M Chapmell, D.D., has been permitted to retire upon a superanuation allowance; Dec. 16.

BREVET.

Captain J B Campbell, who retires upon full pay, 109th Foot, to have the hon. rank of major; Dec. 25.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir R Lluellyn, K.C.B., Colonel of the 39th Foot, who died on the 7th Dec., 1867:—Lieut. Gen. Sir H J W Bentinck, K C.B., Colonel of the 28th Foot, to be gen.; Dec. 8. Maj. General Lord W Paulet, K.C.B., Colonel of the 68th Foot, to be lieut. general; Dec. 8. Brevet Colonel R N Phillips, from Lieut. Colonel half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be maj. general; Dec. 8. Major R R Roundell half pay, late 28th Foot, to be lieut.-col.; Dec. 8. Captain A M Culvert, Royal Artillery, to be major; Dec. 8.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut. Col. to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd Feb., 1866:—Lieut. Col. S J Batten, Madras Staff Corps; June 10. Lieut. Colonel M J Turnbull, Bengal Staff Corps; June 28. Lieut. Colonel S H J Davies, Bengal Staff Corps; June 28. Lieut. Colonel F W Bond, Royal Artillery: Oct. 2. Lieut. Col. C S Woodcock, Royal Artillery; Nov. 24.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. General C Godby, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on Dec. 8, and Lieut. General M Tweedie, Madras Infantry, on Dec. 14:—

To be Lieut. Generals—Major General J A Howden, Madras Infantry; Dec. 9. Major General A Clarke, Madras Infantry; Dec. 15.

To be Major Generals—Colonel G P Whish, Bengal Staff Corps; Dec. 9. Colonel G Malcolm, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps; Dec. 15.

The undermentioned Officers who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of hon. rank, as follows:—Major T Greenway, Madras Staff Corps, to be lieut. col. Dec. 25. Surg. Maj. A Durham, M.D., Bombay Establishment, to be deputy-ins.-general of hospitals; Dec. 25.

MEMORANDUM.

Major J Du Pre Brabazon, half pay unattached, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards Circular Memorandum of 15th Feb., 1861, Dec. 25.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 24.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia—R P Thompson, Esq., to be lieut.; Dec. 18.

Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia—A J Fludyer, Esq., to be lieut., vice Orme, promoted; Dec. 20.

Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia—J C Sandell gent., to be first lieut.; Dec. 10.

2nd Warwickshire Militia—R C Gregg, gent., to be lieut., vice Townsend, resigned; Dec. 17.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 27.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

1st Warwickshire Militia—F T Durrell, gent., to be lieut., vice Kindersley, resigned; Sep. 7. W A Pennington, gent., to be lieut. vice Schwabe, promoted; Dec. 21.

Northumberland Light Infantry Militia—J Conroy, gent., to be lieut.; Dec. 18.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 24.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Renfrewshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. R S Scott to be maj.; Dec. 18. First Lieut. R Muir to be capt., vice Scott, promoted: Dec. 18. D C Smith, gent., to be capt.; Dec 18. J Fullarton, gent., to be first lieut.; Dec. 18. J W Taylor, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Dec. 18.

5th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J Donaldson to be capt., vice Arkley, resigned; Dec. 21. Ens. J Law to be lieut., vice Donaldson, promoted; Dec. 21. J Robertson, gent., to be ens., vice Law, promoted; Dec. 21. D J Petty, gent., to be ens., vice Ross, promoted; Dec. 21.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—H J Robinson, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Dec. 11.

17th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. J Haimes to be capt.; Dec. 11. P Kewley, gent., to be first lieut.; Dec. 11. W T Oliver, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Dec. 11.

21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—J L Beazley, gent., to be first lieut., vice Hunt, resigned; Dec. 11.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. G H Robertson, to be maj.; Dec. 11. Lieut. E Cotton to be capt.; Dec. 11. Ens. G L Blundell to be lieut.; Dec. 11.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. J Cochran, of the 1st Administrative Brigade of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers, to serve with the rank of capt.; Dec. 24.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 27.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. J Ritchie to be first lieut., vice J H Blair, promoted; Nov. 23. Sec. Lieut. J Connell to be first lieut., vice B M Carr, resigned; Dec. 6. J Kennedy to be sec. lieut., vice J Connel, promoted; Dec. 6. T S Mitchie to be sec. lieut., vice J Ritchie, promoted; Dec. 19.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. P Wingate to be capt., vice T Wingate, resigned; Nov. 29. T Arklay to be lieut., vice P Wingate, promoted; Nov. 29. M Robinson to be ens., vice W Alexander, resigned; Nov. 29.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W T Barr to be ens., vice Gatheral, resigned; Nov. 29.

100th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Macneill to be ens., vice J Murray, resigned; Dec. 9.

19th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W D Leslie to be capt, Dec. 17. A Roger to be lieut.; Dec. 17. J M Grant to be ens.; Dec. 17.

6th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Com P S Humberston to be maj.; Dec. 15. Lieut. B Johnson to be capt., vice Humstone, promoted; Dec. 15. Ens. H W Jones to be lieut., vice Broadbent, resigned; Dec. 15. Ens. W H Churton to be lieut., vice Johnson, promoted; Dec. 20.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—Major R Masset to be lieut. col.,; Dec. 18. C W Davied, Esq., to be maj ; Dec. 18. H J Paine, gent., to be surg.; Dec. 18. R Miles, gent., to be assist. surg.; Dec. 16. W A Byrne, gent., to be assist. surg.; Dec. 16.

2nd Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Major R W Pigeon to be lieut. col.; Dec. 24. Capt. W T P King to be maj., vice Pigeon, promoted; Dec. 24.

2nd Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—His Grace the

Duke of Northumberlend to be hon. col.; Dec. 13.

2nd Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps—H Bell, jun., to be capt., vice Fawens, resigned; Dec. 13. W Ayton, to be ens., vice M'Andrew, resigned; Dec. 13.

3rd North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. H O Welburn to be first lieut., vice M'Kay, deceased; Dec. 6. W G Knight to be sec. lieut., vice Welburn, promoted; Dec. 6.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 31.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their gallant conduct in Bhootan, as recorded against their names, viz.:—Major W S Trevor and Lieut. J Dundas, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers—for their gallant conduct at the attack on the Block-house at Dewan-Giri in Bhootan, ou the 30th of April, 1865. Major Gen. Tombs, C.B., V.C., the officer in command at the time, reports that a party of the enemy, from 180 to 200 in number; had barricaded themselves in the Block-house in question, which they continued to defend after the rest of the position had been carried, and the main body was in retreat. The Block-house, which was loop-holed was the key of the enemy's position. Seeing no officer of the storming party near him, and being anxious that the place should be taken immediately, as any protracted resistance might have caused the main body of the Bhootans to rally, the British force having been fighting in a broiling sun on very steep and difficult ground for upwards of three hours the general in command ordered *these two officers to* show the way into the Block-house. They had to climb up a wall which was fourteen feet high, and then to enter a house, occupied by some 200 desperate men, head foremost through an opening not more than two feet wide between the top of the wall and the roof of the Block-house. Major General Tombs states that on speaking to the Sikh soldiers around him, and telling them in Hindoostani to swarm up the wall, none of them responded to the call, until these two officers had shown them the way, when they followed with the greatest alacrity. Both of them were wounded.

INDIA OFFICE, 28th Dec. 1867.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and alterations of the rank, &c., amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying period of service to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan. 1852:—Lieut. Colonel D Hodson, Madras Infantry; May 29, 1864. Major R H Keating, C.S.I., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be lieut. col., in succession to Generel C Herbert, Madras Infantry, deceased; Jan. 18, 1867. Major H Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut. colonel, Captain H Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, in succession to Major Gen. T A A Munsey, Madras Cavalry, deceased; Jan. 24, 1867. Major J H B Dennis, Bombay Staff Corps to be lieut. col., Captain S Chalmers, Bengal Infantry, to be maj., in succession to Lieutenant Gen. G J Wilson, Bombay Infantry, deceased; Feb. 12, 1867. Major F A E Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, to be lieut. colonel, Captain C P Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, to be major, in succession to Major General A Abbott, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, deceased; Feb. 26, 1867

Maj. F W Lambert, Bengal Infantry, to be lieut. colonel, Captain H P Close, Bombay Staff Corps, to be major, in succession to Gen. C A G Wallington, Bengal Infantry, deceased; March 1, 1867.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. R A Smith, Bengal Infantry; June 11, 1867.

To be Lieut.-Colonels—Major J Wellwood Rutherford, late 47th Madras Native Infantry; Aug. 11, 1867. Major A H Gordon, late 52nd Madras Native Infantry; Sep. 5, 1867.

To be Captain—Lieut. W A Cheke, late 13th Madras Native Infantry; Aug. 1867. The undermentioned officers will rank from the dates specified, instead of those previously stated:—Lieut. Colonel A. Light, Royal (Bengal) Artillery from Oct. 9, 1865, in succession to Major General St. G D Showers, Bengal Infantry, deceased; Lieut. Col. W Carmichael Russell, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, from Oct. 12, 1865, in succession to Major Gen. J Scott, Bombay Infantry, deceased; Lieut. Colonel T H Sibley Bengal Staff Corps, from Nov. 20, 1865, in succession to Lieut. General H Sargent, Madras Infantry, deceased; Lieut. Colonel J J Laurie, Bombay Staff Corps, from Dec. 21, 1865, in succession to Lieut. General D'Sim, Royal (Madras) Engineers, deceased; Lieut. Colonel E L Grant, Madras Infantry, from Dec. 22, 1865, in succession to Lieut. General G E Gowan, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, deceased; Lieut. Colonel C St. George Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 7, 1866, in succession to Master General J M Snortt, Bombay Infantry, deceased; Lieut. Col. J G C Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, from Feb. 15, 1866, in succession to Major Gen. C A Browne, Madras Infantry, deceased; Lieut. Colonel J W Sanders, Bengal Infantry, from April 26, 1866, in succession to General J Anderson, Bengal Infantry, deceased; Lieut. Colonel *B Walton, Bengal* Staff Corps, *from April 29, 1866,* in succession *to Lieut. General G R* Pemberton, Bengal Infantry, deceased; Lieut. Colonel E Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps, from May 3, 1866, in succession to General E F Waters, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Colonel H Lane, Bengal Cavalry (retired), from May 27, 1866, in succession to General G Jackson, Madras Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Colonel R P Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, from June 12, 1866, in succession to General T H Paul, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Colonel A D Dickens, Bengal Staff Corps, from June 19, 1866, in succession to General S Swinhoe, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Colonel G S Macbean, Bengal Staff Corps, from July 23, 1866, in succession to General C W Hamilton, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Col. T James, Bengal Staff Corps, from Aug. 26, 1866, in succession to General A F Richmond, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Col. J F Richardson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, from Sep. 17, 1866, in succession to General W R C Costley, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Colonel H H A Wood, Bombay Staff Corps, from Oct. 29, 1866, in succession to Major General Sir G St. P Lawrence K.C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, retired. Lieut. Colonel Winckworth Scott, Bombay Staff Corps, from Nov. 4, 1866, in succession to Lieut. General W D Robertson, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Colonel W Murray, Madras Staff Corps, from Nov. 6, 1866, in succession to General W Gilbert, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Colonel J A Steele, Bengal Staff Corps, from Nov. 13, 1866, in succession to Major General G Macan, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Lieut. Col. H Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 6, 1866, in succession to General E Frederick, C.B., Bombay Infantry, deceased. Lieutenant Colonel J I Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 22, 1866, in succession to Major General H F Caley, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Major H L Millet, Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 22, 1866, in succession to

Major General H F Caley, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Major C S Dundas, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, from Jan. 18, 1867, in succession to General C Herbert, C.B., Madras Infantry, deceased.

Note—Lieut. Colonel Light was erroneously described as of the Bengal Infantry in *Gazette* of Aug. 3, 1866.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major C B G Bacon, May 24, 1867. Maj. W Gordon; June 11, 1867. Maj. D Briggs; June 11, 1867. Maj. H S Brivar; June 11, 1867. Maj. H C Maunsell; June 11, 1867. Major (Brevet Colonel) G W G Green, C.B.; June 12, 1867. Maj. (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) S J Hire; June 12, 1867. Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) G W M Hall; June 12, 1867. Major A G Nedham; June 12, 1867. Major B T Reid; June 12, 1867. Major R D Macpherson; June 12, 1867. Major F W Ripley; June 12, 1867. Maj. R W Chambers; June 12, 1867 Major C L Montgomery; June 12, 1867. Major H W H Coxe; June 21, 1867. Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) O E Rothney; June 27, 1867. Major T H Wilson; June 27, 1867.

To be Majors—Captain R D'Oyley C Bracken; April 26, 1867. Captain (Brevet Major) R Sanderson Simonds; June 11, 1867. Captain (Brevet Major) A Taylor; June 11, 1867. Captain A Francis; June 11, 1867. Captain T E Webster; June 11, 1867. Captain (Brevet Major) C H Palliser; June 11, 1867. Captain J M Graham; June 11, 1867. Captain R Ouseley; June 11, 1867. Capt. J Brenton Cox; June 11, 1867. Captain G L Smith; June 12, 1867. Captain A McKenzie; June 12, 1867.

To be Captains—Lieut. H Thomson; May 11, 1867. Lieut. A W C Read; 1867. Lieut. A F P Harcourt; Jan. 8, 1867. Lieut. W G Murray; June 8, 1867. Lieut. H Collett; June 8, 1867. Lieut. J Miller; June 8, 1867. Lieut. E L Ommanney; June 9, 1867. Lieut. T M Sandys; June 9, 1867. Lieut. H M Barton-Barlton; June 12, 1867.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry—Lieut. Colonel (Major General) J S Hodgson to be col. in succession to Riley, deceased; May 30, 1867. Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) A S O Donaldson, from late 45th Native Infantry, to be lieut. colonel, vice Wilson (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieut. Colonels; Dec. 3, 1866.

Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) H Finch, from late 31st Native Infantry, to be lieut. colonel, vice Davies (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieut. Colonels; Jan. 24, 1867. Major P G Scot, from late 12th Native Infantry, to be lieut. colonel), vice Boswell, deceased; April 6, 1867. Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel P H K Dewal, to be lieut. colonel, vice Hughes, (Staff Corps,) removed from list of Lieut. Colonels; April 30, 1867. Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) W D Bishop to be lieut. colonel, vice Plowden, Staff Corps, removed from list of Lieut. Cols.; June 1, 1867.

Late 2nd European Fusiliers—Lieut. E J M'Nair to be capt., vice Baldwin (Staff Corps), deceased; May 22, 1867.

Late 12th Native Infantry—Lieut. H A Rooke to be capt., in succession to Boswell, retired; April 6, 1867.

Late 30th Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet Major) G F F Vincent to be major, in succession to Plowden (Staff Corps,) removed from list of Lieut. Colonels; June 1, 1867.

Late 33rd Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet Major) J C Dickson to be maj., in succession to Hopkinson (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieut. Cols.; Dec. 3, 1866.

Late 48th Native Infantry—Lieut. E B Ward to be capt., in succession to Dennys (Staff Corps) removed from list of lieut. colonels; April 10, 1867.

Late 66th Native Infantry—

Lieut. R S Hill to be capt., vice Sykes (Staff Corps,) deceased; April 8, 1867.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Infantry—Lieut. Colonel C E Mills will rank from Sept. 12, 1866, in succession to Dinning (Staff Corps,) removed from list of Lieut. Colonels; Lieut. Colonel H E Young will rank from Sept. 17, 1866, in succession to Alexander (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieut. Colonels.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon Majors—Surg. J Irving M.D.; May 27, 1867. Surg. T Atchison: June 26, 1867.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major R Ranken; June 12, 1867. Major G Nightingale; June 12, 1867. Major E F Waterman; June 12, 1867. Major W J Jones; Aug. 11, 1867. Major A J P Ewart; Aug. 14, 1867. Major E A Saunders; Aug. 14, 1867. Maj. A G Davidson; Aug. 14, 1867. Major W Rose Campbell; Sept. 1, 1867.

To be Majors—Captain W S Drever; June 11, 1867. Captain W Cadell; June 12, 1867. Capt. W Cunningham; June 12, 1867. Captain J Simpson; June 20, 1867. Capt. J R S Henderson; June 30, 1867. Captain J V Morris; July 26, 1867. Captain R C A Marshall; Aug. 26, 1867. Capt. A R McMahon; Aug. 20, 1867. Captain T W Stransfeld; Aug. 21, 1867. Capt. A H M Dickey; Aug. 21, 1867.

To be Captains—Lieut. F J Rivers; May 4, 1867. Lieut. C L Roikes; June 8, 1867. Lieut. G B Farrington; June 9, 1867. Lieut. W C Plant; June 9, 1867. Lieut. H O Graham; June 12. 1867. Lieut. P A V Homrigh; June 12, 1867. Lieut. H F de Lousada; June 20, 1867. Lieut. W Chisholm; June 25, 1867. Lieut. J Godson; July 4, 1867. Lieut. W J Seaton; July 20, 1867. Lieut. J W Hindle; Aug. 20, *1867. Lieut. C F Moore; Aug. 20, 1867. Lieut. J R Brown; Sept. 1, 1867. Lieut. H P R F* Crawford; Sept. 1, 1867. Lieut. R S Jago; Sept. 4, 1867. Lieut. A Wingfield; Sept. 4, 1867.

MADRAS ARMY.

General List of Cavalry Officers—Lieut. H A Yates to be capt., in succession to Barnett, 4th Light Cavalry, retired; June 23, 1867. Late 29th Native Infantry; Late H Coningham to be capt., vice Turner, deceased: Aug. 10, 1867.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

To be Surgs.—Assist. Surg. G A Burn, M.A., M.D.; May 30, 1867. Assist. Surg. T Croudace; Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. H J H Griesbach; Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. J Houston, M.D., Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. H E Bursteed, M.D., Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. H Croker, M.D.; Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. R Arnold; Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. H Adam; Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. W H Morgan; Aug. 4, 1867.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major J P Nixon; June 12, 1807. Maj. H T Briggs; July 2, 1867. Major A T Etheridge; June 13, 1867. Major J D Williams; July 14, 1867. Major H W Holland; July 25, 1867. Major E L Scott; July 25, 1867.

To be Majors—Captain R R Wallace; June 11, 1867. Captain J Clements; June 11, 1867. Capt. E A Green June 11, 1867. Capt. A G Plomer; June 11, 1867. Capt. T Waddington; June 12, 1867. Capt. J D Hall; June 12, 1867. Captain C P Barras; July, 1867. Captain H A Woodhouse; Aug. 3, 1867. Captain A Ferguson, Aug. 10, 1867.

To be Captains—Lieut C E Fisher; March 28, 1867. Lieut. T W Sanders; July 16, 1867. Lieut. A J Doig; July 16, 1867. Lieut. C Swinhoe; July 25, 1867. Lieut. F H Segrave; August 7, 1867. Lieut. G F Beville; Sept. 4, 1867.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons—Assist. Surg.

F H Plumptre; Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. G E Seward; M.D.; Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. J G Asher, M.D.; Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. J Pinkerton, M.D.; Aug. 4, 1867. Assist. Surg. E F Wheatley; Aug. 4, 1867.

The name of the officer in the *Gazette* of Dec. 2, 1862, should have been Major Henby Thomas Bartlett, and not Major Henry Thomas Bartlett, as stated therein.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 31.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

City of Edinburgh Artillery Regiment of Militia—J S Mac Dowall, gent., to be lieut., vice Legat, promoted; Oct. 21, 1867.

Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—W E Price, Esq., late 36th Regiment, to be capt., vice Ryves, resigned; Dec. 27, 1867.

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—E Corbett, gent., to be cor.; Dec. 26, 1867.

3rd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Captain the Hon. G C Mostyn, to be major, vice Terry, promoted; Dec. 26, 1867.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 3.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—The Honourable G C O Bridgeman, Viscount Newport, to be lieut.; Dec. 30, 1867.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by First Lieut. C J Crickmer in the Durham Artillery Militia; Dec. 26, 1867.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 31.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—A Crofts to be sec. lieut.; Nov. 26,

34th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J R Bradbury to be lieut.; Nov. 21, 1867. E T Sykes to be lieut.; Nov. 21 1867.

39th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Middleton to be ens., vice Ruffle, resigned; Dec. 6, 1867.

24th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Greig to be lieut., Dec. 23, 1867. A Walker to be ens.; Dec. 23, 1867. The Rev. J Mitchell to be hon. chap.; Dec. 23, 1867.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—G M Walker to be sec. lieut.; Dec. 11, 1867. J Sanderson to be sec. lieut.: Dec. 11, 1867.

Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—R J B Cunynghame to be assist. surg.; Dec. 9, 1867.

16th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. H O Fisher to be lieut.; Dec. 19, 1867. D McGethick Watson gent., to be ens.; Dec. 19, 1867. W G Noble, gent., to be ens.; Dec. 19, 1867.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—J Hodgert, gent., to be hon. assis. quartermaster; Dec. 24, 1867.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 3.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

15th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E E Austin, gent., to be lieut., vice Wybrants, resigned; Dec. 28, 1867.

20th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A G Cox, gent., to be lieut., vice Wybrants, resigned; Dec. 28, 1867.

1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain J Holt to be major: Dec. 30, 1867.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieut. Colonel J Thomson bearing the title of Lieut. Colonel Com. of the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps; Dec. 30, 1867.

Adjt C Proctor, of the 1st Administrative Brigade of Cheshire Artillery Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Capt.; Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date,]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 7.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army—viz:—General Sir A Woodford, G.C B., G.C.M.G.; General Sir W M Gomm, G.C.B., General Sir H D Ross, G.C.B.; and General Sir J F Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., to be field-marshals; Jan. 1.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Lieut. J T Winnington, from the 12th Foot, to be lieut., vice Townshend, who exchanges; Jan. 8.

3rd Hussars—R H Daniell, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice E J Magrath, who retires; Jan. 8.

19th Hussars—Lieut. C H Fairlie to be captain, vice H E Ellice, who retires upon half pay; Jan. 8, Cornet C R St. Quintin to be lieut., vice Fairlie; Jan. 8. Gent. Cadet H Hall, from the Royal Military College, to be cor., vice St. Quintin; Jan. 8.

20th Hussars—Acting Veter. Surg. F D Bray to be veter. sug., vice Veter. Srugeon First Class W Johnson, appointed an Inspecting Veter. Surgeon in India; Nov 6, 1867.

Royal Artillery--Lieut. S C Kyle to sec. capt., vice W H Noble removed to the Seconded List; Dec. 16, 1867. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieuts.—Commissions to be dated Jan. 8—viz.:—D J G Stanley, vice R F Lewis, seconded. F C Morgan, vice W T Budgen, promoted. W O Smith, vice H H Webber, promoted. S P F Freeth, vice W H King-Harman, promoted. G S Ramsay, vice H G Hasler, resigned. A S Griffiths vice E W Buller, resigned. E A Johnson, vice G F Blackwood, promoted. R N Holbecho, vice W M D Wright, promoted. A S Woolley, vice J H Gleig, deceased *W J Joyce, vice C C Pemberton, promoted. H W Burnett, vice H W Hastings, promoted.* F M Turner, vice C A M Warde, promoted. J J F Cumming, vice G A Russell, promoted. T Cumine, vice J A S Colquhoun, seconded. J W Yerbury, vice V H Walker, deceased. C H E Adamson, vice H G Pritchard, promoted. W S Baldock, vice J S Seccombe, promoted. P Hussey, vice A M Rawlins, promoted. H T S Yates, vice J Keith, deceased. H E Preston, vice E S Burr, deceased. J P Rogers, vice M W Omanney, promoted. C H Scott, vice T L Weston, resigned. G R Hadaway, vice J C Smyth-Windham, promoted. A F England, vice W B R Hall, promoted.

Royal Engineers—Captain M S Whitmore has been permitted to resign his commission; Jan. 8. Lieut. (with temporary rank) C Birkbeck, from half pay, to be lieut. whose temp. Commission was made permanent in the *Gazette* of Jan. 8, 1867, is Bucknill, and not Bucknell as therein stated. The date of promotion, from Sec. Captain, of Captain D J Nasmyth (late Bombay), is Feb. 18, 1861, and not as stated in *Gazette* of 17th ult. The undermentioned Gent. Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieuts. with temp. rank.—Commissions to be dated Jan. 8, viz:—W J S Dunlop, vice B H Melville, promoted. F J Day, vice C J Moysey promoted. L F Brown, vice J J Robertson, deceased. D A Johnston, vice W M Roberts, deceased. R Gardiner, vice W T Whish, deceased. J F Hewson, vice R C Price, promoted. J Hare, vice J A Millar, promoted. R F Moore, vice L C Gordon seconded. W A Nugent, vice B Lovett, seconded. W W Darby, vice W H Pierson seconded. G Henry, vice W Shepherd, seconded C H Bagot, vice D H Traill seconded. The undermentioned officers have been seconded, their employment in India being comparatively unconnected with the duties of the Corps:—Lieut. B Lovett (late Bengal), Lieut. W H Pierson (late Bengal), Lieut. W Shepherd (late Bengal), Lieut. D H Traill (late Madras), Lieut. A

J Filgate (late Madras), Lieut. G W Oldham (late Bombay).

1st Foot—Gent. Cadet T L Thorp, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Church, promoted; Jan. 8. Gent. C E G Drury, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Lynch, transferred to the 95th Foot; Jan. 9.

2nd Foot—Gent. Cadet R K Ridgeway, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Bosanquet, promoted; Jan. 8.

8th Foot—Gent. Cadet G Sandham, from the Royal Military College, to be ens,. without purchase, vice Fisher, who has been superseded for being absent without leave; Jan 8.

10th Foot—Gent. Cadet C T Peyton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Alderley, transferred to the 64th Foot; Jan. 8. Paymaster, with the hon. rank of capt., W C Friend, from the 51st Foot, to be paymaster, vice the Capt. H B Bromley, deceased; Jan. 1.

12th Foot—Lieut. H L Townshend, from the 1st Dragoons, to be lieut,, vice Winnington, who exchanges; Jan. 8.

13th Foot—Gent. Cadet J L Laird, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Westaway, promoted; Jan. 8. Gent. Cadet F W S Stanhope, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Lawlor, promoted; Jan. 9.

14th Foot—Gent. Cadet P T Gardner, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Churchward, promoted; Jan. 8.

16th Foot—Gent. Cadet H M Carter, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Bond, transferred to the 83rd Foot; Jan. 8. Gent. Cadet H H N Martin, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Cameron, promoted; Jan. 9. Lieut. J E Orange to be ins. of mus., vice Lieut. Pinson, returned to regimental duty; Oct. 7, 1867.

18th Foot—Gent. Cadet C D'Aguilar Pope, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Browne, transferred to the 20th Hussars; Jan. 8. Gent. Cadet A J Milner, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Pringle, promoted; Jan. 9.

19th Foot—Gent. Cadet C Butler, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Paterson, promoted; Jan. 8.

21st Foot—Gent. Cadet W Gordon, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Coen, appointed a Deputy Assist. Super. of Stores; Jan. 8.

24th Foot—The third Christian name of Captain Tongue is Gurnell, not Gurnel, as previously stated.

25th Foot—Gent. Cadet E W W Deringly, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Banbury, transferred to the 63rd Foot; Jan. 8.

29th Foot—Gent. Cadet W S Clarke, from the Royal Military College to be ens., without purchase, vice Prendergast, promoted. Jan. 8.

31st Foot—Ens. F W Pace, from the 68th Foot, to be lieut., by purchase, vice J F Osborne, who retires; Jan. 8.

46th Foot—Gent. Cadet W B Browne from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Blanshard, promoted; Jan. 8.

50th Foot—Gent. Cadet A S Hext, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Doveton, promoted; Jan. 8.

51st Foot—Paymaster, with the hon. rank of Capt. B R James, from the 24th Foot, to be paymaster, vice hon. Captain Frend, transferred to the 10th Foot; Jan. 1.

54th Foot—Ens. W N Darnell to be lieut., by purchase, vice R.

Magill, who retires; Jan. 8. G Wainman, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Darnell; Jan. 8. Gent. Cadet A G Tidy, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Wainman, transferred to the 69th Foot; Jan. 8.

59th Foot—Gent. Cadet J F Irwin, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Hamilton, transferred to the 12th Foot; Jan. 8. D Creagh, gent., late Lieut., 14th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Sargeant, transferred to the 19th Foot, Jan. 8.

60th Foot—Ens. C R B Thorne, from the 15th Foot, to be ens., vice Skinner, transferred to the 45th Foot; Jan. 8.

61st Foot—Gent. Cadet C W Monypenny, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice O'Geran, promoted; Jan. 8.

63rd Foot—Gent. Cadet H M Nuthall, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Adams, whose transfer from the 4th Foot, has been cancelled; Jan. 8.

64th Foot—Lieut. C H Sams to be capt., by purchase, vice T Casement, who retires; Jan. 8. Ens. E W Carleton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Sams; A W Cameron, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Carleton; Jan. 8. Gent. Cadet R B Baker, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Cameron, transferred to the 78th Foot; Jan. 8.

65th Foot—J Grant, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Marx, transferred to the 68th Foot; Jan. 8.

68th Foot—Ens G F Marx, from the 65th Foot, to be ens., vice Pace, promoted, by purchase, into the 31st Foot; Jan. 8.

69th Foot—Gent. Cadet J B Lynch, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Borton, promoted; Jan. 8. Ens. G Wainman, from *the 54th Foot,* to be ens., vice *Kirwan, transferred* to the 74th *Foot; Jan. 9.*

77th Foot—Gent. Cadet F Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Ferguson, deceased; Jan. 8.

78th Foot—Ens. A W Camenor, from the 64th Foot, to be ens., vice L G Mundy, transferred to the 11th Hussars; Jan. 8.

83rd Foot—Gent. Cadet G L Eliot, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice La Quesne, transferred to the 19th Foot; Jan. 8.

84th Foot—Gent. Cadet C Hope, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Smallpiece, promoted; Jan. 8.

85th Foot—Gent. Cadet C H Collette, from the Royal Military College, to be ens, without purchase, vice Welby, transferred to the 56th Foot; Jan. 8.

88th Foot—Gent Cadet H E Penton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Acklom, promoted; Jan 8.

91st Foot—Gent. Cadet A L H Mackay, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Elliott, transferred to the 93rd Foot; Jan. 8. Staff Surg. J McNeill Beatty to be surg., vice W J Rendell, appointed to the Staff; Jan. 8.

96th Foot—Ens. E L Durand to be lieut., without purchase, vice Houghton, promoted; Oct. 4, 1867. Gent. Cadet A P Tripe, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Goldney, transferred to the 11th Foot; Jan. 8. Gent. Cadet C A Coles, from the Royal Military College, to be be ens., without purchase, vice Durand; Jan. 9.

97th Foot—Ens. T C Burnell to be lieut., by purchase, vice R W Barbor, who retires, Jan. 8. W H Murphy, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Burnell; Jan. 8.

101st Foot—Gent. Cadet E A E Wylly, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Brydon, promoted; Jan. 8.

102nd Foot—Gent. Cadet R Gordon, from the Royal Military

College, to be ens., vice Hamilton, promoted; Jan. 8. Gent. Cadet T R W Davidson from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Proston, promoted; Jan. 9.

103rd Foot—Lieut. Stoddart, who has resigned his position as Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, from the Super. List, to be lieut., vice Bridges, promoted; Nov. 4. Gent. Cadet S Unwin Saulez, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Sir C H Leslie, Bart., transferred to the 107th Foot; Jan. 8.

105th Foot—Gent. Cadet W W Beagin, from the Royal Military College to be ens., vice J Margary, deceased; Jan. 8.

107th Foot—Gent. Cadet J A Barlow, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Hill promoted; Jan. 8. Gent. Cadet R R U Hughes, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Spottiswoode, promoted; Jan. 9. Gent Cadet A G Impey, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Wardroper, promoted; Jan. 10

108th Foot—Gent. Cadet F B Peile, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Shepherd, promoted; Jan. 8. Quartermaster Sergeant T Hughes, from the 21st Foot, to be quartermaster, vice H Hammond, who retires upon half pay; Jan. 8.

109th Foot—Gent. Cadet P E Anderson, from the Royal Military College to be ens., vice Webb, promoted; Jan. 9. Gent. Cadet J M'Callum, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Mayne, promoted; Jan. 9.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut C B Steward to be inst. of musk. vice Lieut. Gardner, who has resigned the appointment; Nov. 23, 1867.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. J A L Hamilton to be capt., by purchase, vice H A Williams, who retires; Jan. 8.

4th West India Regiment—Ens. S D Crookenden to be lieut., without purchase, vice G B Deare, who retires, on appointment, as *Deputy Assist. Commissary-Gen.* Aug. 25, 1867. C E M'Crea, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Crookenden; Jan. 8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. W J Rendell, from the 91st Foot, to be staff surg., vice J M'Neill Beatty, appointed to the 91st Foot; Jan. 8.

STAFF.

Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Col. W A Middleton, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be assist. adjt. gen. to the Royal Artillery at Headquarters, vice Colonel H L Gardiner, Royal Artillery, whose period of staff service has expired; Jan. 1.

BREVET.

For Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel W L Merewether, C.B., &c., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th of Sept. last, read Lieut. Colonel W L Merewether, C.B., &c.

Quartermaster H Hammond, retired upon half pay, late 108th Foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; Jan. 8.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who have been granted retired full pay, to have a step of hon. rank, in accordance with provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 13, 1858:—Col. Com. R G Connolly to be maj. general; Nov. 29, 1867. Captain A J Stuart to be maj.; Jan. 8.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 10.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Devon Militia—T Bent, Esq., Captain half pay, Royal Marines, to be quartermaster, from the 30th Nov., 1867, vice Stone, deceased.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 7.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade—R S Smith to be capt., vice Montgomerie, resigned; Dec. 27, 1867. J McMillan to be lieut, vice Hall, resigned; Dec. 27, 1867.

2nd Cinque Ports Rifle Volun-

teer Corps—E Hales Wilkie, Esq., to be capt.; Dec. 31, 1867.

2nd Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J Braithwaite to be lieut., vice Jackson, resigned; Dec. 28, 1867. J G Dees to be ens., vice Braithwaite, promoted; Dec. 28, 1867.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 10.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

3rd Cumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Rev. A Oates to be hon. chap.; Nov. 21, 1867.

2nd Devonshire Volunteer Corps—H J Cutler, to be first lieut.; Dec. 18, 1867.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. C T Huthersal to be first lieut.; Dec. 24, 1867.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—J C Cohen, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Dec. 28, 1867. B G Williams, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Dec. 28, 1867.

15th Lancashire Artillery Corps—J J Nixon, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Dec. 19, 1867.

Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade—J F Cooper, gent., to be ens., vice Fairclough, resigned; Dec. 28, 1867.

1st Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J Pilcher to be capt.: Dec. 28, 1867. Ens. E W R Mitchell to be lieut.; Dec. 28, 1867.

3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—R J Linton, gent., to be ens.; Dec. 24, 1867.

4th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R W Caldwell (Major 2nd Administrative Battalion of Wilts Rifle Volunteers) to be capt., vice Ward, resigned; Dec. 23, 1867.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve Captain R W Caldwell bearing the title of Captain Commandant of the 4th Wiltshire *Rifle Volunteer Corps.*

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, Jan. 17.

Her Majesty's has been pleased to appoint Colonel the Hon. D C Fitzgerald de Ros, 1st Life Guards Extra Equerry, to be Equerry in Ordinary to the Queen, vice Lieut. General the Hon. C Grey, who has resigned his appointment; Jan. 1.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following Extra Equerries to be Equerries in Ordinary to the Queen, from the 1st Jan., viz:—Col. C T Du Plat, Royal Artillery; Colonel H F Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards; Colonel the Hon. A E Hardinge, C.B., Coldstream Guards.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 14.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross Militia (Highland Borderers' Light)—Captain J C C Halkett to be adjt. from Dec. 5, 1867, vice Kenny, deceased.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry—F C Moojen to be cor., vice Jessopp, promoted; Dec. 31, 1867.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia—Sir E A Hamilton, Bart., late Lieut. and Captain Coldstream Guards, to be capt., vice Mainwaring, deceased; Jan. 11, 1868.

Prince Regent's Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia—A Bruce, Esq., to be lieut., vice Broad, resigned; Jan. 6.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by First Lieut. H D Radcliffe in the Durham Artillery Militia; Jan. 8.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 17.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia—R Montague Hornby, late Capt.

18th Royal Irish Regiment, to be adjt., from the 2nd Dec., 1867, vice J Grahame, resigned; Nov. 28, 1867.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

2nd Derbyshire Militia—Ens. F A Champion to be lieut., vice Ricketts, resigned; Jan. 15. W F Howard to be ens., vice Champion, promoted; Jan. 15.

3rd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Lieut. A Fellowes to be capt., vice Mostyn, promoted; Jan. 14.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 14.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—J B Blair to be adjt., from May 29, 1867.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Ayrshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J McIlwraith to be capt., vice Vernon, resigned; Jan. 14, J Brackenridge to be lieut., vice McIlwraith, promoted; Jan. 14. W Daviseon to be ens., vice Wason, resigned; Jan. 14,

2nd Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. W S Shanks to be hon. chap.; Jan 8. A Hay, M.D.,to be hon. assist. surg.; Jan. 8.

3rd Essex Artillery Volunteer Corps—Major R Sinclair to be lieut. col.; Jan. 3. First Lieut. J Maw to be capt ; Jan. 3. First Lieut. J G B Marshall to be capt.; Jan. 3. Second W J Compton to be first lieut., vice Maw, promoted, Sec. Lieut. C W Ashdown to be first lieut., vice Marshall, promoted; Jan. 3. W T Hackwell to be sec. lieut.; Jan. 3 Assist. Surg. J B Kennedy to be surg.; Jan. 3. The Rev. G P Keegh to be hon. chap.; Jan. 3.

8th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Galloway to be ens., vice Wright, resigned; Jan 9.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. A E Ratcliff to be lieut., vice Beech promoted; Jan. 9. Ens. T Turner to be lieut., vice Williams, resigned; Jan. 9.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—G R Wrangham, Esq., to be first lieut., vice W T Makins, promo- Jan. 1.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 17.

3rd Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps —T B Windsor to be ens., vice Holmwood, promoted; Jan. 10.

21st Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps —C D Davies to be lieut, vice Crutchley, resigned; Jan. 9.

2nd Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps—Captain Lord E McD V Tempest to be major; Jan. 11. Second Lieut. C Stuart, Vincent Seaham, to be captain, vice V Tempest, promoted; Jan. 11. J Daglish to be capt, Jan. 11. Sec. Lieut. J B Eminson to be first lieut.; Jan. 11.

8th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—R Davis to be assist. surg. vice Saville, resigned; Jan. 10.

2nd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Capt. R Johnson to be maj., vice J Wardlaw, deceased; Oct. 30, 1867. Lieut. G C Harrington to be capt., vice R Johnson, promoted; Oct. 30, 1867.

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. G E Walton, jun., to be capt.; Nov. 27, 1867. J Ruddock to be sec. lieut., vice Miller; Nov. 14, 1867.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Hon. Quartermaster T Preston to be lieut., vice Sutton, resigned; Aug. 12, 1867. S H P Moore to be lieut., vice Cooke, promoted; Aug. 12. 1867. A A Hyam to be ens., vice E E Hyam resigned; Dec. 14, 1867. O Penfold to be assist. surg., vice Dalton, deceased; Nov. 27, 1867.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Blackstone, jun., to be surg., vice Mott, resigned; Dec. 14, 1867.

Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps—G Francis to be ens., vice Yorke, resigned; Dec. 14, 1867. J Dixon to be ens., vice Shiel, resigned; Dec. 14, 1867.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer

Corps—Capt. H S Goode, to be maj., Dec. 14, 1867. Lieut. J J Reynolds to be capt., vice Gowland, resigned; Dec. 14, 1867.

33rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. S Ray to be capt., vice deceased; Dec. 26, 1867. W B Bell to be lieut., vice Wray; Dec. 26, 1867. J R Bonny to be ens.; Dec. 26, 1867.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major W Wood to be lieut. col.; Dec. 19, 1867.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. W Gale to be lieut., vice Talfourd, resigned; Dec. 24, 1867.

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. W J Sanders to be lieut.; Nov. 8.

MEMORANDUM.

The 32nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, having been struck off the records of the War Office, will henceforth cease to hold any number or designation in the Volunteer Force of Great Britain.

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AND

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ORDINARY LUCIFER MATCHES.—The Secretary to the Sun Fire Insurance Office stated to the Common's Select Committee on Fires, of last session, that he considers carelessness in using *ordinary Lucifer Matches* causes a loss to that office of £10,000 a year.

APRIL, 1867.—Archduchess Matilda, of Austria, burnt to death through stepping on an ordinary Lucifer Match.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ABYSSINIA, AND ARMY SUPPLY.

The nomination of Sir Henry Storks to the new office of Comptroller of the War Department is one of those appointments which not only obtain universal approval, but excite expectation, seeming to open a new era. Sir Henry Storks is both a practical soldier and an administrator. He is a man of resources. He knows how to go to work, and he is not afraid of work. His character stands so high that, directly he was named for the Jamaica business, everybody was satisfied that he would set Jamaica to rights, and nobody has been disappointed by the result. Of one thing we may be confident, that the War Department, under his control, will cease to be a focus of jobbery. It will also be so regulated as to be thoroughly in hand. In this respect we consider the appointment as a step towards the scheme of reorganization, which we sketched out for the department in a recent number of this Magazine. The department is now given a central authority—a responsibility. We have to make two more strides, and we shall then have put our little army in the way of becoming the most efficient in the world. What we shall demand of the first Household Suffrage Parliament is—1: The abolition of the separate administration of the Horse Guards; and, 2, the termination of the military functions of the India Board. What a power for mischief is now vested in the India Board, we have seen in the mess lately made in the transport of regiments for embarkation. Will John Bull be content to go on paying for such costly processes. Is he a positive fool? When he laughs at these worse than blunders, does he reflect that he is laughing at himself, and sets all the world laughing at him too? Does he consider that it is for such things he is paying twopence more income-tax? Assuredly these points will occur to the new House of Commons. Already Mr. Gladstone has uttered the dreadful word economy, and the first step to economy is to centralize our war service. We must have the whole military establishment of the country under one authority.

But Rome was not built in a day, and it is satisfactory to find ourselves moving, though only at a snail's pace. All will come in time, for England will rather go to the trouble of setting her house in order, than sink into a second-rate power. Meanwhile, there is something for Sir Henry Storks to do, and, doubtless, he will early turn his attention to our means of transport and supply. We propose to consider this question in all its branches, and our review will show that the system of the British Army is radically deficient in some of the most important particulars. This, indeed, is apparent in events, and the Hounslow affair only brought under our eyes what is now, after months of preparation, reproduced on a

large scale in Abyssinia. Not only is the Abyssinian expedition stuck in the mud for want of mules, while 3,000 mules are waiting transport from Egypt, but the mules actually in the field are left without forage, just as the Sappers have been sent out without their winter clothing. Who is responsible for these blunders—or let us call a spade a spade—and say these crimes? We know full well it is that notorious delinquent, General Nobody. England is only keeping up her reputation of the Unready. The newspapers have been talking very loud about Sir Robert Napier, but, perhaps, his army would have been as well off if he had been at its head, instead of being engaged in purveying for it in India. This delay there encouraged the army to contract bad habits, so that what it gained in bitter ale, it lost in discipline. It is satisfactory to know that Sir Robert has arrived at last, and we hope that his energy will lead to some movement of a decisive character, which will bring matters to a close. But all this delay shows that we have really no organization for transport and supply in war. The millions spent on this have produced no fruit, and might as well have been thrown into the sea. So complete is our deficiency, that it cannot be made up by long forethought and preparation, and when our forces take the field, after the most costly arrangements, some important details are found to have been overlooked. Such is our present experience in Abyssinia. Is it because our normal state is peace, and that peace involves our growing rusty? There might be something in this, if we had sent out a force from home, and if our ranks furnished no practical soldiers. In such case the machinery might be perfect in structure, and still show weakness in wear on a sudden strain. But the expedition has been despatched from a country where the machinery is always in use, and where all the resources of a military government, continually at war, have been laid under contribution. Moreover, the home government also worked for the expedition without regard to expense, and for the last six months we have heard of such efforts to have things A 1, as were really quite laughable. Lately we have seen 20,000 men transported from Toulon to Civita Vecchia in twenty hours, so completely equipped, that they fought a decisive battle in twenty hours more, and in another twenty hours were on their way back to Toulon, having accomplished the object of the expedition. Our preparations suggested the idea that we were sending to Abyssinia a party of old women instead of an army. Will our authorities never have common sense? Can they not see the step between the sublime and ridiculous? And, after all, their arrangements have broken down. The mules, which we have been scouring Europe to collect, are not only half left behind, and eating their heads off in Egypt, but those landed in Abyssinia are found to have no chains, so are almost useless. It was not in such trim that the Prussians advanced against Austria, and their's is a citizen

army, in which we might expect to find flaws. On the contrary, every want was foreseen, and every equipment provided. The service of transport, the service of ammunition, the service of ambulances, all that gives efficiency and power to an army, and all the means of supply, were arranged with the precision of machinery. Perhaps it is as well that we should find out in Abyssinia how deficient we continue in these respects. And what does this new lapse point to? Assuredly the same old story—the absence of responsibility. We have, let us say again, no central power. There is no one functionary on whom we can put our finger and say, "thou art the man." Until such an authority is constituted, these things must be. Our war service calls for a General Von Roon, and we substitute a General Von Ruin. When shall we learn wisdom if it has not been taught us by the Crimean war, the Indian Mutiny, and late events in Europe?

England is acquiring a national character for unhandiness, and her military efforts are in keeping with the style of her mechanics in the competition for breaching safes at the Paris Exhibition. The foreign workmen brought to the task scientific knowledge, and the most finished implements, while the Englishmen were wholly ignorant of science, and appeared with a few chisels and a mallet. By good fortune they ultimately obtained a sledge hammer. So the contest, which was to decide the status of English workmanship, became one between skill and force, and, of course, skill won. We can't afford to hazard our reputation as manufacturers in this way, and there is equal danger in allowing the same remissness to prevail in our army. Something must be done. The system is radically bad, and must be changed in principle, altered from the top, the very head and front of the offending. Give the war service a chief, one paramount authority, before whom all, whether in England or India, must bow down, and whose orders will admit of no deviation, and be entangled in no labyrinth, but go straight to their mark. This is what we shall finally come to, and we urge the unborn Household Parliament to make it their first demand, when they may immediately reduce our military expenditure by a million. All other changes will prove fruitless, or, at best, mere makeshifts, and there is danger of our blunders driving the nation mad in the interim.

Yet, as we said before, such an administrator as Sir Henry Storks may do something towards improving our machinery of transport and supply. Not only is he qualified for this task by his ability and grasp, and by practical soldiership, but he possesses a fund of information on the subject in the opinions taken before the Committee appointed in June, 1866, and which embrace all that can be said upon it. The Committee arose out of the report of a previous committee, and was nominated in a letter addressed to Sir Hugh Rose, by order of the Minister for War, and held under Sir Hugh's presidency. It consisted of Sir J. Hope Grant, Quarter-

master-General, Major-General Sir D. Cameron, Sir William J. C. Power, Commissary-General-in-Chief, Colonel G. Gambier, Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Colonel J. C. Kennedy, Commandant Military Train, and Colonel L. Shadwell, Military Assistant at the War Office. The inquiry was to be so conducted that the whole question of transport and supply should be "fully and carefully considered," and with this view the Committee was furnished with a paper of instructions, comprising every detail. The first point was to ascertain what resources existed in the present machinery, how far they were susceptible of development, and in what way they could be brought under one chief, or amalgamated in a better system, and placed on a footing that could be expanded to any extent required. Or would it be expedient to place the several branches of the transport department under separate direction, making them supplementary to the main service. Further, the Committee was to inquire what portion, if any, of the organization should partake of the regimental characteristics impressed on the Military Train, and have combatant officers, and whether this should not, indeed, be the structure of the whole service. The questions of transport were to take in railway and inland water carriage, as well as general land service, and the Committee was to report whether the arrangements should be in charge of a Commissary-General, or some other officer of the administrative staff, subject, of course, to the orders of the general officer commanding, and, as regards strategical movements, acting in subordination to the Quartermaster-General. Information was to be gathered as to arrangements to be made in actual warfare in a foreign country—how were requisitions for transport to be served on the native authorities in such case? with whom could we enter into contracts, and to whom should we pay the cost? who should direct the heavy transport at the base of operations on the flanks, or on the rear of an active force in the field? and how was transport to be organized for the collection and distribution of supplies? Hardly less important than these subjects was the task imposed on the Committee of defining, in a precise manner, what was the responsibility for supply and transport, and in whom it should be vested, so that the Minister for War and General Commanding might look to one officer for the effectual discharge of this trust. And the Committee was to report on the best construction of transport to be despatched with an army on a campaign, irrespective of the means to be obtained on the scene of operations, and in what proportions this was to be distributed to the component corps of the army. Lastly, what should be the strength of such a service in England, in order to be adequate for the wants of the home establishment, as well as available for immediate expansion, and could this system be made to pay, or in part pay itself?

These instructions are ably drawn up, and were carefully fol-

lowed by the Committee. Thus the whole question has been thoroughly sifted, and we have a mass of valuable information upon it, from every department of the service. As Joe Hume is both dead and buried, and Parliament has become open-handed (perhaps, a little too much so), all we now want is an able organiser. It may be said there is no organiser like a good general in the field. The transport and supply service of the Peninsular army was created by Wellington in front of the enemy, and we have never been able to produce its like. The same power of organisation was possessed by Napoleon; but, on the point of moving and supplying his army, the Emperor had to meet fewer difficulties than the English commander, as he and his generals always appropriated the resources of the country through which they moved. Unfortunately we have no longer a Wellington, and our system will never permit us to have a Napoleon. All our colossal preparations for the invasion of Abyssinia have failed to plant us there in marching order. It appears that we are only to get to Magdala by paving the way with gold, and one could almost wish that Joe Hume were alive again to put a stop to the outlay. Generals of the safe and sure stamp are very expensive. We prefer one of Havelock's pattern, who will risk a little, and if beaten back, come on again. Such a man would get up a commissariat and transport service out of what Sir Robert Napier throws away. Not that we would trust to such makeshifts. A soldier doesn't want to be coddled, but he must be fed, and care should be taken that he is exposed to no unnecessary privation. This is what the country demands, and what indeed is essential to the country's safety, for it is only on such conditions that we can cope with the highly-organised armies of the continent, and how soon we may be called upon to do this no one can foresee. Certainly it will be a shame to England, and a blot on our whole scheme of government, if, with abounding wealth and resources, we cannot establish a system of transport and supply equal to that of the Prussian army, which performed its work so admirably in the Seven Days' War, and which affords a ready made model. Perhaps, it is only in the present day that the importance of such equipment is thoroughly appreciated. The French, with all their faculty for organisation, and their unscrupulousness in utilising other people's property, were as loosely provided as ourselves in the Peninsula. On this account Brialmont awards great praise to Soult's retreat from Oporto. "When with 18,000 men only," he says, "Soult reached Dreux, he retained neither artillery nor provisions, neither stores nor baggage, nor military chest. His soldiers were worn down with fatigue and suffering. The greater number were in want both of clothing and shoes, and some were destitute even of muskets. His loss amounted to 6,000 men, of whom one half had died in hospitals, and of 58 pieces of artillery, the greater part of which fell into the hands of the enemy. Yet

when we look to all the difficulties under which this retreat was conducted; when we remember the treachery of some officers, the ill-will of more, and the general discontent of the troops, when we call to mind that food, clothing, and shoes were wanting; and that men so equipped marched over roads in a frightful state, without bridges or other means of crossing swollen torrents; above all, when we consider that they passed through a hostile population, which mutilated in the most shocking manner stragglers, sick and wounded, that the rain fell in torrents, and that the wind blew furiously, and that their ammunition itself was wetted through; taking all these things into account, it must be admitted that Soult's reputation was not compromised by a disaster which, however, proved more intolerable to French vanity than the capitulation of Cintra itself." In fact, the French means of transport and supply in those days was simply plunder. When they were in towns, or a fruitful country, their troops fared very well, because they appropriated whatever was at hand, but there were occasions when they felt the want of a proper service. Thus they were often destitute, though sometimes in clover; and to a disinterested bystander—if any such there were—it would have been amusing to see how they considered everybody's goods their own. They found some English wounded lying on the boards in the hospitals at Salamanca, and they asked why these "braves" were left without beds. The reply was, that no beds were to be had. This elicited a smile from the French Commandant, and he sent a party of soldiers to enter the nearest houses, and seize what was lacking. Of course, the English wounded were soon in comfortable beds, and probably saw little objection to the French mode of supply.

We appear to have designed the Abyssinian campaign on the principle that there is to be no hardship. It is an admirable plan, if it could be carried out; but, unhappily, or rather happily, the trade of war cannot be dissociated from privation. This expedition is to be no exception to the rule. It is not only to cost us a pretty penny, added on the income tax, but, in spite of our preparations, there will be a good deal of suffering for our soldiers. The climate on the table-lands is found to be very cold, and no provision has been made for this contingency; consequently, the army has to run the gauntlet of frost and wind. It is rather odd none of us should have foreseen the air would be a little raw on mountain-tops. There were hundreds of letters in the *Times* as to what should be provided, and every one had something to suggest, but we saw no mention of great-coats. The Indian Government is buying up blankets a day after the fair; for if Sir Robert Napier is not an absolute muff, we shall be in Magdala *before they arrive*. Our Indian feats may supply us with more *than one wrinkle* as to how we should do it. Take, for instance, *the Mahratta* campaign, in which Wellington, then Major-General

Wellesley, encountered the most formibable power in India. The country was so far like Abyssinia that it required the operations to be undertaken at a particular season, and Wellesley chose the period when the rivers were in flood, because the Mahratta troops had not the means possessed by the English for crossing wide streams. There was also a hierarchy of petty chiefs among the Mahrattas, similar to that in Abyssinia, and the English commander could only secure his rear by taking precautions against these feudatories. But here the likeness between Abyssinia and the Mahrattas ends; for, after all, Wellesley's great difficulty was the Mahratta armies, one of which numbered 80,000, and the other 38,000 men, officered by Europeans, and supported by 290 pieces of cannon, while the forces of the Abyssinian monarch consist only of naked, unarmed savages. Wellesley entered the State with but 10,000 men, and receiving information that Arurat Rao intended to burn Poonah, he put himself at the head of 400 cavalry, and, with this force alone, made a night march across a difficult country, compassing sixty miles in thirty hours. Thus he arrived unexpectedly before the walls of Poonah, the inhabitants of which threw open their gates, and received him as a deliverer. After this great success, he advanced his whole army, and found himself deserted by his native ally at the distance of 1100 miles from his depots. "We have not yet," he writes, "received from the Peishwah, the slightest assistance. The Peishwah's people are ready enough with their promises, but very cautious when called upon to fulfil them. There is abundance in the country, but it is all hid away, and in spite of the prices which we offer, we can get nothing but what we carry with us; in fact, we should be much better off in an enemy's country." Such were the conditions under which Wellesley effected his dashing advances. It may seem unreasonable to expect the same enterprise from all commanders, since we can only look for a Wellington once or twice in a nation's history; but it is not unfair to suppose that our Generals will keep up to the mark of Lord Lake, Wellington's coadjutor in the Mahratta war. All the successes of Lord Lake were gained by rapid movement. Indeed, the dash of the English commanders struck as much terror in the enemy as their victories. "The English," writes the Mahratta chief Goodkah, "are a strange people, and their general an extraordinary man; they arrived here (Ahmednugger) in the morning, examined the walls, carried them, have killed all the garrison of the place, and are now gone back to breakfast. Who can resist such men as these?" We are not likely to perform such feats, or to produce such an impression in Abyssinia. But our armies were not then attended by newspaper correspondents, and we have now at least a record of the difficulties of our generals, if not of their victories.

The question for the new Comptroller of the War Department is how to remedy this state of things—how to place our system of

transport and supply on such a footing that we shall be ready with an organization for a campaign, both in Europe and India, and, still more, in America, on the shortest notice. This is the project which we left to be outlined by the Committee, and which we call upon Sir Henry Storks to realize. It is not too much to say that our existence as a great power is imperilled by our want of such an organization. What would be the fate of an English army on the Continent, brought to a stand, like our force in Abyssinia, for want of the means of transport? It would simply be crushed by the mighty masses of men which every Continental power moves with such ease and rapidity. Is it not a scandal that we are buying elephants in India for our Abyssinian transport service, six months after the expedition had been decided on, and when our troops have advanced sixty miles into the country? We must get out of this groove, if the English name is not to become a byword. Since we are not a nation of heaven-born generals, let us at least have a commissariat and a transport-service. Without pretending to be weatherwise, we may aver that the day is not distant when they will be wanted, and when the money we lay out on their organization will show itself a good investment.

The Committee began their investigation with the fourth paragraph of their instructions, which relates to the direction of the transport service and its structure; and they came to the conclusion that the service should be one, and be placed under one officer, the head of the administrative staff of the army. This functionary, they remark, is responsible for the supplies, and it would be impossible to enforce such responsibility unless he is vested with supreme control of the means. The department now comprises several branches--namely, the Storekeeper's, the Land Transport Corps, the Commissariat, and the Treasury Accounts; and each of these is under a separate chief. It was the opinion of Mr. Godley that these officers could hardly be brought into unity of action, from merely being placed in common subordination to the Commander of the Forces, and he recommended the appointment of an officer who should have them all in hand, like the Intendant in the French Army. There can be no doubt this is the course to pursue, and, indeed, it was practically adopted in the Crimea, where the authority was centred in the Commissary-General. But we see that the Committee, while adopting this arrangement in principle, do not vote for the exaltation of the Commissary-General. They consider that the chiefs of the several departments should be left as they are, and that it is not for the good of the service that one should be placed above the others, more efficiency being attainable by giving the direction to the chief of the administrative staff. This arrangement will necessitate a new distribution of *functions, apportioning* the duty of supply among five branches—*1st. The Commissariat*, including store accountants for provisions,

forage, food, and light, and military accountants and treasurers; 2nd. Purveyors; 3rd. Military Store, as regards clothing and stores generally, but not arms, ammunition, or warlike stores; 4th. Barrack, as regards fuel and light and straw, at home as well as abroad, and in camp; and also as regards cash, and barrack and miscellaneous stores, now administered by barrack masters; 5th. Army Transport. It is possible to simplify this arrangement. So many departments can only be in each other's way, and in the way of everything else. Commissary-General Drake is of opinion that the whole of what are called the civil departments (the military store, the purveyor's, the barrack, and the commissariat,) might be very advantageously amalgamated, and this notion would appear to have penetrated the War Office; for we find Earl de Grey suggesting to the Treasury that "the several administrative departments should be brought to a focus, both locally and in this office." The Committee recognize the unwieldiness of a multiplicity of branches, and they believe that when the duties of the higher ranks are merged in the corps of control, the division of labour will insure greater efficiency in the junior grades. Hence they recommend the fusion as far as possible of the heads of departments, who will form a department of control, but will be severally responsible for their respective services—at home to the Minister for War, and locally to the Commander of the Forces. But the supreme direction—and we presume the final responsibility—will be centred in the Chief Controller, which is to be the designation of the head of this congerie of authorities. The notion of creating such an officer originated with Earl de Grey, though it seems to have been previously in the mind of Lord Herbert, who in 1860 wrote a memorandum, suggesting the appointment of a Director of Supplies, but took no action in the matter. Reference is made by the Committee to the Intendance of the French army, which is an admirable and very efficient system, and may furnish us with useful hints. It has already been shewn that the arrangements of the French were as imperfect as our own under the rule of Napoleon, and it was not till two years after Waterloo that they put them on a better footing. They owe the institution of the Intendants to the peaceful Bourbons. Previously the duties of these officers devolved on a corps called "Commissaires des Guerres," who were charged with the entire administrative services of the Army, including the raising of funds, payments, accounts, transports, hospitals, quarters, clothing, and subsistence. The Commissaires, amidst these multifarious duties, seem to have found time to take care of themselves, if they were a little remiss as to the army, and this habit soon attracted the notice of Napoleon. To insure more honesty, he formed a new corps, called "Inspecteurs des Revues," who came into existence at the beginning of the present century, and whose business was to keep a watch over the Commissaires, and

both check their expenditure, and audit their accounts. But setting a thief to catch a thief did not work well. The system wanted simplifying instead of complicating, and when no longer overruled by the eagle eye of the Emperor, it broke down. This led to the establishment of the present corps of Intendance, which was formed, in the first instance, of the picked men of the two abolished corps, but gradually incorporated a proportion of military officers, and is now composed of men trained to the duties by service in the field and large experience of military life. Thus the administrative department of the army embodies all the elements of efficiency.

But the Committee refer to the French system apparently without motive; for we cannot see that they borrow from it any principle. They propose to leave the regulations and details of the sub-departments, such as they are now, "till modified or altered under due authority," and they do not even suggest a change. Perhaps they shrink from improving the administration of these offices, from fear of improving them off the face of the earth, if they once begin. We may admit that they have exercised a wise discretion, since these details can be better manipulated by the Controller, and the task is one requiring time. Perfection cannot be reached at once, and we make a great stride in bringing the various departments together, and giving them one head. Nor is it a small point to have found a suitable man for the post. It is for this officer to liberate the machine from the meshes of red-tape, and put it in a condition to work with freedom.

While the whole supply department of the Army is placed under the Chief Controller, the Committee recommend the appointment, in the field and in garrison, of local Controllers, who will perform the same duties for the force to which they are attached. The necessity for such officers was strongly pointed out by Sir John Mc Neil and Colonel Tulloch, in their report from the Crimea. The Committee of General Knollys had previously made the same recommendation, drawing attention to the advantage possessed by a French commander in having always at his side a chief of the Civil Staff, who, on being called upon, was ready to place before him a statement of his means of provision and transport, and show how far they could be expanded to the requirements of any movement. This is the responsibility which it is proposed to vest in Controllers. The Controller of an army in the field will have charge of the finances, but will not be the custodian of the military chest, nor will he be the actual keeper of the stores, but simply their chief administrator. In regard to the finances, he will keep all the branches of the service supplied with the necessary funds, audit the books of all the accountants, and direct all the expenditure. In the matter of transport, he will first take the instructions of the General in command, and obtain information of the nature of the country, *and the projected* movements from the Quartermaster-General, and *then organise* a system equal to the duties. This must be sup-

ported by a Local Auxiliary Transport, acting in conjunction with it, and the Controller will be responsible for the efficiency of both officers and men. The department of supply, comprising provisions, forage, fuel, and light, will be under the immediate direction of the Controller. He will also fulfil all the functions hitherto entrusted to the Commissary-General, such as the collection of supplies, the economical application of local resources, the formation and maintenance of depots and reserves, and the arrangements for custody, preparation, and distribution of food for man and beast. It must be confessed that here is something to do for the Controller; but we are not yet at the end of his list of duties, which seem to call for the eyes of Argus and the arms of Briareus. Certainly we were a little unconscionable in expecting them to be discharged, or, at any rate, constantly provided for by the General in command. Sir John Mc Neil shrewdly observes that "a Commander-in-Chief may be a man of consummate genius, capable of attending to everything great or small, but a nation cannot safely ground its system upon the assumption that it can at all times command the service of such men." Unfortunately, we obtain this luck very rarely. Our generals are mostly good soldiers, but neither great captains, nor good administrators. To overlay their command with these exacting and endless duties is to fetter and cripple them, and pay a hundred thousand pounds a day to save the allowances of a single officer, a responsible and efficient chief of the Civil Staff. Such a functionary would not only relieve the general of the duties we have described, but of all the onus attached to the departments of the Purveyor and the military stores. Lord Seaton and Dr. John Sutherland, two weighty authorities, reported in favour of placing the Purveyor's department in subordination to the Controller. The military stores require to be administered by the same officer; and no department is of greater importance, or calls for closer supervision. On its efficiency depends, indeed, in large measure that of the army; for an army must be properly equipped to be effective, and it is here that the troops are to look for their whole outfit except their arms. The Controller will arrange all contracts for supplies, and be responsible both for the quantity and quality of the commodities, receiving full information on these points from his surbordinates; and he will thus be always aware of the resources at his command. The present system of certificates, which entails so much annoyance, is to be superseded by musters, which the Controller will hold periodically, so that he shall personally ascertain the presence of every man and beast returned for rations or allowances. Finally, the Controller will be the receiver of the accounts, not himself being the accountant, but being responsible that the accounts are punctually closed, balanced, and rendered, and that they are accompanied by vouchers, attesting their correctness.

This concentration of duties in a Controller will have the effect

of placing the Minister for War in communication with one officer, instead of five; and this one officer will be able to move at once the whole of the five departments charged with the transport and supply of a force in the field. Here we reach a practical result. Of course, the working will depend on the efficiency of the Controller; but as the office is not one requiring genius, but simply attention and activity, it is unlikely there will be a breakdown on this point. Failure only occurs where an officer feels that a thing should be done by anybody else. When he knows that it is expected from himself, or that he is responsible for it, we may be sure that it will be duly attended to. At least, he can't shift the blame to other shoulders, and the public, if not the Minister for War, will make him answerable for all shortcomings. In case of failure, we shall be relieved of the scandal of repeated debates in the House of Commons in search of a scapegoat, and be in a position to pounce at once on the delinquent. On a future occasion, we shall consider the details of the new scheme. And we cannot conclude this article without again wondering at the inactivity of our force in Abyssinia. It is, of course, very proper to establish a depôt at Senafé, but there is no reason that the whole army should remain inactive while this is being done. The work might go on under the protection of the main body, while a flying column dashed at Magdala. Some movement may be made before these remarks issue from the press, and they will then appear premature; but there is ground to apprehend, from what is passing, that this little war will be the most deficient in enterprise of any that we have yet undertaken. Campaigns cannot be conducted without risk, and the foe who might have submitted before the terror of our name, will learn to despise an invader who moves by the rule of thumb, and seems afraid to leave the comforts of his cupboard. S. W. F.

THE SECRET DISPATCH; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN BALGONIE.

CHAPTER III.

NATALIE.

There are few Russian ladies now, who do not speak with equal facility, German, French and English; but Natalie Mierowna and her cousin were each mistress of them all, and this was in the comparatively barbarous time of Catherine II.

Thus, their acquaintance with European literature, enabled them to excel in an easy and well supported conversation of which the old Boyar, their kinsman, could make nothing; and which they *could embellish* by their wit and power of quotation, and with an *exquisite finesse d'esprit,* peculiarly their own.

When this dangerous charm was added to the great beauty of Natalie, she could not but prove a perilous acquaintance for the young Scottish wanderer.

Her loveliness was indeed great.

She was a large, showy and snowy-skinned beauty, almost voluptuous yet very graceful in form, with fine dark eyes, that were dreamy or sparkling by turns as emotion moved her; long lashed they were and perhaps too heavily lidded. Her hair was of the darkest brown, almost black; her lips were full, but flexible, small and pouting when in repose; almost too large when she smiled, which was frequently.

It was when she spoke of the Empress, that her white bosom heaved, and a fiery expression seemed to pervade her whole features. She said little, and that little was generally said with assumed gentleness or real reserve, for language cannot be too guarded in Russia; but her dark eyes flashed, her delicate nostrils dilated, her short upper lip quivered, she threw back her proud head, and more than once Balgonie saw her white hands clenched, for all the dove-like softness of her nature seemed to depart, when she thought of the affront that exile from court had put upon her, and her whole family, even to delaying the marriage of her cousin Mariolizza to her brother Basil, to whom she was engaged—solemnly betrothed by a religious ceremony.

She took the arm of Balgonie, and led the way to the dining-room, which was lit by brilliant crystal girandoles, and heated, of course, by a *peitchka*, the greatest luxury of civilized life that can be found in a cold climate, and which warms a house more effectually than any grate of coals can do. Built on that side of the large, lofty and magnificent room, which was furthest from the windows, it was formed of solid stone with several carved apertures, and lined by white shining porcelain; within it, blazed a constant fire of billets and faggots under the care of the *dvornick* or house-porter, and these were furnished by the Count's serfs or woodsmen from the adjacent forests.

All made a sign of the cross in the Greek fashion, and seated themselves; but weary and exhausted by his long ride and recent immersion in a swollen and icy river, Balgonie found it almost impossible to partake of the supper that was pressed upon him; caviare on slices of bread to begin with, "caviare from the roe of the sturgeons of the Don," as the Count informed him; roasted capon and jugged hare, dried figs and conserves, prunes and *pastilla* of fruit and honey compounded, together with the champagne, Rhine wine and vodka, in silver tankards and goblets of jewelled Venetian crystal.

The jaded traveller could make only a pretence of eating; but he could drink deeply for he was athirst, and more than one foaming goblet of sparkling Moselle was filled for him, till he became giddy and confused. Were the fumes of the wine mounting to his head?

What was the Count saying in an undertone? Was it of him that the cousins were talking in some strange language, and covertly exchanging smiles with their beautiful eyes? "Courage, Charlie," thought he, "this is a bad beginning!"

Though people were not very particuiar as to a bumper more or less in those days, anywhere, in Russia least of all, an emotion of shame came over the young Scottish officer; he felt his cheeks and forehead burn, and he made a vigorous effort to rally his senses, but in vain—he heard the voices of Natalie and of Mariolizza, but he knew not what they said or what he replied, for he felt as one in a half-waking dream. They were talking merrily, however, in French, which is always spoken well by the Russians; perhaps because the tongue that can master Russ, may achieve anything.

After a time he mustered sufficient energy and sense to beg that he might be permitted to retire, as he had his journey to resume betimes on the morrow, and he was escorted to his chamber by the Count in person. Its four corners seemed to be in rapid pursuit of each other now, and the floor and the ceiling to be incessantly changing places; then his senses reeled, and the light departed from his eyes. He found himself fainting.

The sudden and rapid journey from Novgorod, the lack of food and the toil he had undergone for one night and two entire days, while wandering with the treacherous Podatchkine, the crossing of the Louga, and the bruises he had unconsciously received from several pieces of floating ice, had all proved too much for his system, and brought on a relapse of an old camp fever he had once when serving with the army in Silesia, and in the morning he was delirious.

Though weak, bewildered, scared by the prospect of loitering thus when proceeding on urgent duty, (for obedience and discipline become a second nature to the soldier) enduring a raging thirst and a burning pang that shot with each pulsation through his brain, stiff in every joint and covered with livid bruises, he had still strength left as dawning day stole through the double sashes of his windows, to stagger from bed, and search for the dispatch, which, on the hazard of his life, he was to place in the hands of Bernikoff the Governor of Schlusselberg.

He hurriedly and with a tremor that increased, examined each of his pockets in succession; then his sabretasch and lastly the pocket of the robe-de-chambre; but the dispatch,—the dispatch of the Empress,—entrusted to him as a chosen man, by Lieutenant-General Weymarn, was gone.

Lost, or abstracted, it was irretrievably *gone!*

Was he the victim of treachery, or of a snare? Was it a dream *that the voluptuous* and beautiful Natalie, with her snowy skin, *her dreaming* eyes and her fascinating smile had been hovering *about him*—a dream or a reality?

Alas! he knew not, for again the walls and windows were whirling round him in wild career, and he sank on the floor insensible.

Poor Charlie Balgonie knew not that the morning on which he made this alarming discovery was that of the second day since his arrival at the Castle of Louga.

CHAPTER IV.

CORPORAL PODATCHKINE.

Scarcely had Charlie Balgonie achieved the passage of the Louga, and, in the dark, forced his panting horse up the wooded bank towards the lighted windows of the Castle, than his guide and orderly, Corporal Michail Podatchkine, who for reasons which were his own, and which shall ultimately be explained, had decoyed him many, many versts to the southward of his proper route, and then abandoned him, while he still cautiously followed, and watched him plunge into the perilous stream—watched him in the hope that he might perish in its icy current—Corporal Podatchkine, we say, had barely seen that the officer's safety was certain and assured, than he turned his horse's head, and with a hoarse malediction on his bearded mouth, rode away in an opposite direction.

The lighted windows of the Castle of Louga soon darkened and vanished in his rear, the snow flakes came thicker and faster on the icy blast, whitening his round bearskin cap and fur shoubah or cloak, and the untrimmed mane of his shaggy little horse; but with his long lance slung behind him, his knees up to his saddle-bow, and his fierce keen eyes peering out the way before him, the aimable Podatchkine, who, though a Livonian by birth, had the honour to hold the rank of corporal in a corps of Cossacks, rode on through the dense fir forest as unerringly, as if every tree therein, had been planted by his own warlike hands.

Ere long, with a grunt of satisfaction, he struck upon a track that led to the right and left, and he unhesitatingly pursued the latter. There were then, none of those verst-posts, about ten feet high or so, such as may now be found by the side of the Russian roads through the forests or along the open steppe; but Podatchkine rode steadily on, pausing only now and then to unsling and grasp his spear, or give a fierce gleaming glance around him, while the nostrils of his thick snub nose dilated, when a prolonged and melancholy howl, rising from the woody depths into the chill drear sky of night, announced that some wolf was rousing itself in its lair among the grass, or in its den beside the river.

Anon he came to a place where the forest was partially cleared, and there stood a little hut built of squared logs; the walls of this edifice were whitened artificially; but the roof was rendered whiter still by a coat of the fast freezing snow. A single ray of smoky light streamed from the opening (which passed for a window) near

the door, on which Podatchkine, without dismounting, struck three blows with the butt of his lance.

"Nicholas Paulovitch," he exclaimed, "are you within?"

The door was soon unfastened, and thereat appeared a figure, not unlike an Esquimaux, bearing a pine torch. He was a man of great stature and muscular development, clad in a caftan of coarse thick and warm material, girt by a broad belt in which a long and rusty knife was stuck; he had on bark shoes and long leggings of sheepskin, which, like Bryan O'Linn's breeches, had "the skinny side out and the hairy side in," and he cultivated one long lock of grizzled hair behind his right ear in the old fashion of the Black Cossacks; but this appendage, the hood and tippet of fur which he wore, concealed. This man, however, did not belong to any of the nomadic military tribes, but was a species of Russian gipsy—a half-breed.

He held up the pine torch, and its flaring light tipped with a lurid, weird and uncertain glow, his fierce, tawny and repulsive visage, causing his cunning and almond-shaped eyes to gleam redly, like two carbuncles, from under their thick and impending brows, which were nearly as shaggy as the moustachios that blended with his greasy and uncombed beard; and in the same light the head of Podatchkine's lance and the hafts of his sabre, dagger and pistols glittered at times, being the only bright parts of his remarkably dingy costume.

"Is it you Michail Podatchkine—and *alone*?" he asked surlily.

"Yes—even so, alone; dost think I have the evil eye about me, that you stare so, Nicholas Paulovitch?"

"God forbid!" replied Nicholas with a shudder, for this idea is the grossest and the greatest of all Russian superstitions; "but I expected two—yourself and another."

"Who told you so?"

"Olga Paulowna—my sister, who yesterday saw you at Krejko.

"True—I remember; now listen old friend and comrade—"

"Hush, the girl is within and may hear you."

"Well," said Podatchkine, lowering his voice, while the other extinguished his torch, half closed the door of his hut, and drew nearer the speaker; "by order of General Weymarn, Governor of St. Petersburg, General of the Cavalry, Director-general of the canals, bridges and highways—"

"And the devil knows all what more!" said the other impatiently; "well?"

"I am ordered to guide this Carl Ivanovitch Balgonie, who is a stranger, to the gates of Schlulsselberg, as he bears to Bernikoff a dispatch of importance; but I have been promised a heavy sum—"

"*Ah—how much say you?*"

"I have said nothing yet."

"But you spoke of a heavy sum."

"Two hundred silver roubles."

"Two hundred silver roubles!" exclaimed Nicholas, opening his avaricious eyes with wonder, and then closing them again, so that they looked like two narrow slits.

"Yes, every *denusca*, if I, by fair means or by foul, prevent the delivery of that paper into the hands of old Bernikoff."

"He, whose dagger tickled the throat of Peter the Third; and by whom are you offered this, friend Podatchkine?"

"I can trust you; well, by the Lieutenant Apollo Usakoff.

"The grandson of the Hetman Mazeppa!"

"The same, and by Basil Mierowitz—"

"Well, and what the devil have I to do with all this?" growled the half-breed.

"Much; fifty roubles will be your's, Paulovitch, if you will assist me," said Podatchkine in a husky whisper.

"Let us talk over this—dismount and come in."

"Nay, there is Olga Paulowna; then I have other work to do; but give me a drink, for I am sorely athirst."

The other speedily brought him a painted bowl full of foamy quass, which the Cossack corporal, for so we may term him, drained to the dregs, though it is a liquor, to any but a Russian, horrible as the water of Cocytus.

"Let us be wary, friend Podatchkine," said the woodman, "the knout is not an angel, but it teaches us to tell the truth, alike of ourselves, and of others."

Refreshed by his bitter draught, the Corporal shook the gathering snow-flakes from the sleeves of his fur shoubah, and resumed somewhat garrulously.

"My next instructions are, that the dispatch, which is from the Empress herself (whom God and our Lady of Kazan long preserve!) and which bears the Imperial seal, must never be delivered; but must be obtained by me, for Basil Mierowitz and the Lieutenant Usakoff, now detached upon the Livonian frontier, and who both know as little as I care, that its bearer is actually their own dearest and most valued friend! I misled the Hospodeen Balgonie, lured him to the river's brink and left him there, in the hope that he and his horse might become frozen on the steppe or in the forest, where I could rob him at ease; but the man seems made of iron, and to my astonishment, I saw him swim the Louga! I thought all gone, he, the dispatch and my two hundred roubles, when he plunged his horse into the river; but he stoutly won the opposite bank and has made his way straight to the dwelling of Count Mierowitz, where now, I doubt not, he is safely housed."

"It seems to me, friend Podatchkine, that you took a great deal of useless trouble, when you had your dagger and pistols," said the other suspiciously.

"Nay, if he was to perish thus, suspicion might too readily fall upon me, for he is a favourite officer of the Empress, and of Weymarn too. My plan is this. I may get the dispatch to-night in yonder castle of Count Mierowitz."

"And if not?"

"Then I shall again lure and mislead Balgonie, and bring him here in the night."

"What then?" asked the woodman doggedly.

"How dull we are Paulovitch! We shall drug and drown him, thus shall he die without a wound. I will take back the dispatch to Novgorod, and you can carry the body on his horse to St. Petersburg, where a sum will be given you for finding it. The poor stranger, they will say, has perished amid our keen Russian frosts, and that will be all! Nicholas Paulovitch, the carcass will be well worth twenty roubles to thee."

"And thy fifty?"

"You shall receive when the affair is over, and when you come to me at Novgorod, where I am quartered."

"By the bones of my tribe, and by the sword that flames in the hand of the Holy Michail, I am with you, Podatchkine!" exclaimed the half-breed with ferocious joy, mingling his gipsy cant with that of the Russian church. Then they shook heartily their hard and dingy hands—hands that had wronght many a deed of merciless cruelty.

"And now Paulovitch, give me a light for my pipe, and let me begone."

A few minutes more, and these worthy compatriots had separated.

Podatchkine rode somewhat leisurely to a ford that he knew of lower down the river, beleiving that in time, the whole onus and perhaps suspicion of Balgonie's death (if it was necessary) might fall on the woodman, whom he had resolved to cheat of the promised fifty roubles if he could.

"He will play me false," muttered Podatchkine. "Is not the dog a gipsy? Beware of the tamed wolf, of the baptised Jew, and the enemy who has made it up? why should I not delude him who will readily delude me?"

Our enterprising corporal was correct in his estimate of Nicholas Paulovitch, for, at the same moment, that personage, while wrapped in his filthy sheepskin (caring nothing for the comfort of any other bed than the floor), was considering how he might drug and drown both the officer and his treacherous guide, sell both their bodies at the nearest military post, and by taking the dispatch to Novgorod himself, obtain the entire reward offered for it by the Lieutenants Mierowitz and Usakoff, or still more, perhaps, by delivering it to the Empress!

There was a third person who had overheard the first savage plot, and who felt her heart stirred with pity and terror for Balgonie,

who had given her a silver kopec at Krejko, but yesterday—the gipsy girl, Olga Paulowna—the sister of Nicholas Paulovitch, and she resolved to baffle both conspirators if she could.

It was in perfect ignorance of who might be the bearer of that dispatch (with the contents of which a spy had acquainted them) that the two officers, who were then engaged in an extensive and dangerous political and military conspiracy, contrived to have Podatchkine, in the character of a guide and orderly, sent upon the trail of one who was really their most valued friend and comrade, though as a foreigner and soldier of fortune, they deemed it proper to keep him as yet in total ignorance of their daring hopes and plans.

CHAPTER V.

THE DAGGER OF BERNIKOFF.

It may now be necessary to afford the reader a little historical insight, as to what it was, that hinged on this important dispatch of the Scottish officer, Balgonie.

When the Emperor Peter II, died of small pox, (just on the eve of his marriage) closing a short reign of three years of stormy trouble and dark intrigue, the whole male issue of Peter the Great of Russia became extinct.

The Duke of Holstein, son of his eldest daughter was entitled to the throne, but the Russians for certain cogent political reasons, filled that perilous seat with Anne, Duchess of Courland, daughter of Ivan, Peters eldest brother. Governed by her favourite Biron, on whom she bestowed the duchy of Courland, she broke through all the limits which growing civilization had imposed upon the power of the Czars; she engaged in many useless wars, lost vast treasures, and more than a hundred thousand men in strife with the Turks, and closing an inglorious reign, was suceeded by one who will shortly be introduced to the reader, Ivan Antonovitch, or John IV, son of her niece, the Princess of Mechlenburg, an infant only six months old. This Princess sent Biron, the Regent, to the usual place of Muscovite seclusion, Siberia, and assumed the administratorship, during the minority of her son.

This state of affairs was but of short duration, when Elizabeth daughter of Peter the Great, having a strong party, seized the crown, banished the entire family of Mechlenburg, and deposing the infant monarch Ivan IV, confined him for life a prisoner of state in the great Castle of Schlusselberg, where he had been for twenty-three years, at the period when our narrative opens.

To mention him in conversation, and still more to possess a coin bearing his effigy incurred the guilt and insured the punishment of treason! More than twenty years after the deposition of this transitory Emperor, a German tradesman who had worked long as a cabinet-maker at St. Petersburg, went to Cronstadt, intending then to embark for his native city, Lubeck. As it was not permitted

to carry out of Russia above a certain quantity specie, an officer of customs asked the German "what he had with him?" "Only a few roubles to pay for my passage," he replied, and on beng commanded to show them, one was discovered with the effigy of Ivan the Fourth! In vain did the unhappy tradesman protest that he neither knew he had such a coin, nor from whom he had received it. Death was the penalty, but his goods were confiscated, and he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the mines of Siberia.

The Empress Elizabeth died the victim of intemperance, and while poor Prince Ivan, an uncrowned Emperor, a prisoner without a crime, was left to pine in the Castle of Schlusselberg, the sceptre was given to the feeble, and dissipated Peter III, the husband of the beautiful, voluptuous and talented Catharine II, daughter of a petty prince, but descended from the ancient House of Servestan, a woman, whom in three short months after their coronation, he contrived to disgust by his political innovations and still more by his amatory inconstancy; so it was resolved to get rid of Peter, who was then in his thirty-fourth year.

Peter I. had nearly lost Russia by compelling the people to cut off the tails of their coats, and Peter III became equally unpopular by ordering them to trim their vast beards, and by putting his troops in the Prussian uniform. Crowned heads should leave such matters to tailors and tonsors; but he certainly abolished the secret tribunal with its contingent horrors, and recalled many a poor exile from Siberia.

A party was formed for his dethronement, so one evening in July 1762, when he was surrounded by his guard of Holsteiners, and amusing himself with his flower gardens (he was a great botanist) and with some of his beautiful mistresses at the palace of Orienbaum—particularly the Countess of Woronzow, to whose allurements he had abandoned himself—the exasperated Empress prepared to strike a final blow for Russia and for herself.

Putting on a uniform of the old Russian Guards belonging to her future favourite, Captain Vlasfief, with the most coquettish grace, this young and beautiful, but in some respects, terrible woman, borrowed from the nobles around her all the accessories of a complete military toilette, of Basil Mierowitz a hat; of Count Orloff a scarf; of Colonel Bernikoff a belt; of some one else a sword. Over all, she wore the blue ribband of the first order of the Empire, which her impolitic husband had laid aside for that of Prussia.

The drums beat to arms; in this strange guise she shewed herself to the troops, who were now mustered to the number of twenty-thousand men in the great square of St. Petersburg, where the sight of the uniform of the old guard, which had been forced to give place to Peter's cherished Holsteiners, raised bursts of acclamation, quite as much as the appearance of Catharine, who was then "in

the full flower of her robust beauty, perfectly elegant in figure and purely feminine from her shoulders to her feet, which were remarkably handsome, and of which she was very proud." Her nose was aquiline, her eyes blue with black lashes, and her hair, a brilliant auburn, was curling on her shoulders. Thus has an eye-witness described her.

The regiments began to file off against the Emperor, and litle knowing the end of the expedition, among the troops on this night marched Charlie Balgonie, with the colours of the Regiment of Smolensko on his shoulder.

Everywhere the rebellious Empress was received with enthusiasm, and the Great Chancellor Woroslaff who was sent against her, was among the first to join her party.

The Emperor, abandoning his flowers and his fair ones, fled to his yacht or galley, which was rowed to Cronstadt, of which his enemy, the High Admiral Talizine, had already made himself master. The imperial galley (relates M. Rulhiere in his "Histoire sur la Révolution de Russie") came under the ramparts in the night, while the great alarm bells rung, the drums were beaten and scarlet rockets ascended in showers from the dark mass of the Castle of Kronslot, and then all along the line of fortifications, Peter saw two hundred port-fires shedding their weird unearthly glare through the yawning embrasures upon the twilight sea and sky—each port-fire beside a loaded cannon—loaded against himself!

This was at ten o'clock, but ere the great oars of the galley were laid in, or the anchor dropped, a sentinel challenged:

"Who comes there?"

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor," replied the captain of the galley, who was standing on its gilded prow.

"There is no longer any Emperor!" was the stern reply of some one on the ramparts.

"'Tis false! I am here—I Peter Antonovitch," said the Emperor, growing pale at these daring and terrible words, as he stood up and threw back his cloak to shew himself and his well-known Prussian star, by the clear, lingering twilight of the northern evening.

"Sheer off, shouted the Admiral Talizine, "or by our Lady of Kazan, I will fire on you!"

"We are going—give us but time," cried the captain hopelessly, through his speaking-trumpet.

At that moment a thousand voices on the ramparts shouted on the still twilight air,

"Long live the Empress Catharine the Second!"

On hearing this Peter burst into tears, and fell back into the arms of his attendants, saying:

"The conspiracy is general—from the first days of my short reign, I have seen it coming."

He was soon after abandoned by all, even by his obnoxious Hol-

stein Guards, who surrendered to the Regiments of Smolensko and Valikolutz; and then he was committed by his wife, prisoner of state, to the Castle of Robsch, in a solitary place, eighteen miles from St. Petersburg. Six days afterwards had only elapsed, when it was suggested that though young Ivan was still lingering a captive at Schlusselberg, and some were not without hopes of replacing him on the throne, tranquility could not be perfectly restored while Peter lived, though lonely and abandoned now.

His wife's lovers and favourites came to this decision speedily, so late one afternoon, three horsemen arrived at the residence of the fallen Emperor. They were Count Orloff, who had in his breast a laced handkerchief of the Empress; the grim Colonel Bernikoff and a Hospodeen or gentleman, who announced that they had come to sup with him, and according to the Russian fashion, glasses of brandy were served round before they sat down.

In that given to the Emperor was poison.

Whether, adds the historian we quote, they were in haste to carry back their dark tidings, or whether the horror of the deed made them anxious to finish it, none can know now; but to hasten their terrible work, they insisted on giving him another glass.

Already the subtle poison was diffusing itself through the vitals of the unhappy Emperor, and now struck by the pallor of their faces and the ferocious expression of their eyes, he started back, refused the proffered glass, and despairingly summoned assistance.

They then flung themselves upon him, and Count Orloff, pulling from his breast the handkerchief he had concealed there, threw it over the mouth of Peter, to gag him and stifle his cries. He was dashed again and again to the floor, where he defended himself against his assassins with all the fury that terror of death and despair could inspire.

Two young officers of the guard now rushed in, and, as the orders of all were to slay Peter without a wound, they knotted the handkerchief round his neck to strangle him, while the Count pressed his knees upon his breast.

Still the dying Emperor struggled so fearfully that the ferocious Bernikoff, losing all patience, plunged a dagger into his throat; and thus, poisoned, stabbed and strangled, he expired without further resistance.

A few hours after this, pale, dishevelled and covered with blood, dust and perspiration, with torn garments and disturbed bearing, Count Orloff appeared before the Empress. "She arose in silence," says M. Rulhiere, "and passed into an inner room whither he followed her. Some minutes after, she called Count Panin, who was already named her minister, and informed him that the Emperor was *dead, and consulted* with him upon the mode of announcing his *mise to the people.*"

t was given out that he had died a natural death.

The wound inflicted by Bernikoff's dagger was carefully sewed up; the orifice was neatly covered by a piece of gold-beater's skin, and the body, in an old green regimental coat, with four wax candles as a funeral state, was exposed for three days to the people. The Russians were permitted to wear their beards, the Empress poured out her afflictions in a ukase, and offered up her prayers, as became a widow, in the church of our Holy Lady of Kazan.

And it was in the service of this charming people,

"—this new and polished nation,
Whose names want nothing but pronunciation,"

—a people, who in the arts of peace were little better than the Scots when James I was butchered in the Blackfriary at Perth, or those of "Merry England," when her crook-backed Dick was smothering the royal babies in the Tower, that by an adverse fate our hero found himself a soldier of fortune, when, as before stated, old George III was King of the British Isles, and "the first gentleman in Europe," was a sinless infant on his mother's knee.

After Peter was laid in his grave and Catharine was firmly seated on his throne, her conduct was cautious and judicious, and as even her enemies admitted, at times magnanimous; yet frightful atrocities were committed during her reign when she degenerated into ferocity and debauchery.

The captivity of the young and innocent Ivan in Schlusselberg in charge of the unscrupulous Bernikoff, Captain Vlasfief and a lieutenant named Tschekin—three officers in whom Catharine had implicit reliance—seemed more hopeless now than ever, when the sceptre was in her firm grasp.

Now that Peter was disposed of, her only dread consisted in the chance of Ivan's escape, so his guards were doubled, and her orders to Bernikoff concerning him were to ensure his detention even by death if necessary; and it was concerning this very dread that Captain Charles Balgonie was proceeding with a dispatch from Novgorod, where Catharine with some of her favourites and courtiers was residing for a time in the ancient palace of the Czars.

(*To be continued.*)

COMMODORE SIR JOHN HAYES, I.N.

A BIOGRAPHY.

By Lieutenant C. R. Low, (late) I.N.

During the first quarter of the present century few people were better known in Calcutta and no public name was more respected in the "City of Palaces" than the subject of this short Biographical notice. As no account of his distinguished services has, to *my knowledge,* ever been published, I propose now to place on

record in the pages of this, the recognised Magazine of the two Services, some particulars of the career of one who in his day "did the State some servcice."

Sir John Hayes was born in the year 1768 and entered the Naval Service of the East India Company, then known as the Bombay Marine, in 1781, when he was only 13 years of age.

Those were warlike times in India. The small British garrisons in the three Presidencies were struggiing with powerful nationalities for a foothold in the mighty peninsula that we have since gradually brought under our sway; now there is practically one voice alone from Cape Comorin to Peshawur, but far different was it in those days.

Young Hayes first saw service in 1782, when only 14 years of age. The British were at that time engaged in hostilities with the French who had a powerful fleet that had sailed the previous year from France, under the command of their most distinguished admiral, M. de Suffrein, and we were at war also with Hydur Ali the father of Tippoo Sultaun.

General Meadows with 3000 men had arrived from England in a large squadron sent under the command of Commodore Johnstone to counteract the French reinforcements. This country was at the time waging war with France not only in Europe and America, but also in Africa at the Cape of Good Hope, then in the possession of the Dutch, and in India, so that our hands may be said to have been pretty full in all four continents. Hydur Ali the Sultan of Mysore died in 1782, and was succeeded by the famous Tippoo Sahib.

In December of the same year General Matthews was despatched from Bombay with a force, the European portion of which embarked in ships of the Bombay Marine for Merjee, a strong fort on the coast. In all the combined Naval and Military operations against the fortified ports, young Hayes, who was a midshipman on board the Bombay, was actively employed; among the principal of these places were Cundapore or Coondapoor, the chief seaport in what is now called North Canara in the Madras Presidency, also Mangalore and Honahwar or Onore both in North Canara. At Honahwar which was taken by storm, Hydur Ali had established a dock for building ships of war, some of which were sunk by the British when they took the place, and their wrecks were for a long time visible. In Mangalore Roads Mr. Hayes commanded the Bombay's launch, when in the most gallant manner she cut out from under the batteries two of the enemy's armed vessels.

These places were subsequently ceded to Tippoo Sultaun by the treaty of Mangalore.

From 1784 to 1788 Mr. Hayes was employed as midshipman and lieutenant on board various cruisers, and the field of his services extended from Bussorah and Bushire to Calcutta, Prince of Wales' Island and Canton. In 1789 and 1790 he was doing

duty as assistant to the Master-Attendant in Bombay. This however did not suit his adventurous nature and he volunteered for more active employment.

In 1790 he was attached to the army that took the field under General Meadows, the newly appointed Governor of Madras at Palacatcherry or Pulghautcherry, and he afterwards served under General Abercromby, Governor of Bombay. He was present with the force under General Abercromby at the unconditional surrender, after a brief resistance, of the town of Cannanore, and at the capture of Carlie, Billeapatam and other places.

In 1793 he was appointed to the command of two vessels, the Duke of Clarence and the Duchess, which were dispatched on a voyage of discovery to Van Dieman's Land. He explored this island, now better known as Tasmania, the Derwent River, the south-west side of New Caledonia, Gillolo, the Molucca Islands, the north and south-west sides of Timor, the north-east side of Java, and several other places at that time scarcely known to geographical science. In 1795 he was first-lieutenant of the Jehangire, which, in conjunction with the Hon. Co's ships Exeter and Brunswick sailed from Bombay with the object of intercepting a French republican squadron under Commodore Rennau, consisting of the frigates Sybille, Prudente, and Moincau, which had appeared off Diu and threatened the destruction of that settlement. In the following year he was actively employed as commander of the cruiser Princess Augusta.

Captain Hayes was soon after selected to carry out a diplomatic mission requiring no less tact than courage. A potentate known as the Hakim of Sonmeanee had seized a British trading ship, and carried her off to a port in his dominions, and it was to effect her release from that Prince that Captain Hayes set sail from Bombay in the first week of 1797.

Sonmeanee or Soumeanee, which is derived from two words signifying "neat" and "fishing station," is a small town in Beloochistan, situated on the sea-coast on a bay formed by the projection of Cape Monze on the East. To enable him to carry out this service he was furnished with only one small vessel of 6 guns called the Vigilant.

On the 13th of January, while crossing the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, Captain Hayes was attacked by a fleet of four sail of Sangarian pirates, each more than double the size of the Vigilant and carrying twice her number of men. A desperate action now ensued. The piratical craft boarded one on each quarter and one on each bow, and for four long hours the gallant crew of the Vigilant, animated by the bearing and example of their leader, resisted the overwhelming odds brought against them. In a document I have before me regarding this brilliant feat of arms, one is impressed with the belief that the dauntless and obstinate valour *of the Britis* [illegible] *er* received a more striking illustration

For three entire hours the enemy's vessels were lashed alongside of the Vigilant, while the pirates made the most desperate efforts to carry the little craft. But the long protracted resistance was at length rewarded with complete success, and the enemy casting off their lashings made sail and left the victorious handful of British seamen in the enjoyment of their hardly earned triumph.

At the close of the action Captain Hayes was shot through the face with a gingall ball, and lost a part of the jaw bone and the lower lobe of the right ear. The wound was of so serious a nature that his life was despaired of, and his ultimate recovery was a work of time—indeed he may be said to have suffered from the effects of the wound to his death, for the upper jaw was completely shattered and for years pieces of bone were discharged from it, while through life he suffered excessive pain in that part of his face. This however was not his last brush with pirates, for in the following year Captain Hayes, in an armed boat, boarded and captured two pirate vessels each carrying one nine-pounder forward, and two 18-pounders aft.

In 1799 he was again employed on active service ashore against Tippoo Sultan and was with Col. Little's detachment till the reduction of Seringapatam by General Harris. On his return to Bombay he was immediately appointed to the command of the Alert schooner of 12 guns and forty-five men and ordered to proceed to Kenara, a small island fortified round its circumference and mounting 200 pieces of cannon, for the purpose of demanding restitution of some merchant vessels and property captured by the pirates and carried in there. Accordingly Captain Hayes brought the Alert close up to the enemy's gateway on the north-east side of the island, and which presents the only access to it; he then landed with part of his crew, and brought off the vessels and property remaining, at the same time causing the pirate chief Angria, a descendant of the celebrated Rajah of that name, to pay 500 per cent. upon the cargo deficient through plunder. This was "bearding the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall," with a vengeance.

In 1800, he was in command of the Fly, a brig, carrying 14 guns and seventy-five men, and was employed in harassing the formidable stronghold of Gheriah, better known as Viziadroog, a place that had been surrendered to the Mahrattas after its capture by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, and which with other forts on the coast, had again become retreats for pirates; among other places from whence they preyed on Indian commerce, was Melundy, which can no longer be traced on the map; another was Rairee, also known as Yeswuntgurh. Rairee is a fort on a rocky eminence at the mouth of a small river and situated on the coast of Rutnagherry, in the South Concan. Being a stronghold of the pirates it was taken by a British force in 1765, but restored in the following year, though it passed into our hands permanently in he year 1819.

It was at Vingorla, however, that Captain Hayes performed one of those daring feats for which he was distinguished in the service of which he was a member. Vingorla, which is situated in the collectorate of Rutnagherry, was one of the chief pirate haunts. Captain Hayes on appearing before it in the brig Fly, immediately landed his men, and possessing himself of the principal battery, dismantled it and at noon-day threw the guns into the sea in the face of the enemy, forcing the chief of the freebooters to restore what British property was in their hands, and for what was deficient to pay the exorbitant interest the gallant officer always enforced, 500 per cent. upon the value of the articles.

We find that in 1801-2, Captain Hayes was in command of the Swift, a ship-of-war, of 20 guns, and was chief of the naval force despatched by the Indian Government to attack the Moluccas or Spice Islands, then in the possession of the Dutch. He was present co-operating with the military force at the first and second capture of Ternate, a town constructed on the east coast of the island of the same name in the Molucca group, and which was the chief seat of the Dutch Government in those islands. The capture of the place gave the East India Company possession of the entire group, though they were subsequently restored to the former owners, in whose occupation they are at present. Subsequent to this arduous service, Captain Hayes was attacked with a malignant fever, which cut off many gallant officers and men, both military and naval, engaged in the expedition. Notwithstanding the shattered state of his health and the short-handedness of his crew owing to the terrible ravages of disease, he succeeded with only his ship, the Swift, in destroying a fleet of Magandano pirates, and thereby saved the valuable settlements of the Company in the Celebes, whose very existence had been threatened by these marauders.

In the year 1803, he was appointed Commodore of the Bengal Marine, and hoisted his broad pennant on board the frigate Bombay. On the news reaching India of the declaration of war with France, he was selected to command a squadron of ships, destined to protect the trade in the Bay of Bengal. During the period he held the chief naval command in these seas, he asserted the right of his Honourable masters on the coast of Sumatra by recapturing the fort of Muckee, and recovering the remaining part of their ordnance, stores, &c., taken from the Company's agents by the treachery of the Malay inhabitants. After cannonading for three days the three batteries of the enemy opposed to him, he landed at the head of two divisions of seamen, selected by him from the crews of the Honourable Company's ships Bombay and Castlereagh, and after a sharp conflict took possession of them; these works, together with other positions in the interior, he caused to be dismantled and destroyed. On this occasion, upwards of 60 pieces of ordnance and other valuable stores fell into his hands,

and were, together with the general property that he recovered, sent to Bencoolen and delivered to Mr. Ewer, the Government Commissioner. At this time, this latter place, which is also situated in Sumatra was in the possession of the British, and not until the year 1824 was it exchanged with the Dutch Government for Malacca.

Subsequently to this Commodore Hayes displayed in a conspicuous manner his seamanship and ready resource by saving from certain destruction the Honourable Company's ship Euphrates, which, while freighted with a valuable cargo, ran ashore on Saugor Island, though at the time under the charge of a certificated pilot.

During the period he commanded the Bengal squadron, it is a fact that has been recorded as an evidence of his energy and public spirit, that no British merchant ships suffered by capture within the limits of his cruize or authority; and yet his striking qualifications as an able naval commander greatly militated against his acquiring the pecuniary emoluments that in those days were regarded as the great incentive to exertion in any capacity in the East. It was the custom for officers of certain rank and service in the Indian Navy, or Bombay Marine, as it was then termed, to receive the advantage accruing from convoying for a certain number of voyages the merchant ships that traded to Surat and Bussorah, and also to hold in annual rotation the lucrative post of Commodore at Surat, a situation that in the good old days usually enabled Marine officers to retire with an ample fortune. To none of these, so to speak, good things of office did the gallant Commodore succeed; when, therefore, he took his departure to England in 1806, on furlough, he was a poor man, though doubtless, it was a poverty honourable to him as a patriot and a seaman, for in times when the hands of many public servants in both the military and civil services were not withheld from the receipt of bribes, it was honourable for an officer who had filled such responsible posts to be able to exhibit his to the world as undefiled from the pollution of aught save his bare pay.

In 1807, while in England, he was, as a special reward for his services, appointed Deputy Master-Attendant at Bengal, and was designated to succeed as Master-Attendant on the death, resignation, or departure of the incumbent without in any way prejudicing his rank, standing, or pay in the Indian Navy.

Commodore Hayes returned to India in November, 1808, and from that date acted as Deputy Master-Attendant and Secretary to the Marine Board until the 15th April following, when, in conformity with the orders of the Court of Directors, he was appointed Master-Attendant and a member of the Marine Board.

While holding this double appointment, he proved himself a thorough man of business, and evinced in the most practical manner his desire to effect a saving in the hitherto somewhat reckless system of expenditure in the Marine department. By

dint of careful supervision, he discovered where there existed a want of economy, and during the first six years he held the office of Master-Attendant, saved the Government seven and a half lacs of rupees or £75,000; still further by his attention to the economical management of the interests confided to his charge, it appears from official statements that by employing in various services, foreign to the original purpose of their construction, certain vessels under his control, and thereby avoiding the expense of hiring private ships for those services, he effected a saving of not less than three lacs of rupees, (£30,000). He also improved the nature of the Pilot Establishment. Such were some of the beneficial results accruing to the Government through the exertions of this meritorious officer.

In 1811, Commodore Hayes was employed as Commodore of the First Class to command a squadron of nine vessels, being the Indian contingent to the Naval forces that took part in the conquest of Java, then in the possession of the French. The expedition consisted of 100 vessels of war and transports, carrying 11,000 troops, European and Native, under the supreme command of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty. A landing was effected in Java on the 4th August, and the entire island was speedily overrun and conquered.

From 1812 up to the time of the first Burmese War, he continued in Calcutta as Master-Attendant, becoming in 1816, by the death of Commodore Turner, and by right of service, Commodore and senior officer of the Bombay Marine.

In 1824, on the breaking out of the war with Burmah, he was appointed to the command of the ships of war belonging to the local service, and was personally engaged till the termination of the campaign. He commanded as first-class Commodore the armed flotilla on the coast of Arracan, a force which he organized and equipped in a manner that called forth the approbation of Government, and which did good service at Mergui and other places. Commodore Hayes also raised and embodied for service in this campaign 1600 native seamen, and a battalion of 650 Sepoy marines, and also manned with European seamen the Hastings frigate, the Investigator, the Research and other vessels. He led a squadron consisting of the Hon. Company's vessels, Research, Vestal and Asseergurh, together with seven gunboats of the flotilla into the attack on Chamballa, one of the severest contests that took place during the war, and in which for two hours he engaged the enemy within pistol shot; while standing on the poop of the Ospray, his friend Major Schalch, who had volunteered to act as his military aid, fell mortally wounded into his arms.

Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, the eminent historian, in his account of the Burmese War, refers in the following terms to this action. "Commodore Hayes having entered the great Arracan

River on the 22nd February, received information which induced him to believe that the principal Mug chieftains were confined at Chamballa, a stockade garrisoned by about 1,000 men, half a tide from the capital, and concluding that their liberation would prove of essential service to the advancing army, (the force referred to, was that under General Morrison), he determined upon attacking the work. Accordingly on the 23rd, he stood up the Prome Pura Khione, or branch leading from the Oreatung river to Arracan, in the Research, Vestal, and several gun vessels, having on board one company of His Majesty's 54th Regiment. At 2 p.m. they came in sight of the enemy's works at Chamballa, which immediately opened a heavy fire upon the Gunga Saugor, and Vestal, the headmost vessels. The Research getting within half pistol shot, commenced a heavy cannonade and fire of musketry upon the stockade and breastwork, which was returned by the enemy with great regularity and spirit. On ranging to the northern end of the stockade, with intent to anchor and flank it, as well as to allow the other vessels to come into action, the Commodore found his ship raked from forward by another stronger battery and stockade, of which he had no previous information, and the strength of the defendants was more considerable than had been anticipated, amounting as subsequently ascertained, to 3,000 men, commanded by the son of the Raja of Arracan, and other chiefs of rank. After a severe engagement of two hours duration, the tide beginning to fail, the Commodore was obliged to wear round and drop down the river. The Research, Asseerghur, Asia Felix and Isabella, took the ground and remained fast for several hours near the batteries; but the enemy made no attempt to fire at or molest them. The loss in this attack was severe. Amongst the killed was Major Schalch, a distinguished officer of the Company's Service, commanding an extra pioneer and pontoon Corps attached to the Army, who was on board the Research for the recovery of his health. He was struck while standing on the poop by a musket-ball in his breast, and died on the morning of the 25th. The fall of this officer deprived the Army of professional talent of the highest description, animated by unwearied zeal and guided by equal judgment."

Three men of the 54th Regiment were killed, and 35 seamen of the flotilla killed and wounded, among the former being Mr. Rogers, the second officer of the Research. Commodore Hayes, in his official report, says that the inner part of the southern stockade and breastwork was completely battered down, and the works deserted by the enemy, who retreated into his other defences. The grand blow against the Burmese was delivered by the occupation of the province of Arracan. To effect this, an army of 11,000 men was assembled at Chittagong, under the command of General Morrison, while a flotilla consisting of several pilot vessels and armed brigs, ten pinnaces, and a large number of gun-boats,

each carrying one 12-pounder carronade, was attached to co-operate under the command of Commodore Hayes. After some desultory operations, the combined forces moved forward to attack the defences of the capital.

On the 31st March, General Morrison having determined to carry the heights commanding Arracan, the Commodore furnished, at the General's request, the following details from the flotilla for the occasion, viz., for the advance attack under General Richards, Lieutenant Armstrong commanding the Vestal and thirty-five officers and men; for the supporting column under Brigadier-General Mac Bean, Captain Crawford commanding the Asseerghur, and forty-five officers and seamen, while he himself accompanied the General-Commanding-in-Chief. At the assault, the advance column under General Richards was completely successful, and the officers and seamen of the flotilla earned distinction by their gallantry and steady conduct.

Thornton, in his History of India, bears testimony as follows to the ardour and determination not to be baffled by any difficulties, which, in common with all renowned British seamen, characterized the gallant Hayes, and of which on this occasion he gave a memorable instance. "The naval force participated in these gallant deeds. A party of seamen accompanied the force under General Richards, which gained the hills—indeed, the zeal which that force displayed throughout the operations of the Burmese War was exemplary. One instance of it, immediately connected with the attack upon Arracan, may be mentioned. Commodore Hayes finding that his boats could not be brought to the scene of action, landed the 24-pounders, and with the British seamen dragged them and their appurtenances five miles to the encampment before Arracan, rendering them available there for any service for which they might be required."

The General also, in his letter to Government, dated "Camp Arracan, April 2nd, 1825," detailing the combined operations, alluded in handsome terms to the aid rendered by the subject of this memoir. He says "Commodore Hayes has, on all occasions, rendered an aid the most effectual, and had it not been for the assistance afforded by the flotilla under his command, the arrival of the force before Arracan would have been almost impracticable. Every exertion was made by him to co-operate, and when insurmountable obstacles prevented the further approach of the gunboats to the scene of action, he landed two 24-pounders, and with the British seamen dragged them and their appurtenances, a distance of five miles, to the encampment before Arracan, rendering them available for any service on which they could be usefully employed."

Commodore Hayes subsequently took part in the capture of Ramree and Sandoway, and remained on the coast during the continuance of offensive operations against the Burmese, ready at

all times to bring the force under his command to bear upon any point where its services might be required. For his distinguished conduct during these operations he was gazetted a Knight Bachelor.

On his return to Calcutta, Sir John Hayes resumed his duties at that port. On the 3rd July, 1831, he expired at the Coco Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, while on his passage to Calcutta, aged 63 years. He left a widow and two children to cherish the memory of his many domestic virtues, while the service which he adorned by his talents and the entire Indian community deplored in his death the loss of an able and talented officer.

THE KAFFIRS OF NATAL FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW.

PART I.

Perhaps it would be difficult to particularize a subject more frequently overlooked, in its practical bearings, than the ethnology of our vast Colonial possessions. Be it observed we use the word in a social and political rather than in a purely scientific sense.

A very cursory glance at the pages of contemporary journals, when military questions are under discussion, will show us that correspondents who descant glibly upon the military merits of Sikhs and Beloochees, Goorkas and Pathans, who pronounce infallibly on the expediency or otherwise of their employment in the place of a European force, are plentiful enough—their name is indeed legion; but those who possess well-defined notions of the political condition, numerical extent, habits, customs, prejudices of these races, and who appear able to realize the innumerable ways in which such matters influence the consideration of questions of Discipline, Army Finance, and of Military Administration generally, are evidently a small minority.

This ignorance is not confined to Indian affairs. We observe it equally in regard to our other colonial possessions, such, let us say for example, as our South African settlements.

Some few years back the Amazulu of Natal attracted some share of public notice, and at the hands of a crowd of heated controversialists the hypothetic Zulu bade fair to acquire a degree of popularity little short of that of the far-famed New Zealander of London bridge. But this has passed away; and, beyond a general impression that they are a warlike race, possessing mental powers above those of the average negro, who are to be met with in or about our South African colonies, popular ideas respecting the Kaffir tribes are somewhat vague.

In the case of the Natal Kaffirs, who form the subject of the *present paper,* the small size of the garrison hitherto maintained in

Natal, and the paucity of the reliefs have no doubt prevented their receiving more notice at the hands of military men. Professionally speaking, better proof could not be adduced of the want of general knowledge of the subject, than the ready, unquestioning way in which many writers appear to assume that—certain questions of a quasi-political, rather than a military nature having been once set aside—our garrisons east of the Cape could be reinforced or replaced by regiments of 'Kaffirs from Natal,' or of 'New Zealanders,' with the same ease and expedition with which a few additional corps of Sikhs could be sent to the Punjab frontier.

As a small contribution to this branch of military science, the writer has been induced to put together the annexed observations on the Kaffir tribes of Natal, from his recollections of a service extending over a good many years in Natal, and in various parts of South Africa. He has not, however, relied solely upon his own notes, but has endeavoured, as far as possible, to avail himself of those of recent writers, whose statements he knows to be the results of close and accurate personal observation, amongst whom he would name the Superintendent of Education in Natal, Dr. Mann, F.R.A.S., to whose papers on the subject he begs here to express his obligations. *

It may be well to remind the reader that the colony of Natal is a strip of country within a couple of hundred miles of the Southern Tropic, extending from the shores of the Indian Ocean, to the foot of the lofty and precipitous step of ground known as the Drakenberg Mountains. It is thus in the very centre of what Dr. Livingstone has termed the Kaffir zone of climate, and is separated on the north from the possessions of the Zulu chief Umpanda, by the Tugela or 'River of shining water.' Its length is about 150 miles, and its breadth 140 miles.

The country is said to have been first visited by Europeans in 1499, when Vasco de Gama in his first voyage round the stormy Cape, rounded the Bluff—the 'Rock of roaring noise' of the Kaffirs—and entering the peaceful waters of the Bay,—in commemoration of the day, and with a feeling of gratitude which can well be realized by those who have had experience of the iron-bound coast without, dedicated the land to the Feast of the Nativity.

At this period, and two centuries later, when the Dutch formed a small settlement on the coast, which was speedily abandoned, the country was thickly peopled by a black race of friendly and gentle temper, divided into separate communities, who lived in a quiet, orderly manner under distinct chieftains, and whose descendants now form the black population of the Cape colony.

When the first English settlers arrived in 1824, matters were changed. "A warlike chieftain in the north," writes Dr. Mann,

* *Intellectual Observer*, October, 1866, and January, 1867.

"had drawn together many separate clans under his dominion, and formed them into an army of aggression. With this army he moved down towards the south, subjugating the land, and either carrying away the remnants of the conquered tribes to incorporate them among his followers, or driving them before him as scattered fugitives. The tribe which first began this career of conquest and absorption was a small clan located some distance to the north of the Tugela. It was then known as the Zulu tribe, and accordingly in its aggrandized state it still kept the designation of Zulu. The warlike chief who struck out the bright idea of extended rule, bore the name of Chaka, a name which remains a potent spell among the Kaffirs, even at the present time. Wherever black mail was to be levied, or an independent clan to be eaten up, this warlike chieftain led the short javelins and stealthy steps of his disciplined warriors, until by degrees his sway extended from Delagoa Bay, in the north, to the great river St. John, in the south, and Zululand became a vast kingdom five hundred miles across. When the English settlers under Lieutenant Farewell, a half-pay marine officer, landed in Natal, Chaka was at the summit of his power, and had a large military kraal on the banks of the Umhlali, twenty-five miles within the boundary of what is now the colony. A few fugitives of the original Kaffir tribes lurked in concealment in the bush, the sole representatives of the once teeming population, cultivating small patches of maize in hidden ravines, or living on wild roots and shell fish.* Beyond the military posts of the Zulu conqueror the entire country was a desert," a desert, however, well watered, and abounding in game of every description.†

"After some preliminary negociations, Chaka gave the settlers permission to occupy territory at the Bay, and promised them his protection. One of the settlers, Mr. H. Fynn, was raised to the dignity of subordinate chieftainship. In the year 1828 Chaka's term of power came to a violent end. He was murdered at the instigation of his brother Dingaan, who thereupon proceeded to throw the royal skin over his own shoulders, and, as one of the first acts of his rule, summoned all chieftains who had shown fidelity to his brother to appear before him. Mr. Fynn knew too well what this meant to obey the summons, and retired with his followers beyond the Umzimkulu until he was able to come to an understanding with

* With the exception of a few Kaffirs near the coast, a fish diet is regarded among the Natal Kaffirs with the greatest repugnance. Like most of the Kaffir tribes the flesh of the pig and of all the other animals forbidden in the Levitical category, is considered unclean, and is never touched.

† It is remarkable that about this period—the earlier decades of the present century—the vast tribes of Southern Africa appear to have been the subject of a succession of those mysterious impulses which seem to give birth to conquerors, and which have left traces in all history in marked epochs of territorial change. Nearly contemporaneous with the rule of Chaka, were the exterminating wars of *of the famous chief*, Moselekatze, and further to the north and west, the con*quests of the African* Semiramis, whose deeds were, we believe, first recounted *by Mr. Winwood Reade.*

Dingaan. He returned in 1831, and was then recognized by Dingaan as 'great chief' of the Kaffirs."

Under the guarantee afforded by the presence of the pale faces, refugee Kaffirs had commenced to return to the colony from the north and south, even in Chaka's latter days; the influx now increased. In 1836, when the English were represented by a Company of the 72nd Highlanders, detached from the Cape Colony (who were hutted on the shores of the Bay, we believe on the site of the present Custom-house), there are said to have been 1,000 adult male Kaffirs in Natal able to bear arms, and paying allegiance to the English. Owing to the address of the officer in command, Captain Jervis, an excellent understanding was maintained alike with the Kaffirs and with the few Dutch farmers who had by this time appeared. The detachment was, however, soon withdrawn. In this year a party of Dutch settlers, who had become discontented with the English rule in the old colony, descended into Natal, between whom and the Zulu chief there ensued a long series of conflicts, terminating in the signal defeat of Dingaan, and in the establishment of his brother Umpanda, who had been a refugee in the Natal territory, as paramount chief of the Zulus, for which good offices the Dutch received from the latter, a subsidy of 30,000 head of cattle.

Disputes subsequently arose between the Dutch and the Amabarca Kaffirs (a tribe who had formerly dwelt near the site of the present town of Maritzburg, but who had retired before Chaka's legions to the banks of the Umzimkulu), and eventually with the English Government, which led to the despatch of a force under Captain (afterwards Colonel) Smith, of the 27th Regiment, overland from Graham's Town, in 1842. To this force the Dutch settlers at last yielded, not without some sharp fighting, as more than one cluster of rude head-stones half buried amid the sand-dunes on the shores of the Bay, inscribed with the memorials of many leal-hearted sons of Erin,—"Grenadiers of the 27th Regiment, killed in action with 'The Farmers' near this spot,"—remain to testify.

The chief, Umpanda, transferred his allegiance to the new masters, with whom he has ever since maintained friendly relations, but his power is no longer what it once was. He has become obese and unwieldy, and (hardly consonant with popular notions of a warrior-savage) is a martyr to the gout. His sons have proved unruly, and his exchequer has not been always in a satisfactory state.

Before quoting Dr. Mann's observations on the last-named points, and the effects they have produced on the colony, it may be desirable to say a few words respecting the Zulu army.

Since the days of Chaka, it has been the custom to band all the adult male Zulus into regiments, and bring these regiments in succession to the Royal kraals for service. The regiments consist each of about 1,000 warriors, armed with the short broad-bladed stabbing

assegai,* which is the especial weapon of the Zulus, and provided with large oblong shields of oval form, made of ox hides, stretched on wooden frames. Each regiment is distinguished by shields of a particular colour, an idea suggested by the Zulu custom of separating the oxen into herds of different colours, 'umdobo,' the dun coloured; 'umtoto,' the red; 'impenvu,' the black with a white muzzle, &c. As in Chaka's day, the élite of the men are unmarried, and a certain number of public women, who are recognized by a name altogether unproducible in the translation, are told off to each regiment.

The ordinary service consists in building huts and fences, and in milking and herding the royal cattle. The captains and chief men of the regiments reside in huts appointed to them by the King, but receive their daily food from their own people. They have, however, claims to certain gratuities of cattle as rewards for their services, which it would seem are often somewhat difficult to meet.

"In Chaka's time," writes Dr. Mann, "there were no difficulties in this matter. There was then constant war, and the spoils of the vanquished readily furnished the royal pay. Umpanda, on the other hand, has no extrinsic supply of this character to draw upon. He rules in the interests of peace, and has to rely entirely upon his own internal resources to meet the expenses of his state. Consequently the chief men assembled at his place commonly return to their kraals empty-handed at the end of their service. Some time since, as a measure of state economy, the King gave his elder sons permission to found kraals of their own, and go and reside in them. A natural result of this combination of circumstances has been that these kraals have come to be the resort of dissatisfied and disaffected men who attach themselves to the persons of the young chieftains, and encourage them to set up on their own account."

"In the year 1856, there was a great fight between the party of the elder son Ketchwayo,† and that of the younger brothers, in which Umbalazi and five of the younger sons were killed. Since then the fortunes of Ketchwayo have been in the ascendant. The person of the old king is respected, and he continues to live surrounded by his old men at his kraal, but it is understood he is now to old 'to move,' and is only to do 'the thinking.' Umpanda is 'the head' of the tribe, Ketchwayo 'the feet.' Two others of the sons of Umpanda escaped with their mothers from Zululand at the time of the great fight, and are now living as refugees in Natal,

* There are an immense variety of spears in use, all known by the generic term 'umkonta,' usually translated into the old Hottentot word 'assegai.'

The Napoleonic principle of closing with overwhelming numbers on an important point, was an innovation of Chaka's, which contributed to the success of his arms, no less than other causes,—the discouragement of marriage among his soldiers, his perfect system of espionage, his revolting cruelties, &c.

† *The young chief's* name is usually spelt Cetyweye, on what principle of orthography *we know not.* Dr. Mann has adapted the spelling to the pronunciation, *and we have followed* his example.

under the British ægis. The brothers who remain on the Zulu side of the Tugela are considered to be adherents of Ketchwayo."* Since then, "year after year, more and more of the men who had primarily sided with the younger brother, and more and more of the middle aged and sedate Kaffirs, who have longed for quiet and peace, have passed over the border as opportunity served them, and settled down in Natal as black subjects of the British Queen."

The Kaffir population of Natal is now estimated at 175,000 souls, thus shewing an increase of twenty-fold in the course of the last thirty years. Of this number it is computed that about one-eighth are adult males.†

We must, however, endeavour to convey to the readers some idea of these dark-skinned dependants of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Ethnographers are pretty well agreed that the Kaffir tribes generally, are a composite race, resulting from the commingling of the negro with some people of higher organisation, probably from the highlands of Abyssinia.

Whether they are equally correct in supposing this modifying influence to have been specially confined to the eastern side of the continent, we do not undertake to say. This notion seems to us to partake of the perversity with which the great warrior tribes on the Gambia, like the Mandingoes and Oulaffs are popularly confounded with the typical negroes of the Guinea coast, from whom they differ as widely as do the Kaffirs from the blacks of the Mozambique. It is, however, certain that the Kaffir tribes have gradually moved down from some point far to the north of their present geographical limit; and it is also certain that a people possessing many points of resemblance to Kaffirs of the highest type were discovered by Mr. F. E. Palgrave, in the Arabian province of Oman, who were said to have come from the Abyssinian highlands.

The characteristics of the higher type of this modifying element are unquestionably more marked in the Kaffirs of Natal, than in those nearer the Cape Colony.

Dr. Mann has mentioned a curious fact, viz., that there is a kind of education going on even among the wild Kaffirs, from the lives of gossip and incessant talk the men lead, and that this becomes at once apparent when the features of the young men are compared with the features of the old men—the countenances of the young men being generally wild, furtive, and unintelligent, those of the old men, as commonly, gentle, astute, and sagacious.

Whether the peculiarity we have above referred to be attributable to the fact that the keen perceptive faculties of the Kaffirs in Natal

* An account of this battle, from the pen of an eye-witness appeared, if we remember aright, in the pages of "Blackwood" some years back. Allowing for exaggerations, it was no doubt one of the most remarkable examples of a general engagement decided by hand to hand fighting alone, which has occurred in modern times.

† *These calculations* are founded on the returns of the hut tax, and are believed *to be correct.*

have been stimulated by a closer contact with the pale-faces, or be due to a larger infusion of the higher type, is a point we leave others to decide. The peculiarity is not, however, noticeable in the women of the Natal tribes, who have always appeared to us to be of coarser mould and inferior aspect, not only to their lords, but to the women of the tribes living further to the westward. The writer whom we have just quoted, inclines to believe "that the life of inferiority and drudgery to which the native woman is born, acts through successive generations upon her frame, and brings about a real degradation in her physical organisation.

He describes the Kaffir of Natal with picturesque accuracy in the following words:—

"He is, on the average, of somewhat lower stature than the Englishman, but he has a well-proportioned and well-developed frame, of slim rather than robust dimensions, and, as a rule, more fitted for the exertion of activity than strength. There is more of the Mercury than the 'Hercules' about him. He has wool on his head in place of hair, and very commonly he has the large protruding mouth, thick lips, and broad flat nose of the negro type of organization. But occasionally he has the narrow aquiline nose, straight lip, long beard, retiring chin, and square prominent forehead of the European. His eye is for the most part dark, soft, and twinkling with merry humour, and his face stamped with an open, gentle, and amiable expression." "The small bones and slender limbs of the Kaffir at once distinguish him from his cousins of the African frmily. In young individuals and among boys, the tapering, delicate arms and hands, slim legs, and slight feet are so remarkable that they attract the attention of the most careless observer. In all probability he has some substratum of the coarse-grained, light-hearted, and grotesque negro in his organization; but this organization obviously vibrates between that fundamental and some nobler type. His habits and tastes point to this conclusion as forcibly as his frame. His propensities are pastoral and nomadic. He loves to have fat oxen and grazing goats about his kraal, and to walk from hill-side to hill-side. A stroll of fifty miles is pastime to him in a fine season. He has an inherent impatience to constraint in any form. Chaka could never have made his invading and conquering armies out of negroes"

Such are the Kaffirs who are spread over the face of the colony, some of them as squatters on crown lands and private estates, but the generality of them living in small tribes under their own chiefs, on reserves set apart by the government for the purpose, and known as 'Kaffir locations,' the only conditions required being the payment of a small hut tax, and submission to the magistrates and laws.

Occasionally, the services of one or more of these clans have been *called in aid of the* defensive force of the colony. In 1853 a body of *Natal Kaffirs* thus accompanied the troops sent from Natal to

join the expeditionary force on the Orange River, under the command of the late Sir George Cathcart, and those who took part in the operations will remember the marked contrast they afforded, with their heavy war-paint and glistening milk-white shields, to our old opponents on the banks of the Kei. Their services have been put in requisition on several subsequent occasions when danger has threatened on the colonial border. The men turn out in their war-paint, with their own weapons, under their own captains, and receive rations during the time they are so employed. An officer is appointed by the Colonial Executive to command in chief, and the captains and head-men receive certain gratuities for the performance of the service.

These musters afford good opportunities for observing the native habits and customs. An alarm occurred during the writer's stay in the colony, when 2,000 of the Table-Mountain Kaffirs under the Chief N'goza were thus moved up to the frontier. The morning after the arrival of the force at the threatened point, was celebrated by a grand bathing-parade of the whole Kaffir contingent, accompanied by much sprinkling of water over the heads and bodies of the warriors. This ceremony it was understood would necessitate the observance of certain rules, notably of strict abstinence from sexual intercourse, until they should have crossed spears with the foe. Like many other Kaffir customs, such as the exemption of newly-married men from going out to battle, it was suggestive of a Jewish origin; but whether it had ever any religious signification, or was done simply in compliance with the order of the Kaffir 'doctors,'* the writer could not learn. Later in the day the force 'ranked past,' to enable the officer in command to verify the number present. The writer was away on detached duty at the time, and consequently did not witness this performance; but some brother officers who were present spoke with surprise of the regularity with which they passed in ranks of six abreast, with the light, jaunty, elastic step, of about 115 per minute, which is a Kaffir's usual walking pace; and of the ease with which (without any numbering or telling off), they changed from six to five, four, or three abreast, according as the word was passed from the head of the column, much in the same manner as a column of cavalry, in 'sections of threes,' would break into files. On this occasion the threatened danger passed away, and the force returned peaceably to their homes.

The most remarkable of these displays occurred, however, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Natal, in 1860, when a grand war-dance was performed by 4,000 of the same Kaffirs, near Maritzburg.

* In the present day every Kaffir warrior has his *intilize* plants of various kinds by which he can ensure correctness of aim. His assegai flies to the mark not because of his skill but because his arm is annointed. The doctors medicate a troop before going into battle to render it invulnerable. But together with the application of their medicine they give the soldier certain rules of conduct, and of *course all that fall in* battle are killed because they neglect the prescribed observances.—"*Notes to* Zulu Tales and Traditions."

The men were drawn up in full war costume, in a long line of several ranks, slightly concaving towards the rear in the centre, each man occupying rather more ground than an English soldier in marching order. Conspicuous in front of the whole, stood the chief himself in a splendid head-dress, of ostrich plumes, dyed scarlet, which, at a cost of £30, he had produced for the occasion. Indeed the equipment of the whole force might be described as very costly in its way, seeing that over £1,000 was calculated to have been spent by the Kaffirs of the colony in providing additional ornaments for the eventful day, of which the lager part came from the Table-Mountain location.

The illustrious visitor was received with a Kaffir royal salute—the outburst of 'Bayete' from four thousand throats, accompanied by the shaking of weapons, and the loud thrumming of throwing-sticks upon shields, and terminating in a prolonged and deafening whistle. The ceremony then proceeded in the form of several advances and retreats of the line, by a sort of tramp step, to a measured chant, with the same clashing of weapons as before; and although the Kaffirs, as far as we know, have no rules as to keeping step, or maintaining the accuracy of the dressing, the perfect manner in which the contour of the line was preserved was very remarkable.

Meanwhile the captains and head-men capered and pranced about in front of their companies like so many drill-sergeants gone mad, correcting the slightest inattention to time or dressing by a merciless application of their throwing-sticks to the head and shoulders of the offending warrior. At some distance before the whole line, each in front of her regiment, were several of the Kaffir ladies to whom we have before alluded, each, if possible, more hideously ugly than another, and all in 'puris naturalibus,' who kept up throughout a series of horrible gestures and contortions unpleasantly suggestive of the probable fate of any wounded men who might fall into their clutches.

The pitch of excitement, or rather of absolute frenzy, which the indulgence of this sort of amusement appeared to produce in the dusky heroes was, indeed, extraordinary; and scarcely less curious, though less noticed, was the effect of the whole scene on the horses of the cavalry escort—a troop of Cape-mounted Rifles—drawn up at the saluting point some distance away. Old and steady troopers as most of these animals were, they betrayed the greatest uneasiness throughout the whole proceeding, many of them showing the most unmistakeable equine tokens of terror and distress.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A QUESTIONABLE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

(By Tristram.)

It might be imagined that it was impossible for any misconception to arise in the composition of a Naval Court-Martial by the members who are appointed to hold it, especially when there is the new-modelled Naval Discipline Act placed before them for their information and guidance. However, the fact is, that the flag-officers, captains, and commanders never take the naval articles of war into consideration, but leave the duties of the preliminary proceedings of the Court to the supposed knowledge of their legal adviser, the Judge-Advocate, who, by virtue of his appointment, ought to be proficient in every point in any article under head of Naval Court-Martial,—consequently his opinion decidedly rules the Court, the members of which confining themselves to the details of the trial and passing sentence.

The commander-in-chief or senior officer solely depending upon the opinion of the oracle, his secretary, as to the appointment of the president and the other members who are to form and hold a naval court-martial, was the cause of so many courts-martial having been illegally formed previous to the New Discipline Act of 1860.

The president of a naval court-martial must be either a flag-officer or a captain, therefore, if either naval judge presides at a Naval Court-Martial, and forms his Court contrary to the Naval Discipline Act, he has shewn a want of knowledge in performing the duties of his office, which are required of him under the solemn oath he has taken, viz.: I do swear that I will duly administer justice according to the law, &c.

These observations are not intended to shadow any degree of reflection upon the constitution of the following court-martial, as the wording of the 15th clause of court-martial in the New Discipline Act is ambiguous, as relates to the 3rd clause, which enacts that three of Her Majesty's ships shall be present. It is upon the letter and spirit of these two separate sections which influence us to submit with every deference to the senators of the fleet that the composition of this court-martial is questionable.

(From the *Standard*, Oct. 30th, 1867.)

Dismissal of a paymaster from the Royal Navy.—Yesterday, a Court-Martial assembled on board the Formidable for the trial of Mr. John Mallard, the paymaster of the Castor, 22, Commander C. G. Nelson, Royal Naval Reserve Ship, stationed at North Shields, on the charge of misappropriating a large sum of money entrusted to him.

The Court was comprised of two captains and three commanders belonging to three ships.

1. Cumberland, (President,) Captain the Hon. A. A. Cochrane,

C.B. Captain S. L. Crofton additional of the Cumberland, for service at the Royal Naval Barracks. Commander W. L. Partridge.

2. Wellesley, Capt. ——; Commander J. B. Thurburn.

3. Formidable, Capt. ———; Commander, F. Prattent.

Observe here are three ships, but only one captain in command of one ship, the Cumberland, and two commanders, the one of whom was not in command of the Wellesley, nor the other in command of the Formidable. These are two starting points which render the constitution of this court-martial questionable, when compared both in the letter and spirit with Clause 3 of the Naval Discipline Act. A court-martial shall not be held, unless at least three of Her Majesty's ships not being tenders, and commanded by captains, commanders, or lieutenants of Her Majesty's Navy on full-pay, are together at the time when such court-martial is held. Here it is evident that the presence of the three ships did not anthorize the legal formation of the court-martial, but the presence of their captains, yet, as two of them did not attend, the President had no authority to call their two commanders to sit as members when they were not in command of ships, but subordinate officers only under their respective captains.

Were this court-martial not otherwise objectionable, the President should have called if there were not other captains junior to himself to make up the number, five, to compose the eourt, two commanders in command of ships.

Or one commander in command, and one lieutenant in command of a ship, if not a tender;

Or two lieutenants in command of ships not being tenders, to sit as members of the court, according to seniority in their respective classes. This court-martial, however, is otherwise objectionable, according to the letter and spirit of Clause 10.

10. An officer holding a commission from the Admiralty to order courts-martial, shall not be empowered to do so, if there is present at the place where such court-martial is to be held, any officer superior in rank to himself, on full pay and in command of one or more of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, although such last-mentioned officer may not hold a commission to order courts-martial, and in such a case such last-mentioned officer may order a court-martial, although he does not hold any commission for the purpose.

There were present two senior officers to the President of the Court, the Captain of the Formidable, and the Captain of the Wellesley, but Captain W. K. Stewart of the latter ship we may suppose was exempt, as he was Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, from sitting on this or any other court-martial, by section sixteen, unless required by the Admiralty as also Captain W. K. Hall who was Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, but additional Captain on full-pay in the Cumberland. There, however, remained the Captain of the Formidable who was present, the senior officer to the Captain of the Cumberland, and should have

been President of the Court-Martial in question, that is if there were four Captains junior to himself present, by Section 10 which enacts that no junior officer shall be President of a Court-Martial, "where there is any superior officer to himself," and by Section 15 no commander or lieutenant shall be required to sit as a member of any court-martial when four officers of a higher rank and junior to the president can be assembled.

There was the Captain of the Formidable found to hold the court-martial and his juniors, the two Captains of the Cumberland, and two commanders in command of ships, instead of three commanders who were not in command of ships, but only subordinate officers under their respective captains.

Yet had the Captain of the Formidable presided and left out the Captain of the Wellesley, the Superintendent of the Chatham Dockyard, by the authority of the Admiralty, that court-martial would be equally as questionable with captains of two ships only as the one held by a captain of one ship.

Another question may be raised whether by the Captain of the Wellesley not having been required to sit, it was legal to call in any of the three commanders, as there was not one of the three in command of one of Her Majesty's ships, when there was another superior officer present, the Commander-in-Chief himself (Vide, Section 15.)

Had the Commander-in-Chief presided, he would have had to form the court with the Captain of the Formidable, the Captain of the Cumberland, and the Captain additional of the Cumberland, but leaving out the Captain of the Wellesley, he must have called in a commander in command, or a lieutenant in command of one of Her Majesty's ships not being a tender, if there was not one commander in command of one of Her Majesty's ships present, the court so composed would have been legal, leaving out the Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard and Chatham Dockyard, as proved by the following, in Section 15; viz., the regularity or validity of any court-martial or of the proceedings thereof shall not be affected by any commander or lieutenant being required to sit, or sitting thereon under any circumstances. "The circumstances in that case were the leaving out the two captains-superintendents, would have necessitated that had the Commander-in-Chief presided, the calling in a commander in command or a lieutenant in command to make up the number of three officers in command of Her Majesty's ships.

It is incomprehensible by what article or section of the law of court-martial in the Naval Discipline Act, this questionable court-martial was holden, except it was by the practice of selling old ships, not by English but by Dutch auction. Who will give for the Dreadnought, the old Caledonia, returning her copper sheathing and copper bolts to the dockyard, £8,000. No answer. Who will give £7500? All silent. Who will give £7,000? Still silent. *What say you then*, £6,500? Me vill give that monish, calls out

Mordecai, when the bargain is legally concluded by a bill of sale. The authority who ordered the court-martial in question must have queried among themselves. Shall we order the commander-in-chief? No. Infra dig, it is only a paymaster to be tried. Shall we order the Captain of the Formidable? No, he commands the look-out guard-ship against vil-la-in privateers entering the Medway for the destruction of Chatham Dockyard. Shall we take the Captain of the Wellesley? No, he is Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, and must remain at his post to extinguish Greek fire with Medway-mud, and to blow up the vil-la-in flotilla with torpedoes. Then the Captain of the Cumberland shall hold the court-martial, who certainly had if not the law, both rhyme and reason for its incongruous composition.

The English at that court-martial met,
Vor all es fiche en de Deutchman's net.

The President cast his court-martial net in Sheerness waters and caught one ship, instead of three, and kept three commanders whom he ought to have cast out of it. As not one of them was in command of any one of Her Majesty's ships. However, this was not a Dutch, but a British Royal Naval Court-Martial.

The flag-officers, captains, commanders, lieutenants and commanders now employed, will naturally observe that jocularity is not argument—admitted, but a joke may have its point without offence, suggestion without indifference, and advantage without detraction. We will relate one of Tristram's best jokes and its happy consequence. The late Sir G——c when commander-in-chief on the North American station and in Halifax harbour, ordered a court-martial on the late Lieutenant M——w of the flag-ship, for two smugglers having escaped from that ship during his night-watch. The proceedings of that court-martial shewed that there was no regularity in nominating the lieutenants for their regular watches, the court, however, found the lieutenant guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed His Majesty's service. He was a promising young officer, and all regretted his professional career being so early blighted. Captain H——r was commissioner of Halifax Dockyard, who took upon himself to hoist his pennant on board of an old hulk and actually sat as a member of the court-martial, although he had no commission as captain of that old ship. Tristram then asked in the Naval and Military Gazette, whether the commissioner held a commission from the Admiralty as captain of the ship in question? Certainly not! Was he a Priest after the Order of Melchisedec? Assuredly not! Then as he was not captain of that ship, nor a priest after that order, the court-martial was unlawfully constituted. Their lordships decided accordingly, and sent out the lieutenant's reinstatement which accompanied the Naval and *Military Gazette*, giving Tristram's opinion of the whole proceedings *of that court-martial*, and every ward-room and midshipman's berth *tittered as the illegality* of the court-martial, because the commis-

sioner was neither a captain of one of His Majesty's ships, nor a priest after the order of Melchisedec.

Sobriety of argument shall now guide our pen. Extracts from Amphibious, *alias* Tristram's letter in the late Plymouth Mail, Nov. 28th, 1860. "There may be cases where a court-martial cannot be held, though more than three ships are together, which I can explain in connection with the 16th Clause, in a manner never contemplated by the *soldier-sailoring* papers that will play at nautics, with drum-sticks and fiddle-sticks." 3rd Clause, there may be cases where courts-martial cannot be held, though more than three ships are present. Suppose two flag-ships only present at Hong-Kong for instance, they will have on board the flag-officers, two captains, and two commanders. The senior flag-officer orders the court-martial, and the second in command to preside, who has two captains and two commanders to constitute a court-martial, but it cannot be held as there are only two ships present.

The wisdom and justice of the law of man are to have the judges independent of each other, hence "the Naval Discipline Act," requires that, "there shall be three ships present, thus ensuring three officers in separate command out of the least number of five officers who can duly constitute a Naval Court-Martial." Suppose again the third ship arrives with a commander, the court assembles and the officers are called "to sit according to seniority; 1st. the President; 2nd. the Senior Captain; 3rd. the Junior Captain; 4th. the Senior Commander; 5th. the Junior Commander. "Both these commanders of the two flag-ships are senior to the commander of the third ship; therefore, the President cannot call on the commander of the third ship, as a commander or a lieutenant cannot be called on a court-martial, "when four officers of a higher rank and junior to the President can be assembled at the place where the court-martial is to be held."

Suppose another case,—two ships, with a captain and commander to each ship, and a vessel commanded by a lieutenant are present. The junior captain presides, and summonses the two commanders, and the two senior lieutenants of the three ships present, when he finds that the lieutenant in command of the third ship is junior to two or more lieutenants in the first and second ships. Therefore, no court-martial can be held in neither case, though any number of ships were present, whose commanders are junior to the two commanders in the first and second ships, and the whole flotilla of gun-boats, whose lieutenants in command are junior to two lieutenants in the first and second ships, as the 3rd Clause implies, that the officers constituting a court-martial must belong to three ships. The 15th Clause enacts that the President shall not summon a commander or a lieutenant to sit on a court-martial above the number of five members. And the 16th Clause enacts that the number five to nine members "shall sit according to seniority." In each case th junior commander or the junior lieutenant in command of the 3re

ship could be authorized by amendment in "the Naval Discipline Act" to be summoned to sit on the court-martial, instead of a senior commander, or a senior lieutenant serving under the captain of the first or second ship for the furtherance of Her Majesty's service "any law therein contrary notwithstanding."

Hence an amendment in the Naval Discipline Act, 29th July, 1864, was made in Court-Martial Section 15, to this effect, viz., "but the Regularity or Validity of any Court-Martial or of the proceedings thereof shall not be affected by any Commander or Lieutenant being required to sit, or sitting, thereon under any circumstances."

It is, however, evident that unless these exceptional cases of irregularity in calling in a junior officer in command of the second or third ship, or other special circumstances which necessitate the calling a lieutenant or commander to form the Court, not exceeding five members, are specified in the Queen's Regulations. Anomalies will arise similar to those as previously particularized in the Court-Martial held at Sheerness.

Although the Admiralty instructions at present direct that "Courts-Martial shall be held, offences tried, sentences pronounced and executed, or of such sentences carried into effect, according to the articles and orders contained in the Act of Parliament, 10th Aug., 1866.

Requesting that the executive officers of the fleet now employed, who are eligible to be members of Naval Courts-Martial, will be pleased to refer to the *United Service Magazine* for June last, page 194, where they will find Tristram's opinion that there is no Naval Article of War that can bring to punishment any officer or other person in the fleet for cowardice, negligence, or disaffection in action with an enemy's fortification or forces on shore, and to permit us to remind the flag-officers, captains, &c. in command of Her Majesty's ships that it becomes their imperative duty to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the Law of Court-Martial in the Naval Discipline Act, that they may avoid if the court-martial of which they are members, is illegally constituted, they will, in taking the oath that they will duly administer justice according to law, swear themselves in unlawful judges.

At this Questionable Court-Martial "Mr. G. H. Knight, of the firm of Essell, Knight and Arnold, Crown Solicitors, Rochester, officiated as Deputy-Judge-Advocate."

The prisoner handed in a written defence, in which he admitted that he had misappropriated the amount stated in the charge, but he denied that he had done so fraudulently, as he intended refunding it. He threw himself on the mercy of the Court, and asked to be dealt with leniently on account of his wife and family. A number of certificates were then put in by the prisoner from officers under whom he had previously served, all giving him a very high character for bravery and zeal in the discharge of his duties. The

Court, after deliberating for about an hour, found the prisoner Guilty, but in consideration of his lengthened service and former excellent character, and also that he had been wounded whilst in the discharge of his duty, only sentenced him to be dismissed from Her Majesty's Service.

Independently of the quotation from the law of Naval Court-Martial, and our observations thereon, in order to call in question the regularity and validity of this Court-Martial, we will requote the proviso in Clause 15 (but the regularity or vallidity of any Court-Martial, or of the proceedings thereof, shall not be affected by any commander, or lieutenant, being required to sit, or sitting, thereon under any circumstances).

Observe in this quotation, "a that is one commander only, and a" that is one lieutenant only can be required to sit irregularly under any circumstances according to the true intent and meaning of that proviso; whereas *two* commanders, who were not in command of Her Majesty's ships, were called in to make up the number of five members, instead of their respective captains, at this Court-Martial.

To conclude, we will take this irregularity and invalidity of the constitution of this Court-Martial to form a point-blank shot at the Union Jack, the signal of a British Royal Naval Court of Law and Justice.

Fire; the halyards are cut, and the Union Jack falls on the Court-Martial table, and spreads itself, the funeral pall, over the whole proceedings.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE.

A somewhat rare hardiness of constitution has enabled the last created of our Field-Marshals to reap the highest reward of his long and eminent services. He was born in 1782, and it certainly could not have been expected that the infant to which Charles James Fox stood godfather, would live to reach a higher military grade than his father, General John Burgoyne, the gallant but unfortunate commander, who, five years previously, had been forced to surrender at Saratoga, and who did not live long enough to aid his son's advancement by his personal exertions. The death of his father left the boy destitute, but not friendless. The grandfather of the present Lord Derby took charge of him, gave him support, and all the education he received at Eton previous to his admission into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. His stay in that institution was short. As soon as he had completed his sixteenth year, he was gazetted Lieutenant of Engineers. This was

* This flag is used as a pall over every person who dies in the service of the British fleet.

in 1798, so that in August of last year he had been in the army sixty-nine years. Limited as his opportunities of acquiring knowledge must have been previous to his entering the service, he had abundant opportunities of studying his profession in that best of all schools—experience; so that with him theory and practice went hand-in-hand. From 1800 to 1807 he was serving in the Levant. He took part in the blockade of Malta, and the operations which led to the surrender of Valetta; served with the army in Sicily, and was present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. He afterwards proceded with Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and again to Portugal. He joined Lord Wellington's army in the Peninsula in 1809, and from that time until the conclusion of the campaign in 1814, was present at all the sieges. Throughout all the campaigns in Portugal and Spain, Burgoyne was attached to the Third Division, and was in most of the general actions, in which he was twice wounded. In 1814 he was appointed Commanding Engineer of the expedition to New Orleans, and was present at the attack on the town, and at the taking of Fort Bowyer. He has received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian and Nive, and the silver medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle. He was present at the battle of the Alma, the affair at Balaklava, and the battle of Inkerman. After his return from the Crimea he received the order of the Medjidie, and that of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour for his services at Sebastopol. Sir John was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1837, and received the Grand Cross of the order in 1852.

The most recent occasion on which Sir John Burgoyne had an opportunity of distinguishing himself was in the Crimea. Lord Raglan testified to the value of these services at the very commencement. In his despatch describing the battle of the Alma, he says, "Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne was constantly by my side, and rendered me, by his counsel and advice, the most invaluable assistance."

The Crimean expedition was a favourite idea of Marshal St. Arnaud. His first impression and his great desire was to carry all before him by a sudden landing and a direct march upon Sebastopol. Much interesting information on this point is contained in his private correspondence with his brother and other members of his family, of which little can be known in England, inasmuch, as it has never been translated into English, speaking of the invasion of the Crimea and his desire to effect a sudden landing and advance, he admits that such a course was not feasible. "The conclusion at which I have arrived, he says, is that to make a descent on the Crimea, long and careful preparations are necessary, preparations for a regular campaign in fact, in which, perhaps, a hundred thousand men might be required, and the entire resources of the combined English and French fleets aided by something like a thousand transports."

The recommendation of Marshal St. Arnaud undoubtedly had much influence in inducing the Emperor Napoleon to agree to an invasion of the Crimea. That commander had had hard fighting, but never an opportunity of showing his ability in conducting a pitched battle on a large scale, which he had desired for years. That the Emperor should hesitate to consent to such a distant expedition is not surprising, because notwithstanding the unbounded confidence he had in the ability of its commander, he knew he was without experience in the operations incidental to a siege on a large scale. It is therefore probable that it was mainly owing to the confidence which the Emperor had in the knowledge, and the recommendations of the new Field-Marshal in favour of this course, urged in the interviews that they had, that he was induced to consent to join in it.

There are few who will not remember the differences of opinion which prevailed as to the best method of proceeding after the battle of the Alma. The proposition which Sir John submitted to Lord Raglan on the morning succeeding the victory, was that the army should at once move round to the south side of Sebastopol, instead of attacking Fort Constantine. The advantages he anticipated from this mode of action, were that the enemy would be deprived of the assistance of Fort Constantine in the defence of Sebastopol, would have a long line to defend, divided by valleys, and according to all the information possessed by the allies, very imperfectly entrenched, and would be forced rapidly; moreover, the attack was less likely to be expected on this side than on the north. Then supposing Fort Constantine to be taken, though it would open the shipping and dockyard to a cannonading, it did not insure entire possession of the important establishments until after a subsequent operation which might involve a movement to the south side after all, and would leave the Russians free communication to the place. He believed that a very strong position, between Balaklava and along the valley of the Tchernaya, might be occupied by the allies which would cover their armies during the operation. Also that the communication with the fleet, which was our base of operations, would be far more secure and commodious by the harbour of Balaklava, and the bays near Cape Chersonse, than on the open coast to the north, with the advantage of a good road from Balaklava to the attacks, and a very easy country to pass to them from Cape Cherson. Such a movement, he admitted, would have the effect of exposing the communication of the army to be cut off under ordinary circumstances; but in this case the idea was to abandon the communication from the north altogether, and establish a new one to the shipping in the south, which would be moved round for that purpose.

The death of Marshal St. Arnaud, of whose sufferings few who saw him had any idea at the time, but which really resembled those that Prometheus is fabled to have endured when chained to

the rocks deprived the allied armies of one of the most valuable of its leaders. It was not until after the termination of the war that the Marshal's private correspondence was published, and on referring to it we find that he would probably have concurred entirely in Sir John's opinion. In his letters written from Varna to his brother, he tells him that the landing in the Crimea had been determined on, and that it would probably be at or near the Katcha. His first calculations were that the allies would defeat the Russians at the Alma, follow hard upon their heels to Sebastopol, beat them again in another battle if they made a stand there, and with the aid of the fleet capture Fort Constantine, which he regarded as the key of the place on the north side. He admitted at the same time that subsequent operations might be necessary on the south side, but which he could not quite decide upon until he had more positive information concerning the city and its resources. When the announcement reached the allies that the Russians had sunk some of their largest vessels to impede the approach of the allied fleets to the Fort, he expressed an opinion that this might compel them to attack the place on the south side. In either case he reckoned on the allies having possession of Sebastopol within six weeks after their landing. Considering the cordiality with which he and Lord Raglan co-operated [These letters to his relatives furnish abundant evidence of the high esteem in which he held the commander of the British army] it is quite possible that if his life had been spared his anticipations on this point might have been realised, but the strong will which had so long triumphed over his bodily agony was itself broken shortly after, and the command of the French army fell into other, and for the occasion, less able hands than his, and we all of us have only too clear a recollection of the resources with which the subsequent operations were conducted, and the consequent sufferings of our army, which would have been cheaply compounded for by any sacrifice of life if the city could have been taken and destroyed immediately after our arrival.

Stronger testimony to the soundness of his views regarding the direction from which the city should be attacked, than that of the French Marshal, Sir John could not have desired, for it must be borne in mind that the conclusions they arrived at were come to quite independently of each other. There is no doubt that if the life of the former had been spared, and the apparent coincidence of the opinions between both had continued, they would have exercised great influence in the conduct of the war, the former having been engaged in fighting the greater part of his life, and the latter possessing in a high degree precisely the kind of knowledge in which the marshal might have been supposed deficient; his experience having been more in the open field than against *fortifications.*

To be wise after the event is a very easy matter, and many ways

by which obstacles might have been surmounted become known when they have been overcome, and their exact nature perceived, and on the other hand it may be discovered that the means employed for this purpose were so greatly in excess of what was requisite, as to be comparable to the use of a steam hammer to crack a nut. Military men will never agree probably with respect to the course that should have been taken after the battle of the Alma. If, as St. Arnaud said, he had had cavalry, he might have captured many prisoners, and so no doubt he would, and so completely routed the Russian army that the apparent advantage of pursuing the retreating adversary would have presented itself to the minds of the leaders of the allied armies with so much force, that it would have been adopted with little or no hesitation. But inasmuch as the Russian army was not broken up, and it was impossible to calculate what amount of assistance it would receive on approaching Sebastopol, few commanders, however impetuous, or even rash, would like to have ventured on immediate pursuit with such a number of troops as were then available, on the chance that he might enter Sebastopol with the enemy, and carry it by a coup-de-main. That this might have been accomplished, knowledge gained since goes far to prove; but there are those who still deny that, even if we had been successful, we should have reaped any advantage from it. It is a mere waste of time now to discuss this matter; the opportunity was allowed to pass, and it became a question how many men would be required to effect the object in view, and the nature and extent of the works. In planning these works, Sir John Burgoyne had, of course, to take into consideration the number of the army: defences that might have been taken with comparatively little resistance if the enemy had perceived that resistance was hopeless, were certain to be vigorously defended while there was a strong force to aid them against an attack of the allies. The weakness of our army made it necessary to act against the fortifications by means of regular approaches, and though complaints were made at the time of the delay occasioned thereby, there is no denying the wisdom and humanity of expending any amount of labour which was calculated to save the lives of our men. In this matter the experience of Sir John was of the utmost value, for though a commanding officer, who had only studied war in theory, might prove an excellent leader on a battle-field, a skilful engineer must be made such by practice and study combined, and the skill of Sir John was attested by the Duke of Wellington, who, on several occasions, deferred to his judgment as to the positions to be taken up, or abandoned on account of their untenability. In the memoranda he drew up for the guidance of the engineers in constructing their works of attack, he pointed out the Malakoff Tower as the key of the enemy's works; he says: "On the right, the great tower (the Malakoff,) appears to be the key of the whole position, and the only work to

prevent an assault at any time. A good site or sites for not less than eight guns (of which one or two should be shell-guns,) must be sought for, to demolish that tower, and a trench or parallel must be run across the whole front, extending from a point facing the earthern redoubt (the Redan,) to a point opposite the tower." Much time and labour was required to complete these works, but they were absolutely necessary, as until after the battle of Inkerman the allies had not possession of the ground in front of their right flank, and any approaches against the Malakoff front would have been exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's lodgments on that side; nor was the delay in attacking entirely owing to this cause; getting up the guns and the siege material had to be accomplished under difficulties which we hope the British army will not have to contend against any more. The result of the battle of Inkerman facilitated our advances against the enemy's defences, and the complete preparations made in accordance with Sir John's directions for attacking them ended in our success, and ultimately to our getting possession of the whole city. Before we entirely abandon this part of the subject, however, we may mention that it was proposed by him that the English should attack the Malakoff, and that the French should attack the Redan; his reason for calling in the aid of our French allies for this purpose being the insufficiency of the English force to carry out both operations. That he was right in regarding the Malakoff as the key of the enemy's position was subsequently proved, but he was not allowed to remain in the Crimea to conduct his own plans; he was recalled to England much to his grief and the anger of his friends, who very naturally resented the proceeding as an injustice to an officer who had established his reputation before some of those who assailed him were born, and who themselves had little or no practical knowledge of military engineering.

It seems to us that sufficient use was not made of the Turkish army at or immediately after the landing at the Alma, possibly, from a feeling of contempt, or, if not that, ignorance of their true value; even those who admitted their bravery when fighting behind fortifications, regarding them as an armed mob rather than a disciplined army like the French or English. This ignorance was not shared by Marshal St. Arnaud, and it is probable that if he had lived to command the French army during the whole of the operations in the Crimea, that more use would have been made of our Turkish allies. Of the Turkish army and its commander, he tells his brother, "I found in Omar Pasha one who could not be regarded as possessing all military knowledge, but who may be well considered a remarkable man in the country of his adoption. The men he commanded which I expected to find a mob, I found *to be a real* army. Though badly clothed, worse shod, and not *much better* armed, they were well-drilled, obedient, and had no *fear of* wounds or death." He gives an example of their bravery

and that of their Egyptian allies in a letter of later date, "Omar Pasha has told me some interesting episodes of the defence of Silistria, tales of such heroism, and told in such a simple and unaffected manner as to bring tears into the eyes of the hearer. The Egyptian troops after passing ten days in Arab Tabia, were relieved, but out of five hundred men who marched into it, only two hundred and fifty came out alive; nevertheless these were willing to continue the defence, though to do so was certain death. Of the battery of artillery engaged in the same service, there existed only the captain and eight artillerymen, all the rest had been killed . . . One of my officers I had sent to Arab Tabia, described the place as being nothing but a heap of rubbish: so completely had it been destroyed by the Russian fire, which was so close that the Russian soldiers used to ask for tobacco, which the Turks threw to them from the fortification.

Among the chief of Sir John Burgoyne's exploits, during his long military career, may be enumerated the destruction of the Bridge of Benevente. Benevente was situated at the junction of the two roads on which the French and English armies were respectively operating. If Napoleon could have reached Benevente before Moore, the retreat of the latter was cut off. On the other hand, if the English general was the first to arrive, and could destroy the bridge after passing his force, the safety of his army was secured. It was therefore of urgent importance that the bridge should be mined and ready for explosion by the time the English rear-guard had passed, and that the destruction of it should be performed in an effective manner; and as it was necessary to allow the stragglers and baggage of the army to pass, and yet to run no risk of the operation being stopped by a rapid advance of the enemy, the destruction of the bridge at the right moment required much nerve and coolness. Sir John Moore, who had a high opinion of the capabilities of Sir John Burgoyne, who had served under him previously in Sicily and Sweden, selected him for that duty. By using great diligence he was able to complete the work of mining by the time required, and at the moment of the explosion the enemy's cavalry had reached one extremity of the bridge. The destruction of Fort Concepcion also merits special notice.

This operation was effected under peculiar circumstances. The orders of Lord Wellington were to mine the fort, but not spring the mines until the French advanced, and to be careful not to be misled by an advance of a small body, but to wait until the whole French army was in motion; the object of this waiting until the last moment being to keep the enemy in the dark, as long as possible, with respect to the movements of the English army; Sir John Burgoyne was selected for the duty by Lord Wellington, and performed it to his full satisfaction. He left the fort after lighting with his own hands upwards of twenty port-fires, the enemy advancing with his whole force.

The siege of Burgos perhaps called forth the energies of Burgoyne more than any other operation of which he had the direction. The siege was undertaken at the end of a long and arduous campaign, without siege guns, sappers, or intrenching tools. It unfortunately failed, the French making a more obstinate resistance than was calculated upon. Notwithstanding this failure, Wellington did full justice to the efforts of the engineer officers upon the occasion, and the inadequacy of the means at their disposal.

During most part of the Peninsular campaigns, Sir John was attached as senior engineer to Picton's division, known as the "Fighting Third." On the outbreak of the war in 1815, Sir Thomas Picton, who had learned Sir John Burgoyne's value, made a pressing application to the Duke of Wellington for his services in the same capacity; but, as the command of the engineer force had been previously bestowed upon an officer of lower Army rank, the etiquette of the service prevented the application from being successful.

The injustice inflicted upon him by his recall from the Crimea, has been atoned for since, and the stigma cast upon his reputation by it has been wiped away. After an examination before the Committee of the House of Commons, in which he exhibited the loyalty of his character, by refraining from casting blame on others, he was ultimately rewarded for his patience with the title of baronet, and was raised to the rank of full General, his commission being antedated so as to give him precedence over Sir James Simpson and Sir George Brown. His appointment as Inspector-General of Fortifications which he held previous to the invasion of the Crimea, and which he held upwards of twenty years, was not affected by his absence from this country, and he held that post in addition to that of Director of Works to the War Department until his recent retirement.

Shortly after his appointment to this post, he drew up a statement relative to the gradual deterioration of our military power, which was submitted by the Master-General of the Ordnance to the Duke of Wellington, and which elicited from that great Commander his letter to Sir John on the defenceless state of the country, which created so much sensation at the time and has been so often referred to since, and has exercised so much influence on all occasions when the question of National Defences has been under consideration.

The University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., and on the death of Lord Combermere he was given the post held by that distinguished officer of Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.

His services in a civil capacity have been almost as great as *his military*. He was Chairman of the Relief Commission in the

Famine in Ireland; and a member of the Transatlantic Packet Commission, the Metropolitan Sewer Commission, the Irish Railway Commission, the Patriotic Fund Commission. Vice President of a Jury of the International Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and of the French Exhibition of 1855. The latest acknowledgment of his long and eminent services is the proposition that he shall be presented with the freedom of the City in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas.

More fortunate than some others who have earned distinction his only son has followed in his father's footsteps, and by his gallant conduct in the sea of Azoff, and especially for one particular act, he was rewarded with the Victoria Cross.

RED-JACKETS AFLOAT.

The days, as of yore, when the share borne by the "Marines and the Troops of the King's Land Forces serving as Marines" in the perils and triumphs of the sister service, was either overlooked, or, at best but grudgingly and tardily acknowledged, are happily now long past; yet, the deeds of our red-jackets "afloat" have so seldom been treated of by professional writers, that a few Notes bearing on the history of the subject may, perhaps, be not unacceptable to military readers.

The earliest notice of Marines, as a separate force, appears in an Order of Council, dated 16th October, 1664, directing the levy of a regiment of 1200 men for the sea-service; with a view, it would seem, to the formation of a Depôt, or Reserve of Seamen, the Royal Navy being at this time almost entirely manned by impressed landsmen.

The subsequent history of these primitive sea-soldiers is not clear; but another Order of Council of some ten years later date, sanctions the employment of detachments of His Majesty's Foot Guards, and other land regiments on board the Fleet, under the orders of the Lord High Admiral.

Twenty years later, viz. in 1688, we have notice of the Lord Admiral's, or "the Maritime regiment," ranking as the 3rd of the Line, coated in yellow faced with red, and flying a yellow standard charged with the red cross of St. George, and other royal emblems. This corps, respecting the fate of which Grose speaks with some uncertainty, was, according to some writers, ultimately incorporated with the Coldstream Guards by King William III; the "Holland" regiment, or "Old Buffs" taking its place in the Line. The Buffs, as the representatives of a corps raised among the London "prentices" in the days of Queen Bess, to fight for the Protestant Cause in the Low Countries, have from time immemorial claimed the privilege of marching through the City of

London with bayonets fixed, to beat of drum; but it is not, we believe, as generally known that the same privilege has been claimed by the present Royal Marines, probably as representatives of the old 3rd, or Lord Admiral's regiment, and that, at least on one occasion, the claim has been admitted by the Civic authorities.*

The next notice with which we meet, is an Order in Council of King William III, dated 22nd February, 1694, directing two regiments to be raised and equipped for sea-service, the cost and maintenance of which were to be charged in the Navy Estimates.

These regiments were to be paid, clothed, and equipped like the Line. Their officers, the colonels excepted, were not to be sea-commanders. The two regiments were not to be on shore at one and the same time; but when on shore were to be quartered in the neighbourhood of the Royal Dockyards.

The men were to be liable to perform fatigue duties in the Royal Dock and Victualling Establishments, receiving working pay for the same at the rate of 6d. per man per diem.

Several regiments were raised on this footing between 1687 and 1698, in which latter year the force was disbanded, and the officers placed upon permanent half-pay.

At the outbreak of the war in 1702, several regiments of Marines were again raised. These corps served with much distinction both afloat and ashore. They were at the capture of Gibraltar by Rooke, in the operations in Minorca, on the coast of Languedoc, in Nova Scotia, and in the unfortunate attempt against Quebec, made by Sir Hovenden Walker in 1711, of which the most noticeable incident was the loss of eight vessels (through ignorance of the navigation of the St. Lawrence) a disaster which cost the lives of over eight hundred seamen and soldiers.

At the cessation of hostilities these regiments were also reduced.

On the declaration of war with Spain in 1739, six fresh regiments (Marines) were directed to be raised, and with a view to the perfecting of their drill and discipline, five volunteers from every company in the three regiments of Foot Guards were appointed to them as non-commissioned officers.

These corps took rank in the Line as the 44th—49th regiments, they were also known as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., Marines, by the names of their colonels, and by their facings, the yellow, blue, green, &c., Marines.† The following year, four additional Marine battalions were raised at New York, and numbered as 50th—53rd regiments.‡ These latter corps were composed of natives of

* See Donkin's Military Memoirs, 1777.
† See Cannon's Records.
‡ *44th*, 1st or Churchill's Marines.
45th, *2nd or Frazer's* Marines.
46th, *3rd or Holmes'* Marines.

the American provinces, who were supposed to be better fitted for service in that climate than Europeans. Their costume was plain and serviceable, but certainly not picturesque. It consisted, we are told,* of light camlet coats, brown linen vests, and loose canvass trousers, the latter doubtless having that peculiar shortness at the ancles, suggestive of Mr. Paul Bedford in some of his broadest characters, which was considered the correct cut for such garments in the last century.

The whole ten of these regiments served with Sir Chaloner Ogle in the West Indies† and Spanish Main, and in the terrible disasters at Carthagena and Cuba under Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth. The frightful losses in these latter operations—3400 men are said to have perished in two days before Carthagena, and some regiments died off bodily—led to an arrangement which deserves a passing notice. Death vacancies were not filled up regimentally, but by seniority throughout the whole force engaged, Marines included. Most of our readers who have served long in the Colonies, must have observed that the death vacancies in a regiment are not invariably proportionate to the calls made upon it, or to the total number of its casualties. Some very remarkable examples of the contrary may be found in the regimental returns of our troops in the Crimea, and in India during the late Mutiny. Might it not be possible to revert to this arrangement in future operations? In regard to regiments of the Line, speaking from experience, the writer submits that in some cases it would be simply an act of justice to the officers of hard-worked, but less fortunate corps.

To return, however, to our Marines: we find them serving with distinction at Cape Breton, and the siege of Louisburg, under Boscawen on the coast of Coromandel, at the capture of Aria-Coupang, and in the operations before Pondicherry;‡ and, sub-

47th, 4th or George's Marines.
48th, 5th or Cochrane's Marines.
49th, 6th or Laforey's Marines.
50th, 7th or Cornwall's Marines (American Provincials).
51st, 8th or Duncombe's Marines (American Provincials).
52nd, 9th or Paulet's Marines (American Provincials).
53rd, 10th or Agnew's Marines (American Provincials).

The Colonels of the Provincial regiments were appointed by the Crown, the remainder of the officers by the American Provinces.

* Nicolas' Record of the Marine Forces, 1845.

† It is worthy of note, that in the attack on La Guyra in 1743, by Sir C. Ogle, the English squadron suffered much from the red hot shot fired by the Spanish batteries. These projectiles are often erroneously asserted to have been first used at the defence of Gibraltar in 1783.

‡ Among the Marines in Boscawen's fleet was Hannah Snell, whose story is told at some length in Mr. Timbs' recently published work, "Modern Eccentrics." She enlisted early in life in a regiment in the North, from which she deserted, fearing the detection of her sex, and having begged her way from Carlisle to Gosport, re-enlisted in the Old 45th, or 2nd Marines. Like many other such impostors, she appears to have had a great reputation for success in *affaires de cœur* with members of her own real sex. She distinguished herself at Aria-Coupang,

sequently in the West Indies, and on the coast of North America, with Boscawen and Hawke.

The Marine battalions, at this period, although numbered with the Line, and commanded by generals and colonels of the land army, were partly, but not wholly, under the Admiralty. They were clothed by the colonels of battalions, whose perquisites were reputed to be handsome, from the very inferior quality of the clothing they were permitted to supply to their men. The officers' commissions went by purchase, but were at a much lower figure than in Line regiments. An ensigncy in the Line was then worth £400, and one in the Marine regiments, £250 only.

The men were supplied partly by impressment, partly by volunteering, £4 bounty being given to each volunteer, with the right to claim his discharge at the completion of three years service.

Ships of	100 and 90	guns carried	100 Marines.
"	" 80	"	80 "
"	" 70	"	70 "
"	60 and 50	"	60 "
"	" 40	"	50 "
"	" 20	"	30 "
Sloops	. .	.	20 "*

Ships of the largest size carried one Marine captain and three subalterns; those of the lowest rates carried one subaltern only.

Of the condition of soldiers on board ship in these days, we may form some faint conception from the scanty accounts which have come down to us of the mortality of the navy generally, and of the frightful ravages of scurvy, even in harbour and on home station. Perhaps the Mark Tapley-like attribute of jollity under adverse circumstances, which is popularly assigned to the corps, may be referable to these gloomy times. The word 'jolly' does not occur among the sea-terms in Grose's "Dictionary of Wit and Slang," but 'tame jolly' is there given as an old eant phrase for the Trainbands, about this time transformed into Militia; and the late Admiral Smythe, in his entertaining and instructive "Sailor's Word Book," quotes 'jolly' with the prefix 'royal,' as a time-honoured name for a Marine, in contradistinction to the 'tame jollies' or militiamen.

Sometimes, indeed, the poor Marines were in luck's way, but not often. Thus, the Active and Favorite sloops of war cruising off Cadiz, and the Fates being propitious, they, in the words of the old song,

receiving a ball in the groin, and eleven other wounds in the lower extremities, and yet her sex is said not to have been discovered, until after she had received her discharge. She subsequently obtained a pension of £30 per annum, through intercession of Duke William of Cumberland.

See Nicolas' Records.

" . . . . took a galloon,
So the captain and crew piped their scores to some tune,"

At least, they should have done so, seeing that the net share of a subaltern of marines was declared to amount to £39,014 2s. 3d, and that of a private marine to £434 2s. 5d. With the amenities of the Admiralty Prize Courts before us, it may perhaps be left an open question if the money was paid during the life-time of any of the captors.

This, however, was in 1762. The next instance belongs more properly to the time of which we now write, and is a unique example of gallantry on the part of a Marine officer not passing unrequited, and is also curiously illustrative of the system of exchange and promotion, which was permitted between the Marines and other branches of the service as late as 1770. It befell on this wise: The Lion 50 gun-ship cruising in the Bay of Biscay in July 1744, encountered the French 64 gun-ship Elisabet; a sharp action ensued, lasting five hours, during which the Lion was so mauled by the Frenchman's fire directed against her rigging, that she became unmanageable, and the latter hauled off and ran. The loss on board the Lion was 55 killed, and the captain and all the lieutenants, the master and 107 men wounded. The Frenchman confessed to the loss of her captain and 64 men killed, and 140 wounded. Graham, the first lieutenant of the Lion's Marines, who had much distinguished himself, not only gained the approbation of "My Lords," but actually through their instrumentality was rewarded with a troop in the 4th Dragoons.*

But as we have before said, rewards were the exception, *not* the rule in those days. On the restoration of peace, the ten Marine regiments, numbering 19,000 men, were disbanded. The 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and Trelawney's Regiment were renumbered as the 44th—49th, and all junior corps were reduced.

Early in 1755, a levy of 50 Companies of Marines was ordered, who were to be under the immediate control of the Admiralty, and to be formed in three divisions, at Chatham, Portsmouth and Woolwich. This was the first time that Marines had formed a part of the peace establishment. The sale of commissions was abolished, and promotion directed to be confined to rotation. The corps was clothed in red faced with white, and the men wore cloth caps similar to those worn some years previously by Grenadiers, which led the French, after a pretty sharp experience of the efficacy of their fire, in the descent on Quiberon, to nickname them, "the miniature grenadiers." In 1761, they received permission, "in consequence of their distinguished services," to adopt their first badge, the "Laurel," which now surrounds the globe, on the colours and appointments.

From this period, it may be said, the Marines have borne a part in every operation, "per mare per terram," and in every naval

* Marine Records.

engagement, and on each and every occasion their discipline and firmness has been the subject of the highest commendation. We will, therefore, confine our few remaining notes to observations on the strength of the force, and upon some other minor points of interest which may be new to many of our readers.

When the force was raised in 1755, it consisted of 5000 men, which was increased, until in 1762, it amounted to 19,061 men; at the peace of 1763, it was reduced to 4287 men. On the outbreak of war with the American Colonies, the force was increased to 10,000 men.

At this period, there was serving in the Chatham division, a remarkable man, whose career demands a brief notice:—John Ledyard, a native of Massachusetts in North America, who accompanied Captain Cook, in his Voyage Round the World, as a private Marine. Having obtained his discharge, he applied himself to an attempt to reach the North Pole overland; but after traversing Russia and a considerable portion of Siberia on foot and alone, he was compelled to relinquish the attempt through the jealousy of the Russian authorities, by whom he was thrown into prison. Having been released on the representation of the British Ambassador, he returned to England, and applied himself to the cause of African Exploration, under the auspices of the African Society. After some ineffectual attempts to trace the course of the Niger, he died at Cairo (whither he had proceeded with the intention of following up the route taken by Bruce), in 1783.

The number of Marines was increased to 25,000 in 1783, but was again reduced to 4000 at the peace.

In 1787, four additional Companies were raised and sent out to Botany Bay, under command of Major Tench, together with 565 male and 192 female convicts. The expedition which was under the direction of Captain Philip, R.N., arrived in January 1788; in the succeeding February, the colony of Port Jackson was founded, the Governor reading his Commission in presence of the convicts and their guard, none of the party, we may safely surmise, having the vaguest presentiment of the future which awaited the little settlement.

On the outbreak of the war in 1793, the Marines were augmented to 9000 men, and in 1800-1, to 24,000. At the Peace of Amiens, the corps received the designation of "Royal," and the facings were changed from white to dark blue. The establishment was also reduced to 12,000 men.

In 1804, the Marine force was once more increased, and one Company of Marine Artillery added to each division.

In 1807, the strength of the Force amounted 31,000 men, at which figure it was maintained until the end of the war, in addition to which 4000 to 5000 men were borne as supernumeraries.

Battalions of Marines, to co-operate with the army on shore,

were formed at various periods. At Quiberon, at the latter end of the reign of George II; at the taking of Havannah; and at Manilla. Two battalions of Marines, each duly provided with a Grenadier and Light Company, were sent to America in 1774, and formed a part of the thin red line which charged up Bunker's-Hill, carrying every obstacle before it, on the memorable 17th June, 1775.

A battalion of Marines served in Egypt in 1801; and several were formed towards the close of the French war, and served on the coast of Spain and in America. One of these battalions, the 3rd, was composed almost entirely of men of colour, refugee slaves from the States; they were known as the "Colonial Marines," and did good service. On receiving their discharges at the end of the war, they were rewarded with small grants of land in the island of Trinidad.

In 1816, the Marine force was reduced to 4000 men, but was subsequently again increased at various periods, many ameliorations also taking place in the condition of both officers and men.

In 1827, the corps received permission to bear the "Globe," as an additional badge, with the motto, "per mare per terram," and the word Gibraltar, "in commemoration of the many important services they had rendered in connection with that fortress."* Our space forbids us to enter on the subsequent brilliant career of the Royal Marines, but there remain a few words to be said respecting the share taken by the "troops of the land service acting as Marines" in the naval operations of the last hundred years.

When the system of thus employing regiments of the Line was in vogue, some corps were almost exclusively occupied in this duty. Of this we have an example in the 70th, then a Lowland regiment known as the 'Glasgow Greys' from their grey facings.† But in other cases, small detachments of Line regiments were so employed in an indiscriminate manner, which must, we imagine, have led to inextricable confusion in the regimental returns and accounts, if these were ever thought of, and which has caused the services of such small detachments to be sometimes overlooked, even in the War Office Records of the corps to which they belonged.

Thus, in the blundering expedition fitted out against the Dutch Colonies, under Commodore Johnston and General Meadows, in 1780, a Company, or part of a Company of the 20th Foot, then serving in America, found itself embarked with the 78th (now 72nd Highlanders), and the 98th, 100th and 101st Regiments (all disbanded in 1783). The force was attacked by the French under De Suffren in Porto Praya Bay, Cape de Verdes, and the transports being mixed up in hopeless confusion with the men of war, it happened that the small-arm fire of the troops on board the

* Address of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence to the Chatham Division.
† W. O. Record, 70th

former, contributed in no small degree to the successful termination of the engagement.

After capturing four Dutch vessels in Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and making a demonstration against the Isle of France, the expedition reached Madras, where the troops were landed.

Some Companies of the old 98th served as Marines in Sir E. Hughes fleet in the action off Negapatam; and detachments of the 78th, (72nd) and 98th, served in like manner in the engagement off Trincomalee on 12th May, 1782. An account of these actions will be found in an interesting and impartial memoir of M. de Suffren which appeared in the 'United Service Magazine' some months since.

A 2nd Battalion (disbanded in 1783) of the 73rd McLeod Highlanders, (now 71st Highland Light Infantry), destined for Gibraltar, were present in Rodney's action with nine Spanish sail of the line off Cape St. Vincent, on 16th January, 1780, and the chase which succeeded during a wild and stormy night, resulting in the destruction of one and the capture of six of the enemy's vessels.

The 2nd Battalions of the 25th and 59th, were in like manner present in the Naval operations preceding Lord Howes' relief of Gibraltar.

Detachments of the ill-fated 85th, (subsequently lost at sea), and of the 87th, (disbanded 1783), were thus employed on the West India station.

The 2nd, or Queen's, and small detachments of the 25th, 29th, and 69th Regiments served as Marines in Lord Howe's actions of the 28th and 29th of May 1794, and in the "glorious first of June."*

Small parties of the 18th (Royal Irish), 25th and other corps stationed at Gibraltar, were thus employed up to the date of the Peace of Amiens, on the Mediterranean station, and detachments of other regiments were embarked in like manner on board vessels serving in the Channel, North Sea, and West India stations.

A part of the 69th Regiment, and subalterns' detachments of the 11th, 18th, 51st and 90th Regiments served with distinction in the action off Cape St. Vincent, 14th February, 1797.

* The 97th Strathspey Highlanders served on board Lord Howe's fleet at the same time, and dislike to the employment, was, we believe, partly the cause of the Mutiny, which led to their being broken up. An account of this Mutiny by a survivor appeared in 'Chambers' Journal' some years since. Although the Regiment was treated with perhaps unmerited leniency, Lord Howe's strictures on the condition of our fleet at the time shew that the service must have been a most *trying one. In* Gleig's 'Hussar,' it is said that when the Hompesch Hussars and *other Hessian* and French emigrant regiments were forming in 1794, the most *effectual* dissuader to accepting King George's bounty, was the fear of being *drafted into* the fleet.

The 49th, and Maningham's Rifle Corps (now the Rifle Brigade) served at the bombardment of Copenhagen, 2nd April, 1801, and a part of the latter corps served on board the fleet at Lord Keith's blockade of Malta.

On the renewal of hostilities, in 1804, the great increase in the establishment of the Royal Marines rendered this system unnecessary, and the instances in which troops of the Line were so employed, were rare, and occurred chiefly to the east of the Cape.

Detachments of the 33rd and 69th were on board the Nereide, Captain Willoughby, when, after a desperate egagement, she was sunk by the French batteries on the Isle de Passe (Isle of France), and a party of the 69th served as Marines on board the Ceylon, Captain A. Gordon, at the capture of the Venus on the same station.

A small party of the 86th (Royal County Down) were serving as Marines on board the Africaine frigate in her action with the Astrée, which has furnished the Poet-Laureate with the subject of the most stirring of his minor lyrics. Whether the official reports of the action need qualification in respect to the popular version accepted for poetic reasons by Mr. Tennyson, we need not enquire, but it is certain that the Astrée's fire was kept up for more than a quarter-of-an-hour after the guns of the British frigate had ceased, and so caused, among other casualties, the death of Captain Elliott, of the 86th, and of several of his handful of "County Downs."

The 7th Company of Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of the late Sir William Reid, served on board the fleet at the bombardment of Algiers, in 1816. They had been embarked to act as miners in the event of a landing, but their services not being thus required, they aided in manning the guns of the Queen Charlotte, during the engagement, and on their return to England, received the thanks on the Admiralty, and a gratuity of two months' pay. *

Of the various operations on the coast of the Bay of Naples, and the Adriatic during the last years of the French war, on the American lakes, and on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico in 1812-14, in which detachments of various Line regiments took part, and of those on the north coast of Spain during the Carlist war, in 1836-8, at Sidon and Acre, in 1841, and in the Baltic, in 1854, in all of which detachments of the Royal Artillery, or Royal Engineers were present, we shall not speak, for although they were for the most part naval operations, and under the direction of officers of the Royal Navy, we believe we are correct in saying the troops were not in any case returned as Marines.

There is yet another phase in the history of our "Red-jackets afloat," which must not be forgotten, the participation of the latter

* Connolly, History of Sappers and Miners.

in those, to landsmen, most appalling of all dangers—occasions of shipwreck and disaster at sea.

Even in the darkest days of military mismanagement and indiscipline, instances occurred in which the sterling qualities of the English soldier were displayed in the hour of danger with a courage and devotion as worthy of remembrance as the more recent cases of the Birkenhead and the Sarah Sands. Of these, the records of which have scarce an existence, save in old newspapers and forgotten narratives, we hope to say a few words on some future occasion.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH IN INDIA.*

Numerous as are the works on European intercourse with India, there was still room for one that should treat the subject, not from an English, but from a French point of view. The great game for empire has been played, and we know all about those who won it; but we have hitherto had no writer in English who made any adequate mention of those who lost it. The work before us remedies this deficiency, and makes an old, half-forgotten subject one of extreme interest by its judicious mode of treatment.

Major Malleson has one essential requisite for an historian, and that is, a feeling of warm, indeed we might say, of personal interest in what he relates. Hence his glowing pictures of Martin, Dupleix, La Bourdonnais, Bussy, Lally, all eminent men to whom scant justice is the best that has hitherto been rendered by English writers; so that even the names of most of them are unfamiliar at the present day.

So much has this been the case, that it may not be quite superfluous to say that Martin was the founder of Pondicherry; Dupleix the attempted founder of an Indo-French empire; La Bourdonnais and Bussy, one his rival, the other his energetic supporter; and Lally the scape-goat for Dupleix's failure. In narrating their careers Major Malleson adopts a tone decidedly French, but as it can never do a nation harm to see its actions as its opponents view them, we take no objection to that. Our author claims for the French the credit of always pursuing a conciliatory policy, and treating the natives as friends and equals, which we presume we may take to imply that the English did not; hence, he says, "they were regarded everywhere as friends, and the increase of their territory excited no jealousy," a statement that we find difficult to reconcile with the account given of Syud Lushkur's

* History of the French in India, from the Founding of Pondicherry to the Capture of that Place. By Major G. B. Malleson, Bengal Staff Corps, some time in political charge of the Princes of Mysore and the Oudh; Author of "Essays and Lectures on Indian Historical Subjects," &c.

"correspondence with the English, offering to aid them with the whole power of the Dekkan, if they would assist him in his schemes for the expulsion of the French." We feel obliged, as we read, to make allowance for a decided amount of partisanship; but that allowance once made, we think that readers in general will find little to be dissatisfied with in a story that is told with spirit, and will command their attention from its opening to its close. The high opinion that we entertain of the book, alike for the sterling interest of the narrative and the literary merit of its execution, leads us to indulge in a somewhat detailed notice of its contents.

The French, we learn, made some feeble attempts at trade with the East in the sixteenth century, and the enterprise was renewed in the succeeding age under the auspices of Cardinal Richelieu; but it was not until the time of Colbert that anything of real moment was attempted. That minister resolved to found a Company for the purpose, and if the lavish grant of privileges could have accomplished it, the whole trade with India would have fallen into French hands. He procured a declaration from Louis XIV. that even a nobleman might engage in the Indian trade without derogation to his birth, and thus (and to please the King) many of them were induced to subscribe to the "Compagnie des Indes," which was formed in 1664. A charter was granted conferring on it the exclusive right of commerce with India for fifty years, beside an entire exemption from taxation; and the Government guaranteed the Company from all loss during the first ten years. But the spirit of commercial enterprise was not very strong in France, and, beside all these privileges, the Treasury had to supply £120,000 out of the capital of £600,000, with which the Company started. The first step taken was the formation of a settlement in Madagascar, to serve as a "half-way house" on the Indian voyage, but this was unsuccessful. Most of the settlers very soon perished, either from the deadly climate or the hostility of the natives; of the survivors, some repaired to the Isle of Bourbon, and others proceeded to India, where in the meantime the first French factory had been established at Surat in the year 1668. Masulipatam, on the opposite coast, was founded in the next year, and in 1672 St. Thomé (near Madras) was captured from the Dutch, but was retaken two years after, when Pondicherry was founded in its stead. Chandernagore, in Bengal, was founded in 1688, up to which time the progress of the French had gone on unchecked. Pondicherry was taken by the Dutch in 1693, but was restored at the peace of Ryswick. Henceforth it was the seat of the French power in India, and its fall in 1761 brings Major Malleson's book to a close. Of this period of a century, much the greater part is comparatively uneventful; but the thirteen years' rule of Dupleix is crowded with incident, and his is, beyond compare, the most famous name in the annals of French India.

The founder of Pondicherry was François Martin, a Frenchman

who had been in the service of the Dutch, but who had left them to join the French Company. Foreseeing that war was likely to break out between the two nations, he had some time before the capture of St. Thomé, purchased a tract of land near the river Gingee, and thither he repaired in 1674 with about sixty Europeans, whilst the rest of the French factory retired to Surat. He had carried with him a large sum of money, and by lending a portion of it to the neighbouring native chief, Shere Khan Lodi, he readily obtained permission to form a settlement, around which a native town speedily grew up, the inhabitants of which were employed in manufacturing piece-goods for their French friends.

So things went on for almost twenty years, when, as before stated, the Dutch captured the place, and finding its situation very advantageous, strongly fortified it. These fortifications were improved when it came again into the hands of the French, and Martin, who had now become Director-General of French affairs in India, resided at Pondicherry until his death in 1706. He adopted what our author styles a "conciliatory policy," and ever represented himself and his nation as the very humble servants of the native princes, anxious only for trade, and to be at peace with every body; but he always took care to add that the other white men were of a different character, and so it was necessary that the French should be allowed to build fortifications and hire troops alike for the safety of themselves and of their patrons. Loans of money to some, and presents of French cordials to others, made all this quite clear to princes and dewans, and a footing was thus gained by the quiet, cautious Martin, that it took all the magnificent genius of Dupleix to destroy.

Colbert's company may be said to have died a natural death about the same time as Martin. It had some few other settlements beside Pondicherry, but only one of them (Chandernagore, in Bengal) survived him, and for about ten years its powers were in abeyance, or else transferred, for a slight royalty, to private traders. But in 1714 it obtained a renewal of its privileges for ten years, and soon after the scheming Law united it with several other associations under the name of the "Perpetual Company of the Indies," which it was hoped would engross the trade of France both with the East and the West. The disastrous failure of most of his projects is only too well known, but this Indian Company had a career of half a century before it, far more brilliant than that of its predecessor, but having a more than equally disastrous termination.

The first Governor under the new arrangement was M. Lenoir, who endeavoured to carry out the peaceful policy of his predecessor, and succeeded in bringing back the lost trade of the settlement. His successor, M. Dumas, did the same, but began to show a tendency to make Pondicherry something more than a mere comptoir. "He was a shrewd, calculating, prudent man, one not given to risk much without having in view a very tangible result; brave,

resolute, jealous of the honour of France, and thoroughly acquainted with native ways." He took a world of pains to make Pondicherry agreeable to any of the native rulers who visited it, and he thus found the very serviceable friendship of the most powerful of his neighbours, Dost Ali Khan, the Nawab of the Carnatic, in whose territory the French settlement was situated. Dost Ali also befriended him with his own superior, Nizam-ool-Moolkh, the Subadar of the Dekkan, and in consequence a license to coin money was granted to him, which was a source of both honour and profit. But by venturing to defy the power of the Mahrattas, and giving shelter to the families and treasures of Dost Ali, and his son-in-law Chunda Sahib, who were at war with them, he took the first decided step towards the foundation of a Franco-Indian empire. To support himself in the expected conflict he greatly strengthened the fortifications of Pondicherry, raised a force of 1,200 Europeans, and also a body of 4,000 or 5,000 natives, who were armed and drilled in the European manner, thus forming the first known Sepoy corps. The stand that he made against the Mahrattas, though an actual conflict was avoided by his prudence, was very pleasing to the Mogul ruler of Delhi, and, as a mark of distinction, the title of Nawab was conferred on Dumas, together with the command of a body of 2,000 horsemen as a guard; thus he was officially recognised as an officer of the Mogul Empire, and he succeeded in having both title and guard continued to his successor. This successor was Joseph François Dupleix, a man who at once resolved to push such advantages to the uttermost, and to convert the mere honorary title of Nawab, into something very substantial, both for his nation and for himself.

Dupleix was the son of a director of the former Company, and came to India when quite a young man. After some years' service at Pondicherry in a subordinate capacity, he was sent to Chandernagore, which was then in a decaying state. Here he set resolutely to work to remedy the numerous evils that he saw around him, and by embarking in trade on his own account, he not only served the Company, but made his own fortune. But this fortune, as he afterwards showed, he was ready to risk, or lose, if by so doing he could forward the ambitious designs that he nurtured. These designs his appointment to the Government of Pondicherry gave him the opportunity of attempting to carry out. He failed, but Major Malleson attributes the fact, not to any fault of his own, but to the envy which his superior genius provoked, and which led his own countrymen to be more bitterly inimical to him than any of his professed enemies. Indeed, he is more than once. likened to Napoleon, and it cannot be denied that in some points, the likeness is perfect. Boundless ambition, unscrupulousness as to means, and great fertility of resource in adverse circumstances are common to both; as is also an obstinate adherence to views once entertained, even though circumstances have totally changed

and there is, moreover, a resemblance in their fate, each being too aggressive, and never looking on any success but as the stepping-stone to something further. Thus it was that France, both in the 18th and 19th century, grew tired of its chief men, who were so troublesomely great, and preferred peace, though not very honourable, to the destructive "glory" by which the Indian Governor and the Emperor would have sacrificed the world.

Dupleix assumed office at Pondicherry in October, 1741, and at once began to carry out his cherished idea of making the French respected as a great Power in India, and himself known as something very different from the humble and peaceable Governor Martin. He was installed as Nawab with much pomp, received the formal homage of the neighbouring chiefs of lower grade, and acted to the life the "high official" of the Mogul Empire. Soon after this, war broke out between England and France, and he at first flattered the vanity of the Nawab of the Carnatic by formally imploring the protection of the Mogul; but he also took good care to strengthen his fortifications. The application was successful, and the English at Madras were prohibited attacking him. But this prohibition had no weight for the English fleet which had reached India even before the commencement of hostilities, and Dupleix sent for assistance to the Isle of France, where La Bourdonnais, who was to become his bitter rival, was then Governor.

La Bourdonnais was a native of St. Malo, a thorough sailor, who had settled the Isle of France, and made it a formidable post. He had long cherished a design to capture all the English settlements, on the occasion of the breaking out of a war, and at his own request he had been entrusted with a fleet for that purpose. But the French Ministry altered their mind on the subject, recalled the ships, and left him to such resources as his own island could supply; then they again thought better of it, and sent him back half the number. La Bourdonnais, however, was equal to the occasion, and by seizing on every French ship that came to the island, and working night and day, he at last got together a fleet of respectable force, which he ordered to rendezvous on the coast of Madagascar, as there only could he procure food for the crews. He followed them, in March, 1746, but a tempest gave him all his work to do over again, and he did it well, though with most inadequate means, and in the deadly climate of Madagascar.

After a skirmish with the English fleet off Negapatam, La Bourdonnais reached Pondicherry, and here a rivalry soon appeared between him and Dupleix. Each esteemed himself too great to be the subordinate of the other. There was, in truth, a clashing of authority. La Bourdonnais was unquestionably free from the control of Dupleix so long as he kept the sea, but when he landed, Dupleix, as Governor-General, conceived he had the right to call on him for any service that might be required, and accordingly, he wished to dispatch him against the English settlement of Madras.

This, La Bourdonnais was willing to undertake, but knowing, as a seaman, the want of proper shelter for his ships at Madras, he desired first to meet the English fleet, hoping to capture it, and then to besiege the settlement without fear of interruption.

Madras had been for more than a century in the hands of the English, and though they had some other factories nearer to Pondicherry, it was thought that the capture of Madras would entail the fall of the rest, and the whole trade of India would then come into the hands of the French. After some fierce disputes with the Council of Pondicherry (or rather with Dupleix, for his councillors seem to have been but ciphers in his hands) La Bourdonnais sailed to Madras, and captured it with little difficulty. Then arose even a sharper dispute than before. Dupleix had found out that his aggressive policy was suspected by Anwar-ood-een, the Nawab of the Carnatic, and he therefore announced that he had no wish to keep Madras, but, on the contrary, was anxious to give it up to that prince; but this was with the mental reservation that before he did so, he was resolved to dismantle its fortifications. His measures, however, were disconcerted by La Bourdonnais, who, acting on his own authority, allowed the English to ransom the town, receiving himself a present of £40,000; a discreditable fact that is now first proved, by reference to existing documents. Dupleix protested, but in vain; some commissioners that he sent to La Bourdonnais were arrested by him, and, to add to his difficulties, the Nawab dispatched a body of troops to claim the surrender of the place. By every art that he could employ, (and he is allowed to have been a most adroit diplomatist) Dupleix kept the Nawab for a long time in daily expectation that it would be delivered up, and when the prince's patience was exhausted, he dropped the mask.

La Bourdonnais had by this time withdrawn with his fleet, Dupleix's authority was recognised at Madras, and he resolved to hold it at all hazards. A body of native troops attacked it, but were dispersed by a few rounds of artillery; and, two days later, the whole Mogul host was put to flight by a spirited assault on their camp at St. Thomé, near the town. This was on November 4, 1746, a day that should be ever memorable in the annals of European intercourse with India. "Up to that time the native princes of India had, by virtue of their position as lords of the soil or as satraps of the Mogul, of their numerous following, their acknowledged power, arrogated to themselves a superiority which none of the European settlers had ever thought of disputing. With the French, as we have seen, it had been a maxim of settled policy to avoid even the semblance of hostility towards them." But all this was changed now, once and for ever, by the victory of St. Thomé. From being the suppliant of the surbordinate of the Viceroy of the Court of Delhi, Dupleix found himself the superior, and, as a matter of fact, the European conquest of India had commenced, though many hard-fought fields remained to be won, and to be won by the

rivals whom he flattered himself he had now under his feet—a natural, but very great mistake.

Dupleix now plunged boldly into the game for empire. The pretence of submission to the Nawab of the Carnatic was thrown aside, and the prince in consequence leagued himself with the English, who, expelled from Madras, had thrown themselves into Fort St. David, a post much nearer to Pondicherry, and were prepared to defend it to the last. Among them was Robert Clive, and, although then in a very subordinate position, he showed the stuff of which he was made. Several attempts on the town failed, and at last the enterprise was reluctantly abandoned.

The fortune of war now turned against the French, and in 1748 Dupleix had to defend Pondicherry itself from Admiral Boscawen. This he did successfully, and never was triumph made more of. "Messengers were instantly dispatched to Arcot, to Hydrabad, even to Delhi, to acquaint the native potentates how the most formidable foreign army that had ever landed in India had been shattered against the walls of Pondicherry . . . Letters of congratulation poured in on him on all sides. The English were regarded as an inferior, almost an annihilated power; and Dupleix was invested with an influence and an authority, such as had up to that time devolved upon no European leader on Indian soil." His pride was at its height, when he received the unwelcome news of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in consequence of which he was obliged to surrender Madras, not to the Nawab as he had promised, but to the English, and with its fortifications greatly strengthened.

This war, brief as it had been, had effected a total change in the relations between the English and the French Companies, as great a change indeed as between them both and the native powers. Dupleix had let it be seen that he aimed at nothing short of the total expulsion of the English from the Carnatic, and he had more irritated than alarmed the natives, who, as he now plainly saw, would never more trust to peaceful professions. Hence, though there was peace between England and France, there was none between the Companies, and each kept an army in the field to fight the battles of any native prince who required their services, though far less with the intention of helping him than of striking a deadly blow at its European rival.

An opportunity soon occurred for a renewal of the war in this unavowed manner. Sahoojee, the Hindoo rajah of Tanjore, had been expelled about a dozen years before by Chunda Sahib, who has been mentioned as on friendly terms with the French. He now offered a large sum of money and the cession of the important town of Devicotta to the English for their assistance in recovering his throne. It was readily granted, but the people of Tanjore were found unwilling to receive their old ruler. Devicotta, however, was taken by storm, and thus the English obtained a valuable footing in the Tanjore country. As to Sahoojee, he was pensioned by the Eng-

lish Company, and an alliance was formed with Pertab Singh, who then occupied his throne; Chunda Sahib, who formerly drove him out, having himself been since taken prisoner by the Mahrattas.

To counterbalance the increase of strength that the English had thus gained, Dupleix now paid a heavy ransom to the Mahrattas for Chunda Sahib, who was set at liberty after an imprisonment of seven years. Chunda Sahib was the son-in-law of Dost Ali, the patron of Dumas, who had been killed in battle in 1739, when the post of Nawab of the Carnatic passed, by the regular course of appointment from the Subardar of the Dekkan, to Anwar-ood-een, the same prince had been defeated in his attempt to possess himself of Madras. Dupleix therefore now brought Chunda Sahib forward, and gave him such effectual support that the Nawab was soon after defeated and killed. This was in the battle of Amboor, which was fought on the 3rd of August, 1749. The French brought 400 Europeans into the field, as well as 2,000 natives drilled in the European fashion, and Anwar-ood-een, on his side, had sixty European adventurers of various nations, who served his artillery with considerable effect. Another prince, Mozuffer Jung, had also entered into alliance with Dupleix, but to explain how he was essential to the views of the ambitious Frenchman it will be necessary to glance at the history and constitution of the Mogul empire, of which Dupleix boasted of being a great officer.

When, at the close of the 14th century, Timour overthrew the monarchy of Delhi, no less than six independent states sprung up in the country between the Nerbudda and the Kistna, which is known by the general name of the Dekkan. In the course of time the Mogul sovereigns, whose seat was at Delhi, reconquered a large portion of the country, but a part of it had fallen into the hands of the Mahrattas, who successfully resisted all attempts to subjugate them. Thus matters stood at the time of the famous Aurungzebe (1707). A civil war broke out among his sons, when a viceroyalty of the Dekkan was created to reward the services of Zoolfikar, an able general, who, though he had fought on the losing side, became a favourite with the conqueror. This was a most important post, and its holder, termed the Subadar, had the power, on a mere nominal reference to Delhi, of creating and removing all his subordinate rulers, or nawabs, among whom was the Nawab of the Carnatic, who, though a very great man to the early European settlers, was in reality of not much importance in the eyes of the Great Mogul. When the next war broke out among the princes of Delhi, Zoolfikar was strangled, and the viceroyalty was then given to Cheyn Koolich Khan, with the title of Nizam-ool-Moolk, by which he and his successors in office were better known than by their own names.

The subadarship was not an hereditary office, but its holders tried to make it so, and of none was this more true than of Asof Jah, who held the post during the early part of Dupleix' rule. Mozuffer

Jung was his grandson, the offspring of a favourite daughter, and the old man wished him to succeed him in preference to either of his sons, one of whom, Nazir Jung, was in open rebellion, and another, Ghazee-ood-een, was in high favour at the Court of Delhi, and did not care to leave it for the subadarship. The requisite permission was obtained from Delhi, but on the Nizam's death Nazir Jung seized his treasures, put his nephew in irons, and ruled in his stead. Mozuffer made his escape, joined with Chunda Sahib, and when the battle of Amboor had been gained, proclaimed himself subadar of the Dekkan, and in virtue of his office nominated Chunda Sahib, Nawab of the Carnatic.

The two princes paid a visit to Pondicherry, where they were magnificently received, but Dupleix saw that their work was not completed, as Mahomed Ali, a son of Anwar-ood-een, had still possession of the strong fort of Trichinopoly, and Nazir Jung was collecting a force to crush his nephew. Urged by him, they set out to attack Trichinopoly, but having spent on their own pleasures a large sum of money that he had advanced to them to pay their troops, they turned aside to attack Tanjore, thinking to frighten Pertab Singh, the then rajah, out of a portion of his riches, which were known to be immense. But they did not succeed in this; the rajah, without absolutely refusing, detained them before his walls, sometimes sending out a few trifling jewels, at others bags of short-weight coins which they refused to take; and thus the time passed away until Nazir Jung approached with a large army, and they fled precipitately to Pondicherry. Nazir Jung followed them, having 600 English troops under Major Lawrence with him, a mutiny broke out among the French officers, and in the end, Mozuffer Jung submitted to his uncle, who again put him in irons, proclaimed himself subadar, and made Mahomed Ali, Nawab.

Thus all Dupleix' schemes had failed, but he did not lose heart. He pacified his mutinous officers from his own purse, with which he was always ready, and then sent d'Auteuil, on whom he had great reliance, against Mahomed Ali, who, having quarrelled with his English allies, was speedily put to flight. Nazir Jung was soon after assassinated, in consequence of a conspiracy abetted, if not formed by Dupleix, who had paid agents in his camp, and Mozuffer Jung then again became subadar.

To make it obvious to all, to what power he owed his success, Dupleix held a solemn assembly in the grand square of Pondicherry, where he invested Mozuffer Jung as subadar of the Dekkan, and was in return created by him Nawab of the Carnatic. This office he declined to hold in person, and contenting himself with the title alone, he made over the emoluments to Chunda Sahib; not forgetting, however, to secure a cession of lands for the Company, which repaid all the expenses of the war, and left a handsome annual revenue beside. Lastly, in true oriental style, and well knowing the people he had to deal with, he ordered the foundation of a town

on the site of the battle where Mahomed Ali had been defeated, which was to bear the name of "Dupleix-Futteh-abad," meaning "The place of the Victory of Dupleix;" but the triumph was premature, and the town struggled into existence merely to be destroyed by Clive. Indeed, it was soon seen that the victory which it was to commemorate was by no means decisive, as Mahomed Ali had again taken refuge at Trichinopoly, and having again come to terms with the English, he received a garrison from them which Dupleix was never able to reduce.

Mozuffer Jung now prepared to visit the northern part of his subadarship, and Dupleix sent with him, at his request, Bussy, one of his best officers, and a contingent of 300 Europeans and 2,000 Sepoys, considering that he should thus become the real ruler of the country. On the march a battle occurred with some disaffected nawabs, in which Mozuffer was killed, when Bussy, with the consent of the principal officers, bestowed the subadarship on Salabut Jung, an uncle of the deceased, who was taken from a prison, and having been made a prince by the French, proved a very useful puppet in their hands. According to our author, Bussy and his troops were model mercenaries, but this did not reconcile Syud Lushkur, the subadar's minister, to their presence, and he did his utmost to get rid of them. They maintained themselves, however, in spite of him, and Bussy procured, either from the fears or the gratitude of Salabut Jung, not only a confirmation of Mozuffer Jung's grants to Dupleix personally, but also the cession of a large tract of country known as the Northern Circars, which formed a very desirable addition to the French settlement of Masulipatam.

Thus, in the part of the Dekkan most remote from Pondicherry, the policy of Dupleix seemed a complete triumph, but nearer home it presented a very different aspect. Neither his patent as Nawab from Delhi (the genuineness of which was greatly doubted) nor his patent of Marquis from France, which reached him much about the same time, could bring Trichinopoly, so long besieged, under his rule. It was defended by the gallant Lawrence, and against him all the efforts of the French and their allies were in vain. Our author appears to us to judge rather harshly of some of the French officers, particularly of Law, the nephew of the famous financier, but still his narrative of the siege is a most interesting one. He remarks that, in its course, many incidents occurred that never ought to be forgotten, and he particularly mentions the action of the 7th July, 1753, as deserving of undying remembrance.

Trichinopoly was the rock upon which the towering ambition of Dupleix was wrecked. The more unlikely it seemed to become his, the more earnestly did he strive for it, and this course he pursued until he had hardly a man or a rupee left. But all was in vain. A reinforcement of 700 men sent to him from Europe perished at sea, and, to gain time, he at last proposed a conference

to treat of peace with the English Governor of Madras. But when the commissioners met, it was at once evident that his pride was in no wise abated, for he proposed, as the only terms of accommodation, that all his interferences with the native princes, and all his schemes of personal aggrandisement, should be recognised by his opponents. A conqueror could not have demanded more than he did; but he overshot his mark. He insisted that he himself should be recognised as Nawab of the Carnatic, and that Salabut Jung, who in reality owed his elevation to Bussy, should also be acknowledged as Subadar of the Dekkan. The English, on the other hand, upheld the claim of Mahomed Ali, denied the right of Salabut Jung, and, worst of all, treated Dupleix's own patent as a forgery, which it very probably was. A slight success of his troops occurring at this time, rendered him more imperious than ever, and the conference broke up, having had only this result, that both the French and the English Companies, as well as the Ministers in Europe, were now equally anxious that Dupleix should be removed, the peace that all so much needed being evidently impossible whilst he remained in power. He was accordingly recalled in disgrace to France, in 1754, and died some years after in comparative poverty, though having a claim which our author considers well founded for 13,000,000 francs, expended in striving to create for his country an Indian Empire.

The story of French India is but brief after the fall of Dupleix. He was succeeded by M. Godeheu, a man, very probably, of less energy of character, but for whom, as the supplanter of his hero, our author has not a civil word. Following out the instructions that he had received, he made a peace with Mr. Saunders, the English Governor of Madras, by which Dupleix's dream of empire was cast to the winds. Its very first article stipulated that the two Companies "should renounce for ever all Mogul dignities and governments, and should never interfere in the differences that might arise among the princes of the country;" and the remaining articles, which divided the grand prize of the Northern Circars between England and France, and made several rearrangements of territory, were all to the disadvantage of the latter power. Indeed, our author considers that Governor Saunders ought to be recognised as at least a joint founder of the Anglo-Indian Empire, and that an injustice is done when all is ascribed to Clive. This is a view that has not before been put forward, we believe, but it certainly deserves attention.

M. Godeheu left India in a few months after signing the peace with Governor Saunders, which, indeed, seems to have been his principal business in India. He was succeeded by M. Leyrit, who appears to have had something of Dupleix's spirit, and entered afresh into combinations with the native princes. This he was justified in doing, as England and France were again at war; and,

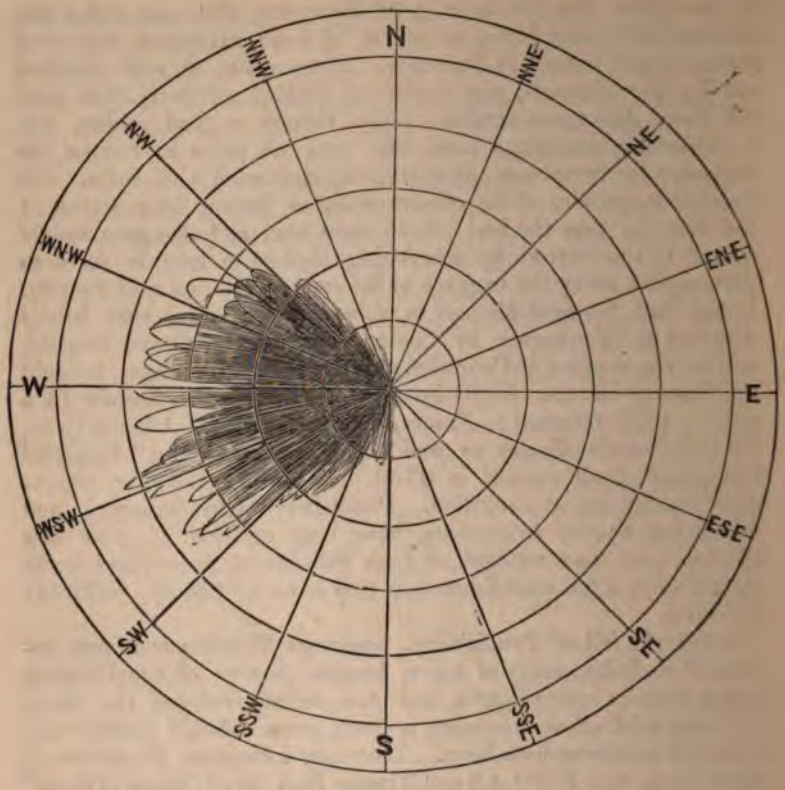
to strengthen his hands, a large force was sent out under the command of Count Lally, an officer of Irish extraction, who had distinguished himself at Fontenoy. Here again, as with Dupleix and La Bourdonnais, was a case of divided authority, but with still more disastrous results. Lally, though a good soldier, was a passionate, imperious man, who took no pains to conceal his contempt for everybody and everything connected with India. He thus made enemies of the officers who, as having long served in the country, were the best able to assist him, and also gave deadly offence to the natives by compelling high-caste men to serve as porters, and carry the baggage of his army. He captured Fort St. David, but besieged Madras in vain, and was soon after totally defeated at Wandewash by Coote. The victor followed him up, and by the capture of Pondicherry after a month's siege, brought the history of the fondly-imagined Franco-Indian Empire to a close. Lally returned to France, only to suffer, like Admiral Byng, for other men's offences as well as his own, and the "Perpetual Company" itself expired in 1769, only three years after his unquestionably unjust execution. Pondicherry, Chandernagore, and the other French settlements, have been captured in each succeeding war, and restored at each subsequent peace; but being merely mercantile establishments, they have no history, politically speaking.

After the fall of Pondicherry, numerous French adventurers remained in India, many of whom became persons of consideration at the various native Courts, and their talents rendered the establishment of English supremacy a much more difficult matter than it would otherwise have been. There was a constant succession of these men, and Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib (or "Citizen Tippoo" as his French Republican officers termed him) were especially indebted to them; they also in fact, were the life and soul of the armies that were crushed at Assaye and Argaum; and Major Malleson would furnish a very acceptable addition to his present excellent work by sketching the career of some of the more eminent among them.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Wind Chart from 9 A.M., up to 2 P.M. on the 1st of February.

The instrument represents lb. pressure on the square foot, and the concentric circles denote each 5 lbs. pressure, thus 5 lbs., 10 lbs, 15 lbs., 20 lbs., and 25 lbs. are the values of the several rings, whereby it will be seen that the maximum pressure recorded by it was 21 lbs. per square foot, the direction being W.S.W.



Report of the Weather in London commencing the 23rd of January, and ending the 22nd of February.

The month of January was remarkable for its severe gales, unsteady and low atmospheric pressure. The 23rd overcast and cloudy, very cold wind, with little snow in the evening, sharp frost in the night. From 7 P.M. on the 22nd, to 7 P.M. on the 23rd, the atmospheric pressure increased ·770. Foggy during the early part of the morning of the 24th, up to 9.30 A.M., wind SSW., the rest of the day overcast, cloudy, and cold. A gale of wind during the night from S., SSW., and SW., with snow and heavy rain. From 9 A.M. up to 7 P.M. on the 24th, the atmospheric pressure decreased ·440. Very fine on the 25th and 26th. The early part of the morning of the 27th cold and foggy up to 10 A.M., heavy rain from 10.50 A.M. during the rest of the day. Dull and foggy during the morning of the 28th, with drizzling rain at 11.15 A.M., rain from 4.25 P.M., the rest of the afternoon very close.

The 29th and 30th fine, with strong wind during the afternoon

of the 30th and the night. Overcast and cloudy on the 31st, with sunshine at times, very strong wind all day, a violent gale of wind during the night from WSW., and SW., 20 lbs. pressure being registered per square foot. From 9 A.M. on the 31st, to 9 A.M. on the 1st of February, the wind travelled 440 miles.

The month of February entered with high temperature for the time of year, and strong wind up to the 8th. On the 1st we were again visited with a severe gale of wind, it was at its greatest force between 11 A.M. and 2.30 P.M., 21 lbs. pressure being registered per square foot from WSW., as it will be seen by the wind chart. Very heavy rain from 11.35 A.M. up to 11.57 A.M, with tremendous gust of wind, fine during the rest of the day. Barometer at 11.30 A.M. 29·257 in. The atmospheric pressure increased after 11.30 A.M. The wind travelled at the rate of 38 miles the hour between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M., equal to a continued pressure of 7·50 lbs. per square foot.

Very fine during the morning of the 2nd up to 1.30 P.M., with strong wind. Afternoon dull and foggy. From 7 P.M. up to 11.15 P.M., the atmospheric pressure decreased ·307, and from 11.15 P.M. up to 9 A.M. on the 3rd, it increased ·309. Very strong wind again during the night of the 2nd, with rain. Very fine on the 3rd and 4th with cold, and strong wind. From 9 A.M. on the 3rd, to 9 A.M. on the 4th, the atmospheric pressure increased ·592. Overcast on the 5th with strong wind. The 6th was very fine and hot. The 7th and 8th were dull and foggy, with cold and strong wind; rain on the 7th from 10.40 A.M. up to 12.25 P.M.

From 9 A.M. on the 8th, to 9 A.M. on the 9th, the atmospheric pressure increased ·868. Foggy during the early part of the morning of the 9th up to 9 A.M. very cold, fine during the rest of the day. Dull and foggy during the morning of the 10th up to 2.35 P.M. very close, fine in the afternoon with wind. Dull and foggy during the early part of the mornings of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, the rest of the day fine. The atmospheric pressure was very high from the 9th up to the 13th. Rain during the morning of the 15th, up to 2.45 P.M., very close; fine from 3 P.M. during the rest of the afternoon. The 16th and 17th were very fine, with cold wind. The 18th dull and foggy, with rain from 12.45 P.M. up to 2.45 P.M. Foggy again in the afternoon. From 9 A.M. on the 18th, to 9 A.M. on the 19th, the atmospheric pressure decreased ·718. Foggy with rain on the 19th, very close in the morning. Wind SSW., and SW. In the afternoon the wind veered round to NNW., and N. with frost during the night. The 20th and 21st were fine, with cold wind in the afternoon of the 20th. The early part of the morning of the 22nd overcast, with drizzling rain, heavy rain with hail from 11.10 A.M. up to 11.28 A.M. Afternoon fine, with cold wind. A gale of wind during the night from NNW., 18¼ lbs. pressure being registered on the square foot.

There were seven nights upon which frost was registered. There

was a very great prevalence of equatorial winds during the month. The greatest force of wind during the twenty-four hours was on the 1st, from WSW., 21 lbs. pressure being registered on the square foot.

The greatest height of the barometer occurred on the 9th, it reading that day at 7 P.M., 30·574 inches, (barometer corrected and reduced to mean sea level). The lowest was on the 1st, at 9 A.M., when it stood at 29·332 inches (corrected and reduced). The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·989 inches, (corrected and reduced), it being ·015 in excess of the mean of the corresponding month of last year.

The greatest heat in the shade was on the 1st, 54·3 degrees being registered on that date. The greatest degree of cold occurred on the 9th, when the thermometer was at 27·9 degrees. The greatest diurnal range was on the 10th, the maximum temperature being 52·2 degrees, and the minimum 31·0 degrees. The mean temperature was 41·6 degrees, 5·4 degrees below the mean of the corresponding month of last year. The mean temperature of the dew-point (taken from two diurnal observations,) was 38·4 degrees. Assuming saturation at 100, as deducted from Mr. Glaisher's tables, third edition, the mean degree of humidity (also taken from two diurnal observations,) was 87 degrees, 2 degrees below the mean of the corresponding month of last year.

The greatest fall of rain occurred on the 27th, on which day 0·34 inches were registered. The rainfall, which extended over 14 days, was 1·39 inches, it being 0·45 inches below the corresponding month of last year. The greatest accumulated force of wind was from WSW., 129½ lbs. on the square foot. The polar winds were equal to a force of 41½ lbs. on the square foot. The transitions to polar winds were equal to 133 lbs. The equatorial winds were equal to 388½ lbs. Strange to say, there were no transition to equatorial winds registered.

The amount of horizontal movement of the air, shown by Robinson's cup anemometer, during the past month, was 5,010 miles, at the rate of 162 miles in the 24 hours, equal to a continued pressure of 3¾ oz. on the square foot.

N.B.—All these observations are taken from standard instruments, and have been verified at the Greenwich Observatory: also seen and approved by Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S. The force of wind is deducted from Mr. Howlett's patent anemograph.

H.E.S., F.M.S.

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN NAVAL WAR OF 1866.

Translated from the "Archiv für Seewesen," for 1866, *by* LIEUT. GEORGE TODD, R.N.

(Continued.)

The following account, derived from Italian sources, is of particular importance respecting the preparations for battle, in consequence of the attacks upon Lissa :—

"On the 16th of July the Italian fleet, under the command of Admiral Persano, consisting of eleven iron-clads, and six wooden frigates, with three paddle corvettes, two small gun-boats, and several despatch vessels left the harbour of Ancona. The object of the departure was to attack the Dalmatian Island of Lissa, destroy the fortifications, and, if possible, take possession of it. At the moment the fleet made sail, d'Amico, the chief of the staff, embarked especially in a small merchantman, to which the despatch vessel Messagiére was attached as tug. In this manner d'Amico repaired to the island, secretly landed, and in compliance with his orders obtained information respecting the strength and position of the enemies fortifications, as also of a place fit for a landing. In the meanwhile the fleet made ostensibly for the actual coast of Dalmatia, only taking advantage of the night to steer direct for Lissa. On the evening of the 17th the chief of the staff returned from his expedition, and Persano, after hearing his report, made the necessary arrangements for the attack on the following day. According to these, Rear-Admiral Vacca was to attack the forts of the harbour of Comisa with three iron-clads, so as better to conceal the point chosen for the landing of the troops by an attack on several sides.

Vice-Admiral Albini, whose point of attack was the harbour of Manego, was charged with the execution of the landing. At the same time the Admiral-in-Chief with the principal force was to silence the batteries of the fortress of Port San Giorgio, which command the capital of the island. Herein lay the chief difficulty of the undertaking. In the meantime Captain Sandri was despatched with three gunboats to cut through the telegraphic commuications between the Islands of Lissa, Lesina, and the main land. In accordance with these plans the operations of the several Admirals commenced on the 18th. However, Vacca, with his three ships the Principe di Carignano, Castelfidardo, and Ancona, was not able to maintain a particularly effectual fire against the batteries of Comisa, as they were situated high above the level of the sea.

During this Albini succeeded far better in the attempt to land in the harbour of San Giorgio, and Persano, whom the Rear-Admiral on abandoning his position had joined, pointed the whole of his guns against the well fortified works. But only after the Carignano, belonging to Vacca's division, had caught fire, they succeeded in

totally silencing the Austrian battery of the Bentink tower, which, from its commanding position, had become particularly dangerous to the Italian squadron.

At the same time Persano's ships, the Re di Portogallo, San Martino, and Maria Pia had silenced the other batteries of Fort San Giacomo, so that the enemy left them immediately, blowing one of them up (?) Captain Sandri had in the meantime indeed accomplished his task, but too late, as it soon turned out, it having still been possible to telegraph intelligence of the Italian attack to Pola, to which Admiral Tegetthoff had telegraphed back "the garrison must only hold out stoutly; he would quickly come to their assistance with the whole fleet."

Therefore the greater part of the day passed away inactively in expectation of the enemy. On this day, however, the iron-clad ram Affondatore, and the steam frigates Principe Umberto, Carlo Alberto, and Governolo joined the Italian fleet. After this reinforcement it was determined to commence bombarding the harbour battery of San Giorgio again.

Consequently the iron-clad corvette Formidabile forced an entrance into the harbour, whilst Admiral Vacca opened fire afresh from his position of the day before. The batteries replied less determinedly than on the preceding day, but as Captain Saint-Bon in the Formidabile attempted to penetrate into the inner harbour for the purpose of landing, the Austrians unmasked several new and formidable batteries, which they had erected on the heights commanding the inner harbour, and compelled the assailants, by a well sustained and superior fire from guns of a very large calibre, to renounce their project. Then Rear-Admiral Vacca succeeded, by a skilful and perfectly executed manœuvre with his three ships, at the same time in forcing the entrance of the harbour, and thus coming to the assistance of the Formidabile. He actually approached within 200 metres of Fort della Caserma with the Principe Carignano, Ancona, and Castlefidardo, and silenced the guns. At the same time it must not be overlooked that it was no easy matter to manœuvre these ships in the narrow bay of San Giorgio, exposed as they were the whole time to the fire of the Austrian guns.

After this night broke in, and his three ships withdrew to their former positions, and the Formidabile, which had suffered heavily in killed and wounded from the Austrian shells, followed them under the cover of darkness.

The morning of the 20th the weather was changeable, showers of rain with alternate heavy squalls. Admiral Persano signalized to Rear-Admiral Vacca to recontinue the operations against Port San Giorgio, interrupted the previous evening, and Vice-Admiral Albini was ordered to land with his men a short distance from that harbour. One had just begun to put this order into execution, when the Italian look-out ship signalized the approach of the Austrian fleet, which was closing at full speed.

"Ecco i pescatori!" (behold the fishermen), cried Admiral Persano, with sovereign disdain, as soon as he saw the Austrians coming. But proving like Themistocles in the waters of Salamis, what a small number of well managed ships could do against the great unwieldy naval force of the Persians, so Tegetthoff defeated Persano's fleet off Lissa.

The Naval Battle of Lissa.

Rear-Admiral von Tegetthoff having decided that the endangered island must be relieved, at 10·30 a.m. on the 19th of July the signal was made to "draw forward the fires," and at 11 o'clock the whole squadron, except the steamer Lucia, which remained behind, was under weigh, steering south-east. When off Cape Compare the fleet formed order of battle in three divisions, as already stated, waiting for the flag-ship, on board which they were still occupied with telegrams. She soon came also, when all the ships saluted the Admiral with a joyous cheer. Then the squadron steamed at the rate of eight knots an hour towards Lissa, with a south-east breeze, which freshened up towards evening.

Admiral Tegetthoff spent a great part of the night in calculating every chance an encounter with the superior Italian naval force might offer. The possibilities of an eventual retreat were well considered, and the intentions of the Admiral were so confided to all the captains, that his death would not have caused any confusion.

On the morning of the 20th of July the sky was enveloped in thick clouds, the weather stormy, and the heavy sea rising from the south-east, made it doubtful whether an action would be possible. At 7·0 a.m. the look-out ships reported several steamers in sight, the view of which, however, was soon after intercepted by a rainbow. The state of the sea at this time obliged the small iron-clads to close their ports, and the rain came down in torrents. Fortunately a powerful rainbow from the north-west partly broke the sea, and on gradually approaching Lissa, which offers shelter against the southerly sea, the swell kept decreasing. Towards 10 a.m. the weather cleared up, and the Island of Lissa was observed immediately, and off it the Italian fleet, in a semi-circle, divided into two groups, which appeared to be endeavouring to unite. According to the subsequent reports of prisoners, the wooden frigates of the Italians were about this time under the Island of Comisa for the purpose of re-embarking the landing parties, Admiral Persano, as has been stated previously, being already aware of the approach of the Austrian squadron.

From the following combined list, the strength of the rival forces may be pretty correctly compared.

IRON-CLADS.

AUSTRIAN. Ships.	Guns.	Horse Power.	Men.	ITALIAN. Ships.	Guns.	Horse Power.	Men.
Ferdinand Max . . . . . Flag Ship, 16	16 smooth bored 48-pounders	800	434	Re d'Italia	36	800	550
Habsburg 16	15 48-pounders . . 1 Rifled Breech loader (Prussian system)	800	434	Re di Portogallo . . . . Commodore's Ship . . .	36	800	550
				Castelfidardo.	26	700	486
Juan de Austria 28	16 48-pounders . . 12 24-pounders rifled	650	366	San Martino	26	700	486
				Ancona	26	700	486
Kaiser Max 30	16 48-pounders . . 14 24-pounders rifled	650	366	Maria Pia	26	700	486
Prinz Eugen 30	16 48-pounders . . 14 24-pounders rifled	650	366	Principe di Carignano . . . Rear Admiral's Flag Ship	22	600	450
Salamander 26	10 48-pounders . . 16 24-pounders rifled	500	313	Affondatore. Turret Ram . . Flag Ship of Commander-in-Chief	2	700	295
Drache 27	10 48-pounders . . 17 24-pounders rifled .	500	313	Formidabile.	20	400	360
				Terribile	20	400	360
				Varese.	4	300	251
				Palestro	4	300	251
Total 7	173	4,550	2,592	Total 12	248	7,100	5,011

Nearly throughout Armstrong and Cavalli Guns. The rest French rifled Guns.

Unarmoured Ships. Battery-Ships.

Austrian. Ships.	Guns.	Horse Power.	Men.	Italian. Ships.	Guns.	Horse Power.	Men.
Kaiser . . . . . 92 Ship of the Line	16 60-pounders . . 2 24-pounders rifled 74 30-pounders	800	892	Vittorio Emanuele	50 Nearly throughout Armstrong and Cavilli Guns. The rest French rifled Guns.	600	580
				Duca di Genova	50	600	580
Novara 51	4 60-pounders . . 3 24-pounders rifled 44 30-pounders	500	538	Carlo Alberto	50	600	580
				Principe Umberto	50	600	580
Schwarzenberg . . . 48	4 60-pounders . . 2 24-pounders rifled 42 30-pounders	400	535	Garibaldi	54	450	580
				Gaëta	54	450	580
Radetzky 31	4 60-pounders . , 3 24-pounders rifled 24 30-pounders	300	368	Maria Adelaide . . . . . Vice Admiral's Flag Ship	32	600	550
Donau 31	4 60-pounders . . 3 24-pounders rifled 24 30-pounders . .	300	368	San Giovanni	20	220	345
Adria 31	4 60-pounders . . 3 24-pounders rifled 24 30-pounders	300	368				
Erzherzog Freidrich . .	4 60-pounders . . 3 24-pounders rifled 16 30-pounders	230	274				
Total 7	307	2,830	3,343	Total 8	360	4,120	4,375

Austrian.		Unarmoured Ships.—Gun-Boats.			Italian.				
Ships.		Guns.	Horse Power.	Men.	Ships.		Guns.	Horse Power.	Men.
Hum		2 48-pounders	230	140	Confienza		4	60	65
4		2 24-pounders rifled							
Seehund		4	230	140	Montebello, Ship of Commander of Gunboat Flotilla		4	60	65
Dalmat		4	230	140					
Velebich		4 Same as	230	140					
Reka		4 Hum.	230	140	Vinzaglio		4	60	65
Streiter		4	230	140					
Wall		4	230	140	Curtatone		4	60	65
Narenta		2 24-pounders rifled	90	100					
4		2 30-pounders							
Kerka		2 24-pounders rifled	90	100					
4		2 30-pounders							
Total	9	36	1,790	1,180	Total	4	16	240	260
					As before stated.				
		Paddle-Steamers,							
Elizabeth, 3		2 24-pounders rifled	350	166	Governolo		12	450	264
Repeating Ship		1 24-pounder ,,			Ettore Fieramosca		6	300	190
					Guiscardo		6	300	190
Andreas Hofer, 2		1 24-pounder rifled	180	109	Esploratore		2	350	110
Repeating Ship		1 30-pounder ,,			Messagiere		2	350	110
					Indipendenza, Provision Transport		2	300	98
Greif		2 12-pounders rifled	400	102	Washington, Hospital Ship		2	250	98
Repeating Ship					Stella d'Italia		—		
					Flavio Gioja		—		
Stadium					Piemonte, Transport		—		
Total	4	7	930	377	Total	10	32	2,300	1,060
					As above.				
Total:	27	523	10,100	7,492		34	656	13,760	10,706
		133	3,660	3,214	less than,				
		0,954	0,691	0,699	of the Italian whole numbers.				

The total power of Guns, Horse Power and Men bearing a Proportion as of 18118 : 26122. Difference 8004 units = 0,693 : 1.

On comparing the actual fighting ships with each other, the superiority (or overweight) will be found still greater in favour of the Italians, they having ironclads and battery ships included, altogether 128 guns, 2,840 horsepower, and 3,351 men more, whereby the proportion of the actual fighting power becomes as 0.650:1, whilst it must be noted that the Italian ironclad Formidabile in consequence of the bombardment of Lissa, was as good as hors de combat, and unable to take any part in the naval battle of Lissa.

At 10.30 a.m., the flag-ship made the signal, "clear for action." "Formation, angle of attack in three divisions." The iron-clads were signalled to "ram the enemy to sink him." Some other signals, referring to the order of battle of the squadron, were the following: "Division's distance to be closed to ship's distance." "Close order of sailing." "Starboard column in advance." "Port column in advance." The closing up of the division, as well as the two last orders could no longer be thoroughly carried out, as the Admiral steamed too fast, there was not sufficient time. A loud cheer of thousands of voices echoed from the ships, and in a moment all were "clear for action." The Italian fleet now formed in single line, course N.N.E. the iron-clads ahead. The head of the column was commanded by Rear-admiral Vacca, the centre by Admiral Persano, who had shifted from the Re d'Italia to the Affondatore, and Commodore Ribotty covered the rear, whilst Vice-admiral Albini, with his eight frigates, and smaller craft, formed at not a greater distance from the iron-clads, a second or reserve division.

The Austrian squadron, Rear-admiral von Tegetthoff in the Ferdinand Max leading,* steamed at full speed against the principal Italian line-of-battle. The Italian iron-clad Principe de Carignano, which was at the head of the column, at 10.45 a.m., fired the first shot, and immediately thereon, after the Italian line-of-battle had been broken through astern of the third Italian ship, commenced a general broadside action. The headmost ships cut off were the Principe de Carignano, Castelfidardo, and Ancona. The sternmost ships of the Italian line fell off to the northward, and

* Vide Sketch.

Explanation of Sketch. *Commencement of the action, Austrian Ships:*—1, Prinz Eugen; 2, Drache; 3, Don Juan de Austria; 4, Erzherzog Ferdinand Max; 5, Habsburg; 6, Salamander; 7, Kaiser Max; 8, Elizabeth; 9, Stadium; 10, Greif; 11, Novara; 12, Adria; 13, Erzherzog Friedrich; 14, Kaiser; 15, Radetzky; 16, Donau; 17, Schwarzenberg; 18, Streiten; 19, Wall; 20, Velebich; 21, Hum; 22, Seehund; 23, Dalmat; 24, Reka; 25, Narenta; 26, Andreas Hofer; 27, Kerka.—*Italian Ships:*—*a*, Principe Carignano; *b*, Castelfidardo; *c*, Ancona; *d*, Re d'Italia; *e*, Palestro; *f*, San Martino; *g*, Terribile; *h*, Maria Pia; *i*, Varese; *k*, Re di Portogallo; *l*, Affondatore; *m*, *The frigates*:—Duca di Genova, Carlo Alberto, Vittorio Emanuele, Garibaldi, Principe Umberta, Gaeta; Maria Adelaide, San Giovanni, besides the gunboats and paddle-steamers.

LISSA
ALBINIS
WOODEN
SQUADRON
NEREIDA
IRONCLADS.
PESCARA
DELESTRO
DI TRIALA
TEGETTHOFF
FLIED
DIV.
DIV.
DIV.
FELZ
EDESLE
S.E.A.'S.
ITALIAN
AUSTRIAN
VACCA
STANDEN
9
1
2
13
19
11
15
16
6
7
8
4
5
3
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12
14
17
18

closed the Austrian wooden ships, in consequence of which, Admiral von Tegetthoff also ordered a fall off to the northward to make way for the frigates. Immediately on the first shots, Captain Erik af Klint, commanding the Novara, was struck, a shell tearing him in half, on which Lieutenant Schröder assumed the command, and Captain Baron von Moll, commanding the Drache, half of whose head was shot off, was the second victim. The battle already raged with perfect fury, and our duty was our only thought. The centre group of the Italian line, the Re d'Italia, Palestro, and San Martino, were hotly engaged with several Austrian iron-clads, during which the Palestro, Captain Cappellini, was set on fire. The Maria Pia, Captain del Carretto thinking that two of the Austrian iron-clads wanted to close the Italian wooden frigates, in attempting to divert them from their course was roughly handled. The Austrian ships poured concentrated broadsides into the Italian iron-clad frigates whenever they could, so as to shatter their iron-casing, and which in some instances they succeeded in doing. The Kaiser, line-of-battle ship, was the principal mark of the Italians, four iron-clads surrounded her, among them the ram Affondatore, Captain Martini, and fired one broadside after another at her, nearly all of which were badly directed, the Kaiser, however, avenged herself by well-delivered broadsides. On this occasion the Affondatore succeeded in putting two 150-pounder hollow shot into the line-of-battle ship, one of them dismounting two guns, and disabling their crews, and the other wounding the men at the wheel. The young sub-lieutenant Robert Proch was killed, two shell splinters striking the back of his head, and a bullet passing through his forehead, whilst Commodore von Petz was slightly wounded by a splinter. The Re di Portogallo, Commodore Ribotty, having received especial orders from his Admiral to render the Austrian line-of-battle ship unserviceable, finally attempted to ram the Kaiser, the attempt, however, failed, thanks to the wonderfully smart manœuvre of Commodore von Petz, who, when he saw no other means of avoiding the collision, boldly ran the liner into the stern of the Re di Portogallo, thus clearing a passage for herself. In so doing, the Kaiser lost her figure-head, carried away her bowsprit, and the foremast fell aftwards across the funnel. The smoke of the flues, now without a funnel, made a terrible cloud, presenting an appearance as if the ship was on fire. In order to clear the deck, and to prevent the fallen foremast and mass of rigging, which lay strewed over the crushed funnel catching fire, the Kaiser was obliged to haul off out of action. The Affondatore took advantage of the withdrawal of the line-of-battle ship to make repeated attempts to ram her, but was three times* repulsed, by the severely damaged ship, with con-

* Admiral Persano in his written justification thus relates this episode.

"After having fired her first shot at the enemy's flagship, Chevalier Martini manœuvred the Affondatore according to my directions so as to run clean into the enemy's frigate opposite, which closely followed the line-of-battle-ship Kaiser.

centrated broadsides, whereby her after part was damaged, and one of her turrets rendered immoveable. The Kaiser then steamed slowly into the harbour of Lissa.

The Re di Portogallo passed between several Austrian ships, which fired simultaneously at her bow, and badly damaged her masts. Vacca had hoisted the signal, "form single line immediately, without reference to station." The Affondatore after having fired into the Kaiser, and several attempts to ram her, abandoned the attack on the liner, and steamed through the Austrian wooden frigates, which avoiding the collision after pouring broadsides into her, withdrew out of the mêlée under cover of the smoke, and steered for the Italian wooden ships, at whose mastheads were the signals "attack the enemy," and "follow the enemy's rear."

In the meantime, the cannonade raged incessantly. Broadside after broadside boomed through the air, the sea being covered with the smoke of 1182 guns, and the ships perpetually moving at full speed, sending forth colossal columns of smoke from their funnels, the scene thereby being perfectly obscured, that notwithstanding both fleets were dressed with ensigns, friend could hardly be distinguished from foe. Fortunately the Italians had painted their ships grey, so Admiral Tegetthoff rammed at every thing he observed of that colour. Finally, nothing better could be done than the heavy iron ships ramming at full speed, or going broadside on at each other whenever possible. At times they were so close to one another, that the muzzle-loading guns could not be loaded, and the calibre of the breech-loaders was too weak to be of any use against the iron-plates. Besides, the Italians several times fired

Hereby I observed that in consequence of the badly fitted steering apparatus, this powerful machine could only be steered with great difficulty, a circumstance which is wrong in every craft, but more particularly so in a ship whose speciality is to destroy the enemy by a proper use of her ram. We not only were unable to obtain the desired result, but also ran the risk of being ourselves run into by the very craft we intended to ram. Without a rapid evolution and steaming at full speed, we should with difficulty have avoided this fatal collision. Martini managed the ship confided to his command with ability, for which I congratulate him.

"The first plan. an affair of a few moments having failed, I told Martini to try and ram the line-of-battle ship. But the Affondatore would not answer her helm quickly enough, and instead of ramming the liner, we only grazed her side, receiving a whole broadside, which in several places went through us, without mentioning the well maintained fire of musketry upon our men employed on deck splicing and replacing the rigging shot away, and principally in securing the port anchor, which in consequence of its lashings having been carried away, kept incessantly bumping against the ship's side. As the Affondatore also failed in ramming the line-of-battle-ship, she was by my orders turned to port, to sink her by ramming her abaft. Although she was already engaging the Re di Portogallo, we fired some good shots from our 300 pounders at her which we plainly observed striking fully. But notwithstanding the difficult position of the enemy's ship from the presence of our ram, she succeeded in evading the collision we intended against her quarter, without fnterrupting her well directed fire in reply to our guns. Literally *speaking*, she riddled us with projectiles of every kind, actually raking our deck *with horizontal* shot, and setting one of the cabins on fire therewith, but which *was soon* put out by the crew, under the orders of the intrepid First Lieutenant *Chinca*."

grape and shrapnels against the iron-clads, and sometimes actually blank cartridges; in fact, they seemed to be in a general state of confusion. The Ferdinand Max ran several times against Italian ships doing them more or less damage; once she grazed her adversary, both ships passing each other. On this occasion, Kerkovich, the quartermaster at the Conn, observing a large Italian ensign blowing over the deck, seized hold of and belayed its tack-line. One jerk, and the gigantic banner remained behind as our trophy!

During this the Italian wooden ships lay under the coast of Lissa, from whence they fired their broadsides at the Austrian ships, their united exertions at last succeeding in knocking off the truck of the ensign staff of one of the Austrian gunboats. The Affondatore kept continually steaming round in large circles, and attempting to ram—which was indeed her proper vocation—which we, however, always observing her intention, avoided. Besides, the Italians, instead of trying to break into the division of wooden ships, perpetually went at the Austrian iron-clads, in order to disable these first, but were invariably met by them in the most determined manner. The small Austrian gunboats bustled about in the midst of the mêlée, firing a good shot at, and harassing the unwieldy monsters whenever they could. On a large ship observing a small one in danger, she hurried to her assistance, and took the unequal struggle on herself.

Yet this could not last for ever, and the superior power of the Italians ought finally to have had the advantage, when the Austrian flag-ship Ferdinand Max and the Re d'Italia encountered each other. On Baron Sterneck, the captain of the Ferdinand Max observing the grey broadside in a suitable position for the purpose, he executed his daring and perfect manœuvre of ramming the enemy's ship. Two expedients were open to the Re d'Italia, either to turn aside a little, thus making her course almost parallel to the approaching ship, and thereby weakening the assault, or to run stem on to the Ferdinand Max, and see which could bear the shock best. The Re d'Italia, however, chose neither of these expedients, but dallying instead, stopped and endeavoured to save herself by going astern. The engineer of the Ferdinand Max, put on full steam, holding himself in readiness to go astern. The ship shot through the water at a speed of eleven and a half knots, and ran stem on to the enemy's side close to the foremast. The whole bow groaned and cracked, and the shock was so violent as to lift up both ships. The Re d'Italia heeled over, the strong iron casing detached itself, and the ship's bottom turned up towards the assaulter, who shoving her bow over her, came down again cracking through plates, planks and beams. The Italian had received a a frightful gap of 136,41 square feet, which afterwards we were able to measure accurately on board the Ferdinand Max, the collision having rubbed the paint off her stem, and polished it bright

as far as it had penetrated the Re d'Italia. The damaged ship lay a moment on her side, enabling us to see every man on deck, and the people crowding up the hatchways and hurrying aloft. The shock was not so strongly felt on board the Ferdinand Max as we expected, a few persons only in the holds who were not prepared for it, being thrown down. But the deed was done, and as the Ferdinand Max steamed slowly astern, the water rushed into the gap completing the dreadful work. Horrified, the Austrian officers glanced at their act, but there was no time to lose, for in a few moments iron and water asserted their power, and the Re d'Italia went down amidst the agonizing cries of her crew for help.

For an instant silence reigned, and the thunder of the guns ceased, as the water filled the ship, rushing aft into the vacuum she had left, whirled a few moments, and all was over. Amazed, every one looked down into the deep, until the surface was covered with drowning men uttering heartrending cries for succour. Admiral von Tegetthoff ordered the boats to be lowered and the engines to be stopped, and the Elizabeth hastened to their assistance, but some of the boats being knocked to pieces by shot, and from both sides two large Italian ironclads came to renew the attack. Humanity was then obliged to yield to self-preservation, the Italians preventing the rescue of their own people. The Elizabeth which had done all she could do, by going astern, only narrowly escaped the collision, both rams missing her and nearly running into each other. The Italians were unable to save many, as their ships surely without knowing it, went over the place where the unfortunates were struggling for their lives, and no boats were observed being lowered to their assistance. During the affair the Habsburg was also once obliged to pass through a mass of them struggling with death.

The momentary armistice after the sinking of the Re d'Italia was soon over again, and the battle raged more furiously than ever. Then the fire on board the Palestro bursting out completely, she left the mêlée steering N.W. Her comrades presuming she could not stop her engines, surrounded her, following the same northerly course.

Therewith the action was as good as over. The Italians steered for Ancona. Admiral Tegetthoff reformed in his old order of battle, and signalized "Third division part company in line of battle for Lissa; first and second divisions general chase of the enemy." Then he also steered N.W., between the land and the enemy. Once it was thought the Italian ships were forming line afresh, however they really appeared to have had enough, whilst Admiral Tegetthoff had accomplished his object of relieving Lissa, and finally on account of sparing the men, did not wish to be engaged with their large guns at long range.

At 2.15 p.m. the retreat was beaten from quarters. The gunboats proceeded to Lissa, the ironclad and wooden frigates re-

maining outside two hours longer to watch the departing Italian fleet.

At 2.30 a gigantic column of smoke was suddenly observed shooting vertically into the air from the burning Palestro, ten seconds later followed a thunderclap, the Italian ironclad had blown up.

After that the ironclad and wooden frigates also ran into the harbour of Lissa, where they found the line-of-battle ship, Kaiser, severely damaged indeed, but perfectly seaworthy. She had twenty-two killed and eighty-two wounded, whilst the rest of the ships had only eleven killed and forty-two wounded altogether.

However a most brilliant victory had been gained over a very powerful enemy.

In the evening the following telegram was dispatched.

Rear-Admiral Tegetthoff, Commander of the Squadron, to his Excellency the First Aid-de-Camp-General of His Majesty, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Crenneville.

"This forenoon off Lissa encountered the enemy's fleet of thirty-four ships, among which Affondatore and eleven other ironclads. During the action the ironclad frigate Erzherzog Ferdinand Max ran into and sank a large ironclad frigate of the enemy, another blew up. The line-of-battle-ship, Kaiser, was surrounded by four of the enemy's ironclads, but repulsed them all, and ran into one, losing foremast and bowsprit, twenty-two killed and eighty-two wounded. Killed; Captains Erik of Klint and Heinrich Baron von Moll, both at the very commencement of the action; later, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Proch. Severely wounded; Lieutenants Joseph Frank and Franz, Baron von Minutillo; Sub-Lieutenants Hugo Pogatschnigg and Ferdinand Gebhardt. Slightly wounded; Captain Karl Kern; Lieutenants Julius Steiskal and Hermann, Baron von Spaun; Naval Cadets Ignaz Mader, Victor Sambuchi, Edward Hauslik, August Süsz und Hloschek; Commodore von Petz very slightly wounded in the face by wooden splinters. Of the crews ten killed, and forty-two wounded besides those of the line-of-battle-ship. The wounds on board the flagship mostly from the musketry of the sinking frigate. Damages excepting those of the line-of-battle-ship very slight. Squadron perfectly fit for service, and the crews animated by the best spirit. After an action of two hours the enemy was repulsed, and Lissa relieved. Yesterday four hostile ironclads ran into Lissa, but were driven out of the harbour by the well directed fire of the shore batteries, after having shelled the Lloyd steamer, Egitto, whose commander sunk her in time to prevent her capture.

"Three landings at Comisa energetically repulsed by the garrison."

Soon afterwards His Majesty the Emperor sent the following telegram to Rear-Admiral von Tegetthoff: "I appoint you Vice-Admiral, my thanks to the officers and ships' companies of my brave fleet."

When this reply was made known by signal, the seamen manned the rigging and yards, and such a hearty cheer of thousands of voices echoed through the air.

On the afternoon of the 21st of July the dead were buried.

A 9.0 p.m. the squadron weighed, arriving the next day at Pola, where they were enthusiastically received.

5. *The Attack.*

The plan on which the Austrian squadron executed its attack upon the Italian order of battle was as follows:

The Italian ironclad division was to be broken through en masse, and exactly by means of this concentrated attack on one point, namely the head or leading column of the enemy's force, scatter it, and produce a general mêlée in close action, this appearing the only method of in some measure paralysing the superior weight of the enemy. But a different proceeding, which would have left the hostile force intact, would have caused the great danger of the enemy being able to utilize the whole of his strength. Even an attack on and the breaking through of the sternmost or tail end of the line did not appear practicable, for by doing so the head of the enemy's line, immediately after the exigency of the moment, would have left the course perfectly clear for independent action, and then his wooden division laying close to the sternmost end of the ironclad division, it was naturally to be feared the Austrian squadron would thereby have encountered a severe cross fire.

For the intended attack en masse the indicated order appeared the most practicable for the reasons alleged. Besides the fact of the flagship taking the lead of the whole force, secured unity of direction, for the most important moment, that of breaking through. Moreover we could confidently expect that upon the ironclads would devolve the first shock, and that notwithstanding, in consequence of the arranged formation of each division, they would in such manner most effectually cover our wooden ships without having to give up all idea of their effective co-operation in the actual combat with the hostile ironclads. Thus it would be possible to break into the enemy's ironclad division. By this manœuvre of the Austrian squadron, the enemy would also be forced simultaneously from Lissa and seawards, thereby leaving clear for the former the harbour of Lissa, which up to the present the Italian fleet had blockaded.

The object of the order "steam at full speed," was by the rapidity of the attack to be enabled to prevent every contrary manœuvre of the enemy, as for example, a simultaneous swerving or falling off on his part, as also to compensate for the weakness of our artillery. For besides the fact, that thereby the far heavier artillery of the adversary would be deprived of a certain scope, it was made a precedent with the Austrian captains, only

then to deliver their fire, when certain it would have effect on the enemy, and they were ordered above all, by well laid concentrated broadsides as much as possible to equalize the inferiority of their guns with those of the enemy opposed to them.

The head or leading column of the enemy's line was then broken through, between his third and fourth ship. The space between the ships, though not important, was, however, quite large enough to enable the hostile ships of the rear of the line to avoid a collision among themselves. Had the enemy's line been entirely closed, the "breaking through" the head of it would probably not have continued, without an instantaneous disadvantageous reaction upon the rear of the enemy's line, for then the Austrian iron-clads (which composed her leading division) would have had a better opportunity at the very commencement of the action by fortunate "ramming," of assuring themselves of the prospect of the final result. However, by the successful "breaking through," the intended object was attained, the Italian line separated, his ships forced to isolated contest, and the mêlée brought about. Then commenced a regular battle between the Austrian and Italian ships.

(To be continued).

Errata in last Number.

Page 195 Explanation of Plan of Lake of Garda *for* 3, Mancoba, *read* 3, Manerba
" " " Island of Lissa *for* 8, Reborezan, *read* 8, Reborczan
Page 206 Paragraph 3 line 9 *for* eighty breech loaders *read* eight breech loaders
" 206 " 4 line 3 *for* 13 pounder *read* 18 pounder
" 211 " 2 line 4 *for* covered traverses without landing *read* covered traverses of the powder magazines without landing

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THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The Expedition is making its way, slowly it is true, but still it is moving on and apparently with much greater ease than pessimists asserted would be the case. The main cause of the delay experienced hitherto has been from the difficulty of getting supplies to the places marked as depôts. No man requires to be told that an animal which has to carry its own provender in addition to its load must move slowly when so heavily laden as it is sure to be under such circumstances, and that at a certain point it must cease to be of any use at all. This is a blot on the otherwise well-managed expedition which without explanation shows a forgetfulness not easily to be accounted for—the necessity for accumulating forage for the animals that would have to convey the supplies to the several depôts being so very obvious; as it was not possible to survey the route without perceiving that there was no grass to be obtained on the line of march, and the very absence of forage must of itself have suggested the necessity if it had not been thought of previously.

It is possible that an arrangement with the native chiefs may have been contemplated by Colonel Merewether, it may even have been made and they neglected to carry it out. It is not only with respect to the want of foresight in this matter that the directors of Military Transport Corps are complained of, but to the want of organization which allowed the mules to be landed without previously providing men to take charge of them, and a supply of food and water for their subsistence when landed. A great deal more was made of this matter than appears to us reasonable. With what appears like an attempt to get up a cry like that raised at Balaklava, it was said that when the mules were landed there were no halters to fasten them up, and that in consequence of this neglect they wandered away by scores and were totally lost. There does not appear however to have been much ground for the accusation. Indeed, considering the enormous number of these animals landed, the loss of a hundred would have been hardly perceived, but the loss of four out of five by the epidemic makes any additional loss of serious importance, for though they are no longer wanted to convey stores from Annesley Bay upwards, they will be required to carry the supplies of all kinds a long and wearying journey before they reach Magdala. It may even happen that now when the prejudice against eating horse-flesh has to a great extent died away, our troops might be glad to find some scattered along their route as they return to supply rations in case of emergency, or to barter with the natives for cattle and sheep, as one mule would probably buy three or four bullocks or a dozen sheep. Men who have had any experience in roughing it in a journey even of short duration in a country like Africa, knows quite well that a traveller who thinks that it is sufficient to issue an order and that he may then sit still with the conviction that it will be carried out by his attendant will certainly find out his error. Just as young officers frequently forget that when stores have to be transported over sea from one port, and other stores from another port, the authorities cannot have a simultaneous knowledge of each others proceedings, and consequently those things which ought to arrive first are sometimes last. In the case of the mules for example, the officers at Bombay could not have supposed that it was intended to send so many to attend the Expedition, nor could those at Suez be aware how many would arrive there until the vessels carrying them actually arrived in port. The want of muleteers to attend to the animals after their arrival at Annesley Bay is made another ground of complaint against the organizers of the Expedition: but these may fairly plead that in a country where all the traffic is carried on without the aid of vehicles, there was every reason to suppose that if it could furnish nothing else there would be no lack of men to act as muleteers, whose services would be of more use than those of foreigners who could neither speak the language of the natives, and who could not *possibly* know the places where grass was to be found in greatest

abundance. Complaints are now made against the muleteers that they are lazy and indolent and will not do what they are told, and are therefore thrashed by their officers because they do not promptly obey the orders given them in a language which is as unintelligible to them as, and possibly more so than the sounds uttered by the animals under their charge. It does not appear to occur to those who complain and ill-treat these men on this ground that they themselves are quite as much to blame for not being able to give their orders in the language spoken by the muleteers. The unreasonableness of their conduct reminds us of the story of the Irish fisherman who, driven on the French coast, went up to a party of the natives who were eating near the shore and having received an affirmative reply to his question of Parlez-vous français? followed it up with the request that they would lend him a frying pan; and got furious because they did not give him what he wanted. We hope there may not be much ground for the accusations against our countrymen of ill-treating the natives, but that there are men who from thoughtlessness, or from that inherent brutality of human nature which causes so many to slaughter living creatures for little or no reason who would just as readily beat a man he despised for not understanding him we can easily believe. We remember to have read in the advice given to Rassam respecting his journey that he should prevent the Europeans who accompanied him from beating the natives, as the captives had already suffered more than enough from this cause; from which it may be inferred that if a small party did that, it is only too probable that similar conduct is only too common where our countrymen are assembled in large numbers. In addition to this particular grievance it is said that the mule-drivers have arrears of pay due to them, and that they are badly fed. The latter assertion may very well have been true at one time; when food was scarce they were sure to be the first to suffer from want of it: as regards the other it can hardly be credited, though it is made on excellent authority. However, the men give sufficient confirmation that they have real cause of complaint by deserting from our service.

Happily the transport service has been greatly improved by the construction of a good road through the Soowo Pass, which can now be traversed by wheeled vehicles, and one portion of which has a railroad upon it in good working condition. The value of this last mode of conveyance must be immense, hardly more on account of the saving of time and labour than the assurance it gives that whatever difficulties the Expedition may meet with, it will not have to undergo the sufferings that might otherwise have arisen from the want of supplies of food and ammunition on returning to the coast under adverse or any circumstances. Another comforting consideration in connection with the accumulation of supplies is, that the natives are now bringing them in increasing abundance; which, if continued, as there is good reason to believe it will be, will be an

immense saving in the expenditure, which would probably be diminished still further if we were to send a large supply of the cottons worn by the natives, instead of paying for them in dollars, of the value of which many of the natives must necessarily be ignorant.

The conduct of the native chiefs hitherto has been very much such as we anticipated it would be. They sympathise with us, or, rather they profess to do so, but as to taking advantage of our presence to attack the King, they do not appear to have the least intention to do anything of the kind. In common justice to the Abyssinian understanding, which is quite as acute as our own, we cannot expect them to be guilty of the folly of weakening each other for our benefit, or for that of the hated Egyptian. Gobazye very naturally reasons thus. If I aid the English to kill the King, and scatter his army, I cannot do this without weakening my own army, and I shall have the fewer followers to contend with Menelek, or to resist the Egyptians; whereas, if I leave the English to fight against him, and they overcome him, I shall have my army intact to take advantage of the situation. Menelek may also argue with himself from the same point of view.

The position in which Menelek stands, with respect to us, differs from that of Gobazye. With the latter we have no alliance, and his interests are altogether opposed to his forming one with us under any circumstances he can conceive. But as regards the King of Shoa, the case is different. So long ago as 1841 we negotiated a Treaty with the then King of Shoa, which, as we have no reason to believe it has been annulled, is binding on his successor. But if we remember rightly, the present King of Shoa is the Emperor's son-in-law, a circumstance that did not prevent the Emperor from making him a prisoner in the same manner as our countrymen are prisoners; that is, confined to a residence in a pleasant and healthy place about the size of Kensington Gardens; an enforced location from which he escaped with great difficulty. Now though this treatment was not of the kind likely to promote a friendly feeling between them, we must view it with Abyssinian eyes to rightly estimate the effect it may produce, and looking at it in this light, we do not think a mere confinement of this kind would induce him to forget the ties of relationship for the mere sake of being nominated a King by us, and then left to his own resources to resist a powerful rival like Gobazye. Hence that which has happened is precisely what might have been anticipated. He might have been induced to release his old associates, our countrymen, from their captivity by force or stratagem, by the bribe of a dozen of those little mountain guns from which so much is expected, and so little is likely to be obtained, if the Emperor takes up his position in Magdala; but he did not see the advantage of warring against his dreaded father-in-law on our account, without any consideration *whatever*; consequently, instead of withstanding the King, and pre-

venting, or attempting to prevent his access to Magdala, he withdrew and left the road open to him.

We have not believed the stories that have been told, with respect to the way in which the King treats his soldiers; it was so manifestly absurd to say that he was using them as torches, and that they remained with him to be used up in such a fashion. Still more absurd would it have been to have given credit to the statement made that Menelek had an army of several thousand infantry, nine thousand cavalry, and six thousand musketeers. But the crowning absurdity of all would have been to have accepted as literal truths the so-called news about the position and strength of the King. Months ago, the army which Rassam estimated at eighty thousand, was said to have dwindled down to five or six thousand, and subsequent statements have repeated that his soldiers continued to desert him at the rate of 2,000 a week. A very limited knowledge of arithmetic is sufficient to show that if these statements were true, he would long ago have been left alone to try to reconcile his belief in his mission with his actual solitude: instead of which we find that the only real fact known concerning him is, that he has been moving in the most leisurely fashion with the big mortar which our countryman have, after many efforts, succeeded in casting for him, and which is now to be used against us, possibly with deadly effect, if judiciously placed at some point commanding the rugged defiles near Magdala.

The latest intelligence tells us that the troops are being pushed forward with all the speed possible, and the captives appear to be rejoicing in the prospect of an early release; but taken altogether, the prospect before them is not very encouraging, and may be put in the form of a problem. If the Emperor, being within nine hours ride of Magdala, required a fortnight or three weeks to get there with his mortar, and having all the resources of the country at his absolute disposal, how long will it take the Expedition to get over the same ground with an addition of 250 miles to travel, before reaching it?

Sir Stafford Northcote has received the following telegram from Sir Robert Napier, dated the 6th inst.:—

"Major Grant, whom I had deputed to Prince Kassai, has been well received by the Prince. My letter and presents were suitably received in an open Durbar, attended by two thousand chiefs and people. Owing to the Prince being engaged in certain ceremonies, a private interview had not taken place. The people around the Prince seem to be well disposed towards us, and the women of Adwa received the mission on its entry to the town with a hearty cheer in honour of its arrival. No complications are to be apprehended."

ADMIRALTY ADMINISTRATION.

Whenever there is an unexpected demand made upon the Exchequer, there is a cry raised for reduction of expenditure upon the Army and the Navy. The sum total of the Estimates for those two services always forms the principal item, next to the interest on the National debt, for which provision has to be made and taxes levied; and as soldiers and sailors are looked upon by many as mere necessary evils, and their officers are considered by the populace to be either over-paid or quite independent of their public pay, it is but natural that those who may from time to time advocate retrenchment, should consider that the pruning-hook can be applied more easily, and with greater advantage to the twenty or thirty millions required for naval and military purposes, than to the few millions expended upon, what are termed, "the Civil Services." At present the Navy is selected as the object of attack, and as it is evident that the little war just commenced in Abyssinia will cost much more than was at first named, and that we shall consequently have to pay more income tax, John Bull appears to be determined to squeeze out of the Navy such a sum as will enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to levy only an additional two-pence or three-pence in the pound, instead of doubling the tax. At the same time it is admitted that the force of the Navy must be kept up to such an extent as will enable England to look with indifference on the fleets of other powers, and that we ought to spend more money than we now do in constructing ships that can resist the shot of modern guns—whether they be thirty-two or 600-pounders.

As usual, on these occasions, the economists attack what they consider, perhaps correctly, the great strongholds of wasteful extravagance—the Dock-yards. These yards are, in fact, the great bugbear of the press and of the House of Commons. Everybody talks or writes about them as places where the money of the tax-payer is thrown away, or spent in such a manner as to lead to the belief that we should be much better off if it were not voted at all. They take the figures shown in the Navy Estimates for wages of artificers, &c., and for building ships, they then divide the total of the two large sums by the number of ships actually built or launched during the year, and they give the result as the cost of each ship; or at any rate if they do not exactly that, they lead their readers or their hearers to think this rude style of doing the "rule of three" is the proper and only true mode of ascertaining the "cost of Her Majesty's ships." But these wise-acres forget, or perhaps they do not know, that the labour devoted to the actual construction of new ships forms but a very small portion of that required in the Royal Dock-yards. Every one who has any *practical* acquaintance with those vast establishments is of course

aware of this, and knows full well that the greater part of the work is done, not on building new ships, but on refitting and repairing old ones; just as the employment of painters, plumbers, and artisans connected with the building trade on shore, consists principally in improvements, and repairs to old houses rather than in work required for new buildings.

While, however, we are astonished that there should be so much ignorance amongst the public in these matters, we cannot be surprised that the question of Dock-yard Expenditure should occupy a considerable amount of attention, especially when we hear of the fabulously large sums that are stated to have been spent on particular ships, and the frequent occasion on which most of the vessels in commission at home require Dock-yard treatment. Ships which can pass a whole term of commission abroad without being tinkered by the "authorities of the Yard," appear to require constant attention when on the Home station. Ships also which are reported on their arrival from abroad to be in first-rate order, are sure to require very large repairs, &c., directly they are moored alongside a Dock-yard; and the hammers and adzes of the workmen undo in a few hours that which took several weeks perhaps to complete when the ships were fitted out. If our naval reformers would turn their attention to this part of the Dock-yard question, we believe they would do much more good, and save much more money, than by attempting to ascertain the exact cost of every one of the ten thousand articles of which a man-of-war is composed. It is not our purpose, however, at present, to discuss the question which Mr. Seely has just taken in hand, and to attempt to show in what manner the accounts relating to our great naval establishments can be simplified, and rendered comprehensible by ordinary mortals, instead of only by professional accountants; but to review the leading features of Admiralty Administration since the introduction of iron as a material for defence in ships of war.

During the last fifteen years the changes made in all departments of the Navy have been so numerous, and have followed each other in such rapid succession, that the Admiralty have never been able to test the result of this or that attempt at improvement before the necessity has arisen for turning their attention to some more modern style of construction. Thus we find, on reference to the statements published by authority, that while in 1852 the sum voted for naval services was only about six millions, it had increased in 1858 to nearly nine millions, and that it now exceeds the last mentioned sum. But then no one in the year 1852 could have anticipated the wonderful progress which the few years between that time and 1858 exhibited, superseding practically the use of sailing vessels in the Navy, and introducing the use of screw-steamers of large size and power, and involving a more than commensurate additional expense; neither could any one have predicted the large increase which has taken place in the rate of wages and

in the cost of provisions. It must be borne in mind that while steam ships are larger and more costly than sailing vessels, the additions to their complements are considerable, and all the officers and men added receive higher rates of pay and wages than those required for ships propelled by sails only. Even in 1858, it was estimated that the difference between the wages of the crew of a line of battle ship in 1852, and the wages of a screw liner in 1858, was between eight and nine thousand pounds per annum; the difference now is nearly twelve thousand pounds a year. Again, the increase in the rates of pay of various trades has led to a large augmentation in the "labour votes," and the wages of the skilled workmen employed in the steam factories and in the building and repair of iron ships are very much higher than those formerly paid to ordinary shipwrights.

Another item of increase in expenditure arising from the introduction of steam is that which comes under the head of "new works" in the Dock-yards. As our old docks and basins were constructed to admit the comparatively short ships of the old school, so has it been necessary to make docks and basins capable of receiving the long vessels of which the present Navy is composed. Vast sums of money have consequently been spent in enlarging the Yards, especially at Devonport—where Keyham has been added,—at Portsmouth,—where the Yard has been almost doubled in extent,—and at Chatham—where the whole of St. Mary's Island is being converted into the finest Naval Establishment in the world. The insignificant sum of £240,000 spent in 1852 for new works, improvements, and repairs of docks, &c., has now risen to nearly £900,000; and this sum cannot be materially reduced for some years to come, as a considerable part is due to Contractors for extensive works undertaken at Chatham and Portsmouth with the express sanction of Parliament.

But although the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war was fully recognised long before 1852—we had not up to that date made much progress in establishing a Steam Navy: for we could then muster but 135 vessels, of 40,000 horse-power, and 16C,000 tons—including line-of-battle ships, block-ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, gun-vessels, and gun-boats. During the interval which elapsed between 1852 and 1858—including the two years of the Crimean War—we had made much progress in establishing a steam Navy, for at the beginning of the latter year we mustered, in all, 400 ships, the horse-power of whose engines was 95,000, and their total tonnage was 420,000. Even then we were behind hand with our neighbours the French, and great exertions were made by successive Boards of Admiralty to bring up the steam fleet of England to that of her old naval rival. This was accordingly effected by converting sailing ships into screw-steam vessels—that being the speediest and apparently the most economical mode of raising the fleet to the proper standard. A report

which was at that time made to the government showed how much more advantageous this plan would be than that of attempting to build new ships. It stated "the present seems a state of transition as regards naval architecture, inducing the French government to suspend the laying down of new ships of the line altogether, and it is more especially so with regard to artillery. The late invention of Armstrong's gun may supersede the use of ordinary ship's guns, and possibly affect even the size and structure of ships-of-war. We therefore venture (a term clearly indicating want of confidence) we therefore venture to suggest whether if the force in the Dock-yards were to be used in the conversion of ships of the line and frigates, as far as the available dock accommodation will admit, the most useful results might not be attained at a comparatively small expenditure."

This was the first intimation publicly made of the absolute necessity for at once creating a new and more expensive Navy, and no time was lost by the Lords Commissioners then installed in the office of Lord High Admiral, in adopting the suggestions which the Treasury Committee ventured to make in the report to which we have alluded. Increase of expenditure however brought with it increase of criticism on the part of the House of Commons and the public, and no sooner had the Admiralty stated the necessity for, and obtained enlarged "supplies" for establishing a fleet of screw line-of-battle ships by cutting the best of the sailing ships into two, and inserting engines in the middle, than the economists began to raise the usual cry of retrenchment, either by reducing the sum total of the Estimates or by obtaining better results with the same outlay. This gave rise to the various enquiries which have been instituted relative to the management and control of the Dock-yards,—enquiries which have been going on for nearly two years and which are even now being continued.

While however the Admiralty of that day showed great earnestness in placing England on an equality with other maritime powers by utilizing the obsolete ships which we then possessed, they also made great exertions to meet the difficulty which suddenly presented itself—the adoption by the Emperor of France of iron plates for the protection of wooden men-of-war. They did not perhaps see the necessity for this new policy so quickly as we now think they might have done, for although the report to which we have already referred and which was in the hands of the Ministry at the beginning of 1859 mentioned the fact that France had four iron-sided ships in course of construction, it was not until the latter part of the summer of that year that the Admiralty gave the orders for constructing the Warrior and Black Prince. In doing so they showed great boldness—for our Naval constructors were perfectly ignorant of the requirements of iron sea-going ships—and we shall always consider that the greatest credit is due to Sir Baldwin Walker, the then Controller—and to Mr. Watts, the then Chief Constructor,—for design-

ing the first two iron-sides, and which even now hold their own in the great competitive race of iron-clad ships.

This brings us up to a new period in the history of naval construction, as well as to a new set of administrators at the Admiralty. Sir John Pakington was succeeded by the Duke of Somerset, who in his turn adopted the utilization policy of his predecessor, but instead of putting engines into sailing ships, he added armour plates to the sides of many of the vessels which had previously been advanced from sailing to steam ships, thereby meeting in some degree the extreme pressure put on the Ministry by the leading Members of both Houses of Parliament, for the creation of an iron-clad fleet of equal power to that of which the French people so proudly boasted. Other matters involving heavy expenditure were also pressed upon the consideration of the government. Instead of being able to reduce the other items of the Estimates and thus allow more money to be spent in the construction of the new fleet, and equalize the burden on the country, it was necessary to raise more seamen, to have more artificers, and to press forward with unusual haste the equipment of several ships required to reinforce the China squadron.

It may be well to take the principal heads of service in the order in which they are usually placed before Parliament in the Navy Estimates, and therefore we will deal first with the important question of Manning the Navy, a question which can now be spoken of without that amount of anxiety which always accompanied any reference to the subject for some time after the Royal Commissioners of 1859 issued their report. Amongst the recommendations contained in that report, the most important are those for the establishment of training ships for boys, a reserve of seamen at the ports, and additional comforts for the men. There is no doubt but that, on the whole, the late Board of Admiralty carried out the recommendations of the Commission very fairly. They increased the number of training ships and raised the number of boys from 500 to nearly 3,000—they provided for the payment of wages more frequently and more regularly, they improved the description of the clothing, added to the allowance of provisions, and resorted to the plan of preparing some of the principal articles, such as salt beef and preserved meat, in the government establishments, thereby securing to the men meat of better quality. They also raised the pay of the several ratings, so that the average pay of all ranks which was in 1852, under £40; and in 1858, was about £43; was in 1866, nearly £49, at which rate it now continues.

For many years the great problem which our naval administrators were required to solve, was how could the largest reserve of seamen be obtained at the smallest expense? All the efforts made in that direction appeared for a long time to be ineffectual; even the Naval Coast Volunteers which were organised in 1853, proved to be a force on paper only, so far at least as the general purposes of *the Navy* were concerned, for they were not liable to serve beyond

a hundred leagues from the shore. This force was established on the recommendation of the Flag Officers' Committee which sat in the before-mentioned year, but the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1859 stated plainly that no reliance could be placed on its efficiency, they attached much more importance to the Coast-guard, and recommended an increase of it, up to 12,000 men. It has not, however, reached that number, and during the last year it has not exceeded 7,700 men, viz:—

Number borne on ships' books, and employed afloat .	2,950
Number borne on ships' books but employed on shore	4,300
Number not borne on ships' books, and employed on shore	450

We should gladly see this really useful and available force considerably increased, and we believe that an adddditional hundred thousand pounds spent for the Coast-guard service, both afloat and on shore, would provide us with at least 2,000 more men on whom the Admiralty could put their hands at any moment. Whether they could do so with the Royal Naval Reserve is another matter. Some say that of the 17,000 men enrolled and receiving the annual retainer of £6, with drill pay and lodging allowance, but very few would be forthcoming immediately on the sudden occurrence of hostilities; others venture to affirm that, of those who might present themselves for service in the fleet, only a small portion could be appreciated by the Captains of Her Majesty's ships.

It was, however, to the establishment of this force that the Royal Commissioners devoted so much of their report, and the Duke of Somerset's Board so much of their time. The promoters and supporters of the scheme refer with satisfaction to the returns, which show that the force consists of about 17,000 first-class seamen drilled to guns either in ships specially fitted and stationed for the purpose, or else in batteries constructed on shore. They also assert that the force could have been readily augmented, but that it was deemed desirable to limit the enrollment to the best men from the mercantile navy. Whether the supporters or the opponents of this scheme are correct, we will not now undertake to decide, but one thing is certain, viz.: that this Royal Naval Reserve force costs the country upwards of £200,000 a year, and when to this we add upwards of £700,000 for the Coast-guard service, we come to a total closely approaching a million per annum, and as we have been paying for these "reserves" at that rate for the last nine years, it follows that we have spent between eight and nine millions on a force that has not yet been really required. For our own parts, we would much rather pay the whole of this large sum to those who are really in the Service of the Crown than to those who promise to enter that service when required to do so on an emergency. The idea that by the means of this "naval reserve," the mercantile marine is brought into closer connexion with the Royal Navy, and that prejudices of long existence are thereby removed, may be all very well, and go far to

please the public, but we doubt very much whether there is much more affection existing between the two classes of seamen than there was before the establishment of the Royal Naval Reserve.

But after all, the true reserve is to be found in the Navy itself: that is, in keeping up a force in commission in excess of that which may be absolutely required for the purposes of the time. By that means we secure the services of a large number of real men-of-war's men, capable of being employed in any way that the circumstances of the case may require. These men form a nucleus for the immense force which would be necessary in the event of a long war with other maritime powers, and by spreading them over a large number of ships the Admiralty would be enabled, by the aid of the Coastguard, and "new entries," to send to sea at a short notice a powerful fleet respectably manned. There is one fact that ought never to be lost sight of, when speaking of the number of men voted for the Navy, and that is the large proportion of men not of the "Blue Jacket classes." By returns published under the authority of the Admiralty, it appears that of the 41,557 men borne on the books of the fleet the year before last, 6,497 were officers, 22,980 were of the seaman class, and 12,030 consisted of the non-seaman classes, including stokers, artificers, servants, &c. Whatever changes are made, it would not be expedient to reduce the numbers of the seamen class, a class which, in the merchant service, is becoming every day more difficult to obtain. We are glad for this reason, amongst others, that Mr. Corry and his colleagues have determined on maintaining the same force for the ensuing as has been borne during the present year.

Reverting to the question of building iron-clads, it may be well to trace the progress made in this costly experiment under the administration of the Duke of Somerset. As we before stated, the Board of Admiralty over which he presided inherited a legacy from the preceding Board in the shape of the Warrior and Black Prince, both of which ships were, however, then only just begun. Immediately after their accession to office, they ordered two iron-clads of rather smaller dimensions, partly with a view to obtain a more manageable and less costly ship of war, and partly in consequence of the want of proper dock accommodation for vessels of the length of the Warrior. At that period there was no ship of war of the strength or size of the Warrior afloat, and her designers could not be certain of her success; but they had produced some of the finest and swiftest liners and frigates, and had introduced many improvements in the construction of wooden ships. It was fair, therefore, to assume that the iron-clads then building on their plans would be equally successful, and it appeared desirable to give them a trial before others were commenced on different designs. Unfortunately, however, the pressure from without was too great for the powers at Whitehall, and in an evil hour they dispensed with the services first of Sir Baldwin Walker and then with those of Mr. Watts.

A new Controller naturally wanted to have a new Chief Constructor, and so the designer of the still valuable and powerful Warrior had to give way to a man of great ability, but of little experience. Had the Admiralty introduced Mr. Reed as one of the constructors, and then have advanced him to the head of his department after some of his designs had been carried out, allowing Mr. Watts to retain his post in the meantime, and proceeding in the construction of iron-clads on his own plans—much of the abuse to which the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarence Paget rendered themselves liable, and many of the mistakes which the present Controller has made would have been avoided, and we should not, in all probability, have to notice the numerous complaints which are daily arising with regard to the sea-going and fighting qualities of the Bellerophon and her sisters.

Nevertheless it must be admitted that the last Board of Admiralty made considerable progress in furnishing an iron-clad fleet, for at the time they went out of office there were thirty-three, including all classes, built or building, and they had done much towards ascertaining the precise cost of each ship by placing the system of Dock-Yard accounts on a more satisfactory footing. Nor can it be said that the present Board has shown any want of activity either in adding to the number of iron-clads, or in attempting to make the accounts more perfect. By a return recently published by Parliament, and signed by the Controller of the Navy, it appears that there are at present of iron-plated ships (including the Hercules since launched,) afloat 32, and building 6; besides the four old floating batteries. We annex extracts from this return as it contains many particulars of much interest, which have not been before published; and it shows at a glance exactly how we stand in the matter of armour-plated vessels. It also shows how rapidly the cost of new ships is increasing, for while the Warrior of 6,109 tons cost £356,990; the Hercules, of 5,226 tons, cost £401,000. The figures inserted under the two last columns are exclusive of what are termed in the return indirect, incidental, and establishment charges, which amount to considerable sums. These figures, with many others which have been laid before Parliament connected with the expenditure for the Navy, will no doubt undergo rigid scrutiny before the Committee recently appointed at the instigation of Mr. Seely. In the meantime, we must be content to assume that they are correct, and to bear in mind that a modern sea-going first-rate costs, when launched, something like four hundred thousand pounds.

NAMES.	By whom Designed.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Whether wholly Armour-clad or Partially.	Date when Launched, or probable date of launching.	If Built on Captain Coles' Cupola Plan, or Mr. Reed's Plan.	First Cost of Vessels now Complete including Fittings.	Estimated First Cost of Vessels Building.
AFLOAT.							£.	
Black Prince.	Controller's Department	6,109	1,250	Partially	27 Feb. 1861	No	357,993	
Warrior	ditto	6,109	1,250	ditto	22 Dec. 1860	No	356,990	
Defence	ditto	3,720	600	ditto	24 April 1861.	No	237,586	
Resistance.	ditto	3,710	600	ditto	11 April "	No	242,336	
Achilles	ditto	6,121	1,250	ditto	23 Dec. 1863	No	444,590	
Hector	ditto	4,089	800	ditto	26 Sept. 1862	No	283,649	
Valiant	ditto	4,063	800	ditto	14 Oct. 1863	No	312,766	
Minotaur	ditto	6,621	1,350	Wholly	12 Dec. 1863	No	450,774	
Agincourt	ditto	6,621	1,350	ditto	27 Mar. 1865	No	446,048	
Northumberland	ditto	6,621	1,350	Partially	17 April 1866	No	443,130	
Royal Oak.	ditto	4,056	800	Wholly	10 Sept. 1862	No	234,691	
Prince Consort	ditto	4,045	1,000	ditto	26 June "	No	226,995	
Caledonia	ditto	4,125	1,000	ditto	24 Oct.	No	264,658	
Ocean	ditto	4,047	1,000	ditto	19 Mar. 1863	No	253,813	
Royal Alfred	ditto	4,068	800	Partially	15 Oct. 1864	No	269,277	
Zealous	Controller's Department and Mr. Reed	3,716	800	ditto	7 Mar. "	Mr. Reed's	224,426	
Bellerophon	ditto	4,270	1,000	ditto	26 April 1865	ditto	344,726	
Lord Clyde	ditto	4,067	1,000	Wholly	13 Oct. 1864	ditto	275,769	
Lord Warden	ditto	4,080	1,000	ditto	27 May 1865	ditto	304,476	
Penelope	Controller's Department	3,096	600	Partially	18 June 1867	ditto	145,673	
Pallas	Controller's Department and Mr. Reed	2,372	600	ditto	14 Mar. 1865	ditto	183,813	
Favorite	ditto	2,094	400	Wholly	5 July 1864	ditto	146,439	
Research	Controller's Department and Mr. Reed	1,253	200	Partially	15 Aug. 1863	ditto	66,859	
Enterprise.	Ditto.	993	160	ditto	9 Feb. 1864	ditto	60,438	

				or Partially.	of launching.	Mr. Reed's Plan.	ing Fittings.	Building.
Afloat.							£.	£.
Vixen . .	Controller's Department . . .	754	160	Partially	18 Nov. 1865	Mr. Reed's	54,200	
Viper . .	Ditto . . .	737	160	ditto	21 Dec. „	ditto	49,898	
Royal Sovereign	Controller's Department; altered for turret-ship by Controller's Department and Captain Coles . . .	3,765	800	Wholly	8 Mar. 1864 Undocked after conversion.	Captain Coles'	127,387	
Prince Albert .	Controller's Department and Captain Coles . . .	2,529	500	ditto	23 May 1864	ditto	201,748	
Scorpion . .	Laird Brothers. .	1,833	350	ditto	4 July 1863	ditto	110,429	
Wivern . .	Ditto . . .	1,890	350	ditto	29 Aug. „	ditto	115,995	
Building.								
Hercules . .	Controller's Department . . .	5,226	1,200	Partially	Feb. 1868	Mr. Reed's	—	401,000
Monarch . .	ditto . . .	5,100	1,100	Wholly	June „	Captain Coles'	—	366,009
Captain . .	Messrs. Laird and Captain Coles. .	4,272	900	ditto	Building in dock	ditto		335,000
Repulse . .	Controller's Department . .	3,784	800	Partially	April 1868	Mr. Reed's	—	184,500
Audacious. .	Ditto . . .	3,774	800	ditto	Dec. „	ditto	—	222,657
Invincible. .	ditto. . . .	3,774	800	ditto	Mar. 1869	ditto	—	221.757
Bellona . .	Design not decided .	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Floating Batteries:								
Erebus . .	Controller's Department . . .	1,954	200	Wholly	19 April 1856	No	82,039	
Terror . .	ditto. . .	1,971	200	ditto	26 April „	No	80,726	
Thunderbolt .	ditto. . .	1,973	200	ditto	22 April „	No	80,230	
Thunder . .	ditto. . .	1,469	150	ditto	17 April 1855	No	59,776	

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, Feb. 24.

The chief subject of discussion during the present month has been the Press Law; the passage of which as regards its principal enactment, has given general satisfaction. The difficulties in the way of establishing a newspaper for some years past have been such as very few could overcome; cases have occurred where a man has offered every guarantee that the journal should be conducted in support of order, and every way in the interest of the public, yet the will of one Minister has been sufficient to prevent him from carrying out his desire; now protectionists and freetraders, and every profession and class may have its own special organ if it sees fit. Men who are desirous of promoting the spread of information among all classes, approve the change on moral grounds, and others, including the great bulk of the nation, who did not care much for such considerations likewise, approve it because they did not like to hear it said that France was behind other countries in regard to liberty of the press; though restrictions are still maintained, which might as well have been abolished as they can easily be evaded. There is nothing for example to prevent the Orleanist princes, or the Count de Chambord from writing for newspapers or magazines, if the editor or any French journalist chooses to put his name to it, and the fact that it was written by them is sure to be known in Paris and throughout the country.

Simple as the liberation of the press from the arbitrary control to which it has been hitherto subjected may appear, it was not made without strong objections being urged against it by members of the ministry, but the will of the Emperor was too strong to be resisted, and he has gained considerably in popularity by this manifestation of his liberality. In addition to this special act showing his desire to promote the general good.

An article has been published in the Moniteur, showing how greatly the Emperor has improved the condition of the French army. The quality of bread has greatly improved, and the food instead of being divided into quantities for a particular number of men, is divided into individual portions. Land has been gratuitously provided in many places for the soldiers to cultivate, so that they are enabled to improve their rations without expense. Their clothes have been made much more comfortable, a blue cotton cravat has been substituted for their former horsehair collar, and the cotton shirt for the hemp one, and during a campaign or periods of epidemic, flannel belts are distributed. Their clothes are now adapted to the climate in which they serve. Their tobacco is supplied them at cost price. The men now perform their journey by train instead of on foot, the luggage belonging to the officers is conveyed by *mules* and vehicles gratuitously, provided for the purpose free of

cost. A conference of delegates from the Continental Powers was assembled by the Emperor in 1864, in order to obtain an international convention to assist the wounded during the fight. During the last year an apparatus was constructed for assisting the wounded. Several hospitals have been opened, and others enlarged. Furloughs of a month are now granted without stoppage, and the pay of the soldiers which was increased in 1853, 1857, and 1859, has just been raised five centimes a day. This increase in pay is to be increased by a corresponding increase in the pension, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are now allowed to retire after a service of twenty-five years instead of thirty. The Emperor was the first to wear the military medal which he instituted in 1853, and which is especially confined to soldiers and non-commissioned officers. This medal is a soldier's best recommendation wherever he goes, and carries with it a life annuity of 100 francs. During the period of the first Empire an annual payment was attached to every bearer of the Cross of Honor, it was suppressed in the case of the officers in the year 1815, but the present Emperor, re-established it in 1852, and augmented the annuity of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had retired before the law of 1831, and in 1866 of those who had since become pensioned. The Emperor has also diminished the penalties in many cases, the military code of laws having been very severe. The management of the Hotel des Invalides has been revised, and the position of old soldiers greatly improved. In the last sixteen years the pensions paid to the old soldiers who fought under the republic have amounted to 39,000,000 francs. Since 1859, over 7,000 annuities have been founded for those soldiers who served in the Italian and other campaigns. Every improvement in weapons has received the immediate attention of the Emperor. Nor has he forgotten to give facilities to those who desire to rise in the army to acquire the knowledge requisite to qualify them. Those eagles which were presented to deputations of the entire service by Napoleon in 1852, although now at rest, have taken a flight over the four quarters of the globe.

There is a very strong feeling in the French army against the maintenance of privileged corps, and it is probably in deference to this feeling that the select companies of the infantry regiments have been suppressed. The men who composed them have had the title and the advantages of soldiers of the first-class conferred on them which entitles them to extra pay. This alteration, however, is in name rather than in reality, instead of being grenadiers and voltigeurs as heretofore, they are now soldiers of the first class, and as an incentive to the men to take pains in their musketry exercises, being a good marksman will be the best qualification for admission into this class.

The death of an old soldier whose recollection of England would not have been of the most agreeable kind is announced: this is General Husson. He was born at Rheims in 1786, fought in the

armies of the Republic and the first Empire. He was among those who were taken prisoners at the capitulation of Baylèn, and was afterwards taken to England. He was Colonel of the 6th Legion of the National Guard of Paris in 1836, and at his death was not only a general but had the more substantial reward of his service from his salary as a member of the Senate.

A Bill for raising the commune of Creuzot (Saone-et-Loire) to be the chief town of a canton is now before the Council of State. That locality, which was formerly only a village, at present contains 22,500 inhabitants. The iron foundry there was established in 1774, but was of little importance until 1837, when the Schneider Company took the direction; it has since attained the first rank among similar factories in Europe. It is the chief establishment at which the French Government can get what it requires in the shape of armour-plates and other things it uses in the building of iron-clads.

Though there is still a little irritation remaining between France and Prussia, there is no belief in either country that there are any matters in dispute likely to lead to a war. The affair of the Hanoverian refugees gave rise to a little discussion between Prussia and France, and also with Austria, but the explanations given were sufficient to satisfy the most susceptible government that no grievance could be made out of it against France; all that this government did was to permit what it had no power of refusing, namely the entrance of foreigners into its territories, whatever character it possessed as a military body, was destroyed by separating the officers from the men and locating them in different districts. The whole matter would have been settled in a few minutes conversation between the Prussian and French ministers, if it had not formed the subject of aggravating comments in the Prussian newspapers. The explanation given by the Austrian government was equally simple, the possession of Austrian passports of recent date by some of the refugees was traced to an error of judgment on the part of an Austrian official, who was severely rebuked for his indiscretion.

With respect to Hanover, the Prussian government seems to be unusually sensitive as to the doings of the ex-king. The King of Prussia himself has a strong sympathy with him as far as he is personally concerned, but Count Bismark has none of this kind of feeling in regard to persons or institutions that offer an obstacle to his determination to build up a United Germany strong enough to resist any attack that might be directed against it by any possible combination of States. In this laudable desire, in which England is nearly as much interested as any continental state, he is met with opposition on points of domestic policy which have a collateral bearing on its realisation by exciting personal animosity against him, and thereby encouraging a re-actionary feeling in the States annexed to Prussia as in the South German States. Fortunately

for Prussia the state of education throughout Germany is so high, and the number of newspapers and other publications in circulation is so large, that the bulk of the population want no teaching to inform them that they have everything to gain from promoting Count Bismarck's policy as being that which will tend to the preservation of peace, and the promotion of commerce.

The Prussian administration is so close in the matter of inventions relating to weapons and engines of warfare of all kinds, that it is very seldom that anything can be gathered from the newspapers on these subjects that can be relied on. One of them speaking of the last invention of the late Von Dreyse, says that the grenade, though small enough to be carried in a pouch like an ordinary cartridge, and with perfect safety, is so explosible that when fired from the gun it bursts as it touches an obstacle not thicker than a sheet of paper, and the fragment spread over a surface of fifteen square feet.

Orders have been issued by the Prussian Government to hasten the works of the Jahde military port. If all goes as it should they will be completed in the course of this year, when Germany, for the first time in her history, will possess a place of refuge for her shipping admitting of serious defence. The works at Kiel, too, are being pushed on vigorously. In the new dockyards near that city the construction of the first cuirassed frigate will, it is expected, be commenced early in 1869.

In spite of some disputes on minor matters between Austria and Hungary, there is such a strong desire on the part of the leading men of both countries to perfect an amicable arrangement that there is no doubt their efforts will meet with success, backed as they are by the firm determination of the Emperor to support his Minister's policy. Good progress has been made in the re-organization of the army, but we shall have a better opportunity of referring to this in the course of a review we propose to give of continental armies generally in the next number of the Magazine.

Disputes in the Austrian, Prussian and Russian newspapers have been going on for some time past with respect to the incitement given by Russian agents among the populations of the Sclave provinces against the Austrian government on the one side and Turkey on the other. With regard to the Danubian principalities, English readers would feel so little interest that but for the intimate bearing these intrigues have on the Eastern Question, we should scarcely deem it necessary to refer to them.

Some weeks since a lithographic sheet, *Correspondence du Nord-Est*, apparently well informed, stated, on the authority of a letter from Adrianople, that the agitators of last year were beginning to re-appear among the Bulgarians. The village of Frivoi, opposite Silistria, was their chief rendezvous. It was there they established the magazines of arms, clothing, and supplies of all sorts. The insurrection was expected to break out on divers points at the same

time. Each body of insurgents was to consist of 500 men, and the whole were to be led by Russian officers, many of whom were on the spot under various disguises. If they cannot get the population to move, the houses of the Turks are to be set fire to with the object of provoking reprisals and making a conflict inevitable.

It is an ungrateful return to the Sultan for the kindly reception he gave to the Prince of Servia and the Ruler of the Principalities, but there is very strong evidence that the grievance got up against the Porte on the subject of the fortress of Belgrade was a preliminary to more active proceedings against the continuance of the nominal authority exercised by the Porte over that country. But Prince Michael is too wary a politician to allow himself to be hurried into a war with his Suzerain while he has only Russia to protect him in the event of a defeat and to patronize him in case of victory. Perfectly aware that even were he to secure territorial aggrandizement and a place among independent Sovereigns, he would, with Russia as his only friend, be more entirely a vassal than he is now, his policy aims at acquiring the support of several Powers rather than allowing himself to be made a tool of by one. As he is more likely to obtain his wishes when war is rife in another part of the Continent, or rebellion raising its head in some neighbouring portion of Turkey, he is waiting for his opportunity.

If Russian agents were really at work in Servia and Roumania, which is by no means certain, the Russian government will do what it can to stop their proceedings for the present, as events tending to the destruction of the authority of the Sultan would be premature, so long as a good, or at any rate a peaceable, understanding exists between Prussia and France; unless, indeed, Prince Charles was guaranteed the possession of his throne. Not that Prussia would go to war in his defence if he were overthrown by the strong party in the Principalities who have always been opposed to his rule.

In fact, it was only a few days ago that the *Cologne Gazette* contained a correspondence from Bucharest, the writer of which may be safely sought among the secretaries of the Prince, wherein the eagerness of Russia to set her foot on the "Roumanian bridge to Turkey" was angrily denounced before the world. The letter also complained of the indifference shown by the Prussian Government to the future of the Prince, with whose elevation she certainly had very little to do, and to befriend or oppose whom might embroil her with one or other of her neighbours.

The ultimate result of the attacks on the authority of the Porte over the populations of the countries under its suzerainty in Europe can hardly fail of being successful sooner or later. Greece continues to support the insurrection in Crete, and will probably continue to do so as long as the Turkish army is engaged in running after the bands of insurgents in the mountains, instead of *remaining* near the ports and eating up the provisions sent for their

support, and taking possession of the supplies of ammunition supplied at the expense of some country or other; it can hardly be by Greece, for the government cannot find means to supply its own wants, and satisfy the greed of some of its public men. What the Greeks have gained by substituting King George for King Otho is not perceptible: there is the same corruption among officials, they are said to have the same indulgence for the brigands who infest the mountains, and there is quite as much wrangling among them for places under government as ever there was, to say the least of it.

The cold in all parts of the continent has been exceedingly severe, but especially in Russia. Great fires were lighted in the open air before the entrance of the Opera, and also before the doors of the members of the Royal Family and others on the occasion of their giving parties. Contributions were sent to different charitable institutions to provide stimulants for persons numbed by it, for which there were many applicants. So strong however is custom, that at Kazan, where it has been the practice from time immemorial to bathe in the river on Twelfth Day, a hole was made in the ice in which some hundred or so of men of all ages plunged, and the spectacle they presented when they came out was, as the Americans would say, a caution to the spectators.

It is possible the following gross case of injustice may not have appeared in the English newspapers: it is published in the Silesian Gazette. An English mechanic living in Russia happened to lose his passport in a fire some years ago, and since that time had been residing there under the permission of a residential ticket with which he was furnished at the instance of the English Embassy. Unfortunately he was seized with some complaint which compelled him to enter a hospital, and as he was unable to pay the expense he had incurred there, the authorities of the Institution detained this ticket, and on the same day he was seized by the police and locked up on the charge of not producing his passport. He was taken before a commissary of police, who sent him before a magistrate, who, on the application of the English Consul, ordered him to be set at liberty. Owing to some neglect, or a worse cause, the order remained in the office of the commissary unexecuted, and our countryman remained in prison four months, and there is nothing to show that he might not have remained there any number of months longer if the English chaplain had not discovered him there on making his visit to the prison. The English Consul, on hearing of his detention, hastened to the prison and drew up a report of the case, and the account he gives of the circumstances under which the Englishman was imprisoned is revolting in the extreme. In a cell less than seven feet long and under four feet in width, three persons were confined, and it not unfrequently happened that two or three others were thrust into the same cell to pass the night there, in which case they were obliged to remain standing all night. Words

could hardly convey an idea of the filthiness existing in it, which, however, was not confined to this particular cell, but prevailed throughout the prison. A claim for an indemnity has been sent in by our Embassy, which it is supposed will be granted. It is very naturally asked if this is the condition of one prison what is the condition of Russian prisoners in general.

There is the very best authority for saying that the reactionary feeling is increasing in Southern Italy, conjointly with a feeling in favour of a Republic. The reason for this is to be found in the suffering among the poorer class of tradesmen and mechanics: the latter cannot get work and are therefore unable to procure those things of which they stand in need, consequently the tradesmen are without customers, and are, notwithstanding, called upon to pay taxes which they are unable to pay, or the payment of which compels them to undergo severe privations. The state of Naples may not be so menacing as is represented by a portion of the French press; still, it is sufficiently so to need the grave attention of Italian statesmen. Discontent, indeed, is the chronic malady of the Neapolitans; they have laboured under it, to my knowledge, for upwards of 20 years, and any one who marks this symptom without a previous experience of them would in all probability be deceived. Still, there is much more discontent than usual, and that which is worse, there are grounds for it.

Great local improvements on sanitary and other grounds which have been necessities for many years, are still only projects. Then provisions are for the many almost at famine prices; industrious, hard-working families can scarcely make both ends meet, and there are thousands, in a state almost bordering on starvation. If this is true of large cities, still more so is it of the country districts, from which the most afflicting intelligence is received. If to these causes of suffering and discontent is added the *agio* on copper, now at 7f. per cent., it is like adding the feather which breaks the back of the camel. Wherever he goes, the poor workman who presents his franc-note, representing so much labour, is docked of a sou and a fraction, and, becoming furious, indulges in all kinds of revolutionary dreams. It is not to be wondered at if want and discontent, among a people who care not a farthing about politics, provided they are cheaply fed, should assume a political form, and one of those forms is Bourbonism. If any thing were wanting to show the state of feeling among the bulk of the Italians, it would be easily discerned that in the fact that notwithstanding the immense amount of copper money that has been issued by the mint, there is so little of it to be seen, that business in small transactions is carried on with greatest difficulty; yet the labourer, as we have just said, prefers to make what is to him a serious sacrifice rather than meddle with this little hoard. This hoarding is a fact which is more significant than any assertions.

The reception of the Duke of Aosta and his wife was utt

without enthusiasm or anything resembling it. This in the case of the Neapolitans, and Italians of the South generally, who scream and go into ecstacies on the very slightest provocation, tells more than words how unpopular the reigning family is in Southern Italy. Nor is it among the masses only that this feeling exists, the higher classes are said to show their dislike in a manner which is actually rude. The consequence of this is that the ex-king of Naples is so elated with the prospects of the Reactionary party in Italy that he has re-appointed his entire cabinet, dismissed, it will be remembered, on the cession of Venice to Victor Emmanuel. Though the king ever since evacuating Naples has resided at Rome, the Pope, true to its legitimist doctrine, never recalled his Nuncio from the "Court of the Two Sicilies." Cardinal Antonelli, ordinarily so cautious and sober, has been also heard to express his conviction that the armistice between Italy and France will not last long; that war will ensue speedily and terminate in the establishment of a divided, though confederate, Italy. Seditious writings are being distributed everywhere in abundance, and the following has been sown broadcast in the streets.

"*To the Majesty of Francis II., the People of the Two Sicilies.*

"Sire,—The deluded have seen their error; the dissentients are but few. We may affirm, therefore, that we are all united in one sole wish, and it is that the great Powers of Europe, exercising an international right, yielding for once to a sense of equity, would disunite the monstrous Italian agglomeration, liberate us from the dominion of the House of Savoy, by which we are oppressed, despoiled, degraded, driven even to the negation of God, and restore to us our autonomy; give us back our young king, who fought heroically for the preservation of our independence, who was just and clement on the throne, angelic in exile, and who, with a form of government suited to our various aspirations, with the example of his benignity, of his abnegation, of his generous oblivion, will awaken in us a real love of country, will compel us to clasp in our loyal fraternal embrace even the few who now differ from us; will re-conduct us to order, to peace, and to prosperity. This, Sire, is the wish of the majority, if not of all, the subjects of your Majesty; and this wish we now offer to the Omnipotent. We address it to the Sovereigns and the representative bodies of all the nations, and we say it to your Majesty on this the anniversary of the birth of your Majesty, while we all unite in crying 'Long live the King!'"

The publication of this address on two different occasions together with other attacks on the government by the 'Mediterraneo,' gave rise to a proceeding which probably would not occur anywhere out of Italy. Eleven colonels in the army, representing every branch of the service, conceiving that the army in general, and two colonels in particular, had been insulted by offensive expressions in the 'Mediterraneo,' called on the editor formally to retract every word and to declare them gratuitous. The demand was re-

fused, and accordingly M. D'Agiout was challenged by one, if not two of the officers, the result of which was that D'Agiout received a sabre wound in his leg, and his antagonist one or two in the head. The party offended declared itself satisfied after this puerile or savage exhibition. Eighteen duels were to have come off, all those connected with the *Mediterraneo* having been challenged. The authorities knew what was to happen, but though they acknowledged that the law forbade duelling, they declared they should not interfere till three or four had been fought. Duelling, they said, was a social necessity in Italy.

The *Mediterraneo* has been seized seven times already this month, and the editor has been threatened with the suppression of his paper altogether if he does not change its ways, and absurd as such a proceeding would be, since it would only substitute for an open antagonist, the arguments of which might be replied to, a multitude of secret enemies, nothing short of this will silence it. It is a journal in the interests of the Bourbonists, by whom it is supported, and, as money is not wanting, the struggle will probably be kept up for some time. Of a much superior character to the rest of the press, it exposes with an unsparing pen the misgovernment of the country since 1860, compares the South as it is with what it was, and insinuates that the restoration of its independence, of course under a Bourbon, is the only remedy for the ills from which the Neapolitans suffer.

The increase in the armed force in Rome has given rise to a vast amount of discussion as to the reason why, seeing that the Italian government has no thought of renewing its attempt to take possession of the Papal States. The answer to this is so obvious, that one can hardly help wondering that any journal should think it necessary to do more than mention the fact. The addition to the armed force at Rome is not caused by any fear of an invasion of the Papal States, either openly or under the red shirts of the Garibaldians, which by the way covered some of the greatest scoundrels on the continent at the recent invasion. The object of increasing the Pope's army is to take away all hope from the revolutionists, who, for the most part, care for neither King nor Papacy, and have only one object in view, that of benefitting themselves. There are, of course, men among them who, like Mazzini, have an almost insane desire to effect what they conceive the good of their country, but with a very large proportion the consideration is their own personal benefit.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

One of the most interesting collections at the late Paris Exhibition was the work of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, an American military surgeon, who had acquired a well-merited reputation as the historian of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Doctor, on this occasion, was his country's Commissioner to the Grand Exposition, and no doubt had charge of other matters, but by preference he devoted himself to bringing before the visitors all the appliances for the succour of the wounded that had been in use in the American Civil War, and all the improvements thereon that had arisen in the course of the more recent campaigns in Europe. The whole collection comprised 225 different articles, exclusively American; and, to call due attention to the subject, the Doctor published a volume entitled *Les Institutions sanitaires pendant le Conflit Austro-Prusso-Italien,* in which he stated in detail the ameliorations of the miseries of war that have sprung from the adoption of principles acted on by the United States Sanitary Commission, and accepted at the International Conference assembled at Geneva in 1863. He has now issued an English version of his work, which we beg to commend to the serious attention of the United Services, as shewing what has actually been achieved, and holding out the hope of still more important results, as the subject becomes better understood. Even before the Seven Weeks' War broke out, the matter appears to have been well considered in Prussia, and consequently that ambitious, aggressive Power was able to do far more to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded than its opponents. Our author, however, shews no political bias, and does ample justice to the efforts of the Austrians and South German States, who, in proportion to their means, were quite as energetic, but they laboured under the disadvantage of not being prepared, as, up to the last moment, their hope and expectation was, that peace would be preserved.

The author has also printed, for private distribution, the description of an Ambulance Wagon devised by himself, which appears to us to be a very considerable improvement on those now in use, either in Europe or in America, particularly in the matter of light-

ness. Hitherto, massiveness has been considered essential, and, as Dr. Evans remarks, the wheels of an English ambulance are sufficiently solid for a gun-carriage. This he thinks altogether a mistake, and therefore he makes everything as light as possible, consistently with strength, using thin iron rods and caoutchouc rings, wherever suitable, instead of solid timber. As the ambulance is likely often to have to traverse open fields, or roads already cut up by vehicles that must be ponderous, as gun-carriages and ammunition wagons, we confess that we think he is right; but even should that be disputed, we are certain that he is entitled to public gratitude all over the civilized world for his laborious and costly efforts in the cause of suffering humanity. These efforts have already been publicly recognized by most of the crowned heads of Europe, and we trust that the time is not far distant when the list will be complete.

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The French Army Bill is now law, and, according to all accounts, is rather sulkily received by the nation. The time for discussing the policy of the measure is now gone by, but the *Moniteur* thinks it well to stem the torrent of discontent, if such really exists, and has recently printed an article, headed "L'Empereur et le Soldat," showing how much has been done to improve the condition of the military since the re-establishment of the Empire. Of course the initiative is in all cases ascribed to the Emperor, and the intention is obvious enough, of leading the new *Garde mobile* to feel that their interests are safe in his hands, and that if called on active service they will still be fortunate as compared with the levies of former days. There is, as might be expected, a touch of *couleur de rose* in the article, but we think it only right to put its substance on record in our pages, as an authorized account of "how they manage these things in France."

In the paper in question, the food of the soldier is, naturally, first referred to, and we learn that since 1851 the quality of the bread has been greatly improved, as the waste allowed on corn in grinding was until then only 12 per cent., and has since been increased successively to 15 and 20. Another benefit is the distribution of the food in individual portions, instead of being served out in lots for a number of men, so that each man gets his proper allowance—a matter of such obvious justice, that, to us at least, it is a matter of surprise to find it a thing of recent introduction in the "excellently administered" French Army. The article then proceeds as follows:—

"In many places the soldiers have been allowed to cultivat kitchen gardens on land provided gratuitously; their rations have thus been improved considerably, and without expense. Modifications have been introduced into the clothing by which the comfort has been greatly augmented; the harsh horsehair collar has been replaced by a soft cravat of blue cotton; the shirting of hemp is discontinued for cotton, and flannel belts are distributed gratuitously to soldiers in campaign, or during periods of epidemics. The clothing is also adapted to whatever climate the men may happen to be serving in; thus, in the Crimea they were supplied with gloves, thicker stockings, Bulgarian gaiters, hoods, leggings, and sheepskin coats. Tobacco, the soldier's faithful companion, is sold to them at the minimum cost price. The men when travelling are now conveyed by railway, instead of having to perform their journey on foot as formerly. Mules and vehicles are also provided gratuitously for the transport of officers' luggage on commencing a campaign, instead of being charged on the allowances made.

"The medical service has been greatly improved; thermal hospitals have been opened at Amelie-les-Bains, and those of Vichy and Barèges have been enlarged; the various measures adopted in this branch have sufficed to reduce the proportion of such as the Army from 1 in 25 in 1850 to 1 in 40 at present. The ambulances have excited the care and attention of the Emperor in the highest degree. His Majesty, taking up the humane proposal of a citizen of Geneva, assembled, in 1864, a conference of delegates from the Continental Powers with the object of obtaining an international convention for assisting the wounded on fields of battle. The surgical and sanitary services have also been made inviolable in time of war. An exhibition of apparatus for relieving the wounded was organised in 1867. During the Italian campaign the Emperor set an example of generosity by ordering that all prisoners in the hospital should be liberated as soon as their condition permitted them to be removed. The soldier's intellectual and moral instruction has been likewise attended to in the barracks.

"The pay of the soldier, which was increased in 1853, 1857, and 1859, has just received a further augmentation of five centimes per day, and furloughs of a month are granted without stoppage, whilst additional allowances have also been made in times of exceptional dearness of provisions. The rise in the rate of pay is to be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the pension; and retirement for non-commissioned officers and soldiers is admitted after twenty-five years' service instead of thirty.

"The Emperor Napoleon I. created the Legion of Honour for the recompense of military and civil services. In 1852, Napoleon III. instituted the military medal confined especially to soldiers and non-commissioned officers, except in the case of marshals and generals commanding in chief, and the Emperor himself was the first to wear it. Every man on leaving the service who possesses

the medal is well received at the administrations, for the sign he bears on his breast is the best recommendation. This medal carries with it a life annuity of 100 francs. The First Empire had attached an annual payment to every bearer of the Cross of Honour; but in 1815 the same was suppressed in the case of the officers. In 1852 the Emperor re-established it, and in 1861 augmented that of the non-commissioned officers and privates who had retired before the law of 1831; and in 1866 of those who have since become pensioned. In 1855 the bill on the dotation of the Army was the realisation of a generous idea of the Emperor; but, as it was objected to as immobilising certain cadres, and delaying the promotion in the inferior ranks, the Emperor sacrificed it.

"The military code of 1793 was of excessive severity. Out of fifty sentences, fifteen were death and twenty-five penal servitude. In 1857 the Emperor, appreciating the excellent discipline of the Army, diminished the penalties in many cases, and in others admitted extenuating circumstances. In 1863 the management of the Hotel des Invalides was revised, and many advantages and improvements introduced into the position of the old soldiers. The former soldiers of the Republic and the Empire have, during the last sixteen years, received thirty-nine millions in the shape of pensions; and since 1859 more than 7,000 special annuities have been founded for the behoof of the soldiers who fought in the Italian and subsequent campaigns.

"Nor have armaments been omitted; the Emperor has given constant attention to the improvement of military weapons and of skill in using them. But, besides better food and clothing, superior instruction and attention, and improved arms, his Majesty has given an elevation of moral sentiment to the Army; he has conferred prestige and glory on it.

"On the 10th of May, 1852, on the Champ-de-Mars, the inheritor of the great name of Napoleon presented the Imperial Eagles to deputations from the entire service, accompanying the gift with patriotic and stirring words. Since then those grand emblems of military prowers have been borne nobly in the Crimea, in China, Italy, Africa, and Mexico; the Eagles of France have taken a sublime flight over the four quarters of the world. They are at present in repose; the times are tranquil; and the greatness of the Imperial work reminds us of the eloquent words of the Archbishop of Paris: 'Peace may be spoken of when we are in possession of armies so valiant.'"

That these "ameliorations," taken as a whole, are greater than those effected of late years in our service, will not, we think, be seriously affirmed by any one who fully understands the subject; but our authorities are not given to blowing their own trumpets, and therefore they suffer in the eyes of those who take their opinions,

ready made, from professional grumblers. Our own pages have recently contained papers on the real position and advantages of the soldier, and we should be glad to see our Departments issue something that might be read with this "inspired" utterance of the *Moniteur*—assuredly they would not suffer by the comparison.

We expressed last month our satisfaction at the statement that the Government had determined to put one of the Fenian prisoners on his trial on the old-fashioned charge of "high treason," and we thought that we thus saw an end to the "treason felony" farce, which, for the last twenty years, has been such an ægis of protection for the turbulent and designing. But this was reckoning without our host, it seems, and the absurd course is persisted in, of shewing to the Fenians, that, whatever mischief they may do, and whosoever's lives they may endanger, their own are safe. What they think of this leniency is shewn by the conduct of the very prisoner in question, for, when sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, he had the assurance to tell the judge that that was longer than the English power would endure in Ireland, and that, if he had the chance, he would join in a new rebellion on the morrow. No doubt he would, and who can wonder at it? This one example surely ought to be enough to shew us the miserable mistake that we are making in trying to conciliate these wretches. The delusion cannot last much longer, and it is a cruel kindness that has allowed it to last so long.

We have been favoured with the following copy of a letter addressed by the late General Sir Thomas William Brotherton, to one of his humble comrades, which we think well deserving of preservation. The original is in possession of the widow of Troop-Sergeant-Major Biggs.

"Esteemed old Comrade.—For though we campaigned in different corps, viz.: the 14th and 16th Light Dragoons, yet we were generally united in the field. We saw rough but glorious work together.

"The two regiments rivalled each other all through the war in gallant deeds; but were always on the most cordial terms. That meritorious class to which you belonged, were in no way inferior to their officers, in all the qualities which constitute the brilliant soldier in the field, and received the admiration of those, like myself, who daily witnessed their conduct in action. I could name

many of both corps who were conspicuous, and were the pride and ornament of their regiments. I believe you were one of those in the 16th Light Dragoons. I particularly remember also Sergeant Blood, Colonel Cox's constant companion.

"There was one whose name I am ashamed I have forgotten; who gave me his horse, when mine was shot, in the sharp skirmish we had with a brigade of French lancers, at Espaja near Ciudad Rodrigo, in which we got the best of it.

"I am glad to hear you enjoy good health, and long may you continue to do so, is the earnest wish of your old comrade and friend. "T. W. BROTHERTON.

"To Mr. Biggs, late Troop-Sergeant-Major, 16th Lancers.

"P.S.—I send you an appropriate, and I hope, acceptable memorial of our fellowship, in the fields of the Peninsula, viz.: a bust of our great chief, the best, I believe, that has been done."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[With a view of promoting the interests of the United Services, this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authenticated communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

WILD LIFE IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Sir,—Will you kindly afford me space in your Journal to reply to an article in the *English Independent*, as far back as July 25, 1867, which under the form of a review of my work, "Wild Life in the Pacific Islands," attacks my character in such a coarse and vituperative style, and so unfairly, that it commands refutation; my residence in the remote Australian colonies prevented my earlier attention to it.

The charges of falsehood dealt against me in vulgar personalities, I should be unable and unwilling to repel in the same style, and it is not probable that any respectable paper would publish my letter if I did. I shall simply expose some of the comments and leave the public to judge whether the author or the critic is the more truthful.

As to his insinuation that I am one of the "vicious characters who visit the South seas," happily I can with confidence refer to any part of the world I have lived in, including my present locality, as to character. Not having been brought up in that austere school which induces deceit, I have perhaps made admissions in my work that may be condemned by some, but as far as my judgment from personal observation, and information from competent and impartial sources permitted me. I have committed nothing to paper that may not be implicitly relied on.

My reviewer states that I was a mere bird of passage amongst these Islands, a resident of a few days, perhaps only a few hours, at the places I describe. What authority has he for these statements? I resided three years amongst them, have been three times in Tahiti, and on one occasion I lived there some six months.

He instances Sir Edward Belcher and other authors as better *authority* than I; but with all due respect to their ability, have they, *like me*, squatted at the daily meal of the natives, lain in the same hut

for months, for years, as well as sat at the hospitable board of the missionary? I doubt if they have had such an opportunity of looking behind the scenes as I have had.

He mentions mistakes in native orthography as an instance of the untrustworthiness of the book; not having been present to correct the proofs, several typographical errors have occurred; at the same time I freely confess that with a sufficient knowledge of the language to converse, I never aimed at a scholastic study of it and cannot see that my word is to be doubted on that account.

Again he states it is not true that "the French missionaries were rudely expelled by the natives. . . The queen chartered a schooner at her own cost to carry them back to their French missionary station . . . Moreover it is not true that the English Missionaries sanctioned if they did not instigate this rude expulsion—who told Mr. Lamont that they did?" I do not know that I am at liberty to quote my authority. Suffice it to say my information on these subjects was derived from old and respectable residents of Tahiti, a son of one of the oldest missionaries being amongst my principal informants, my statements are however confirmed by high authorities, for instance in "The Voyage of the Novara," a work compiled from the researches of scientific men sent out by the Austrian Government to explore and report truthfully on their researches, you will find these words, "The Queen ordered the French priests to be dismissed *by the same schooner which brought them* for which purpose she was detained twenty-four hours. . . . The officers tore the roof off the house where they resided, forcibly seized and conveyed them on board." Again Commodore Wilks who commanded the exploring expedition to those seas and who had to render a truthful account of events to his government and to the world, states: "The people, however, excited by the preaching of the English missionaries broke into the building and compelled the priests to embark, &c.," further he observes, "In considering this question calmly and stripping it of the exaggerations with which both parties have loaded it, it is difficult to say which was most in the wrong." Both the works above referred to denounce the French invasion of Tahiti, as every unprejudiced writer must.

I may remind the reader that Commodore Wilks arrived in Tahiti whilst the above events were still fresh, and the principal actors still present to give him every information. Are such public authorities as these or the obscure writer of the "Independant" most to be relied on?

But to continue the coarse attacks. In page 53 (Wild Life) we are informed that "the people are better governed than they were before, enjoying more security in their possessions than under their own queen, who when she had power was an avaricious tyrant dispossessing her subjects at her caprice." No evidence is given and no authority for this series of statements, every separate clause of this sentence is false, the natives are not better governed by the French than by their queen, whence in the only few days spent at Tahiti engaged in barter did our author receive these wild lies? I beg to inform the curious writer of the "Independent" that I received my information about Pomare dispossessing her subjects whilst living some two or three weeks on the island of Morea, where a place was pointed out to me by the son of an old missionary where such had occurred and elsewhere as stated to me. The few days spent at Tahiti were altogether several months, as before mentioned, and I consider my informant there more reliable than my prejudiced accuser. Land titles under the present government are perfectly secure, an English Company have purchased some 12,000 acres where hundreds of tons of cotton are being raised and shipped to England, of the finest quality and highest price, coffee and sugar are now largely cultivated, a cargo of the latter arrived in Sydney, New

South Wales, the other day and averaged the high figure of £34 per ton. When would this have occurred under native or missionary rule? on what other island of the Society or any of the other rich and prolific islands of the South Seas has such progress been made? Some approach to it has appeared lately in the Fegees, owing principally I understand to the exertions of the late British Consul there, Mr. W. Prichard. After thus endeavouring to establish falsehood in my work, my reviewer proceeds: "Our readers will now be prepared for gross misrepresentations of English missionaries and of the social morality of the natives. 'The missionary,' says Mr. Lamont, 'is in most cases the real head, he is high priest, law giver and virtually, though not nominally, absolute monarch.' . . . The missionary is not a high priest, he can only be the spiritual adviser of those, and those only, who choose to be guided by him in religious belief, nor does he make laws or enforce laws, nor has he on any island obtained the influence of absolute monarch." To those who have lived on the islands how absurd must such a contradiction of my statement appear. The missionary's position as an educated and intelligent being will naturally and properly put him at the head of these people; his influence both in lay and clerical matters is admitted by all, and if he is a good man so much the better; as to not making laws, this is a strange statement in the face of contradictory facts. Who made the constitution of Tahiti in 1823? Why the missionaries, and they revised it in 1826. What did the natives in their primitive state know of supreme courts, judges, gaols, police force, &c., of fines and penalties, of the tocsin at eight o'clock, when at sound of drum, or gong, or conch, the natives must retire to their houses in the Society and Harvey islands, and through the night be subject to the domiciliary visits of the police, such austere treatment causing more deceit I fear than honesty of action. I have visited several islands where the missionaries had not established themselves, no thought of such things existed amongst them. Is my statement or that of my accuser of falsehood most to be relied on? How some of these native courts of law are conducted, and the police system carried out may form subject for snbsequent matter, if I find it necessary again to treat on it.

With regard to my remarks on the island of Mangier, he says, charges are brought against Mr. Gill which might easily be refuted if it would be worth while. I have only mentioned Mr. Gill in his historical connection with that island on which I resided at one time, some three months, and am quite prepared to defend any statements I have made, and give much more information about the place than my book affords if it should be necessary.

My accuser winds up his attacks of noticing my book as follows, "In page 98 we read, 'The forms of religion are attended to by these islanders with superstitious reverence, but morality of heart and life is perhaps at a lower standard than on the day when christianity was first introduced amongst them.' Surely such a wild life could only produce such a wild falsehood. . . In referenee to the native christian women, the conduct of our English missionaries and the practical result of missionary works are as false as they are impudent and wanton."

Scorning the virulence of this attack I adhere to my statement, and further affirm that the native women of the Penrhyn Islands, during my stay amongst them, were much more virtuous than those of any of the long christianized Society or Harvey Islands I met with, and the men were at least as sincere. Like other things in life, missionary labour has its good and its bad results; it educates and civilizes to a certain extent, but I think the severe system generally adopted amongst these groups induces much hypocrisy; such missionaries as *the late* zealous and excellent Mr. Buzycott or the venerable and good

Mr. Pitman of Rorotonga, or Mr. Sutherland of Tutuila may believe that the natives are all they appear in their presence, for the best men are commonly the most simple minded; but the recent war in New Zealand shows us how these innocent lambs of one of the earliest Pacific folds threw off their christianity and returned to their ancient barbarity the moment it suited them; performing the most diabolical acts, such as mixing the brains of their victim with rum (as they did those of their former missionary) enjoying the beverage and using his skull as their drinking cup, &c., whole tribes changing their religion entirely at a moment's notice. What is to be thought of the christianity of such men? Yet if one dares to give expression to his doubts of missionary success in public, he subjects himself to virulent slander from such charitable and religious works as the "Independant."

With these remarks I leave the subject in the hands of the public to judge between the truthfulness of a Wild Life and this religious journal, which, after all perhaps, may with a kind of charitable feeling consider it is compelled to defend a system wherein such immense sums are invested and by which members are daily sustained.

E. H. Lamont.

RECONAISSANCES AND MILITARY SKETCHING IN AN ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

Sir,—The following instructions for rapid Military sketching on foot or horseback, and without instruments, in an enemy's country (sent to a young officer about to join the Abyssinian Expedition), are forwarded for publication in the *United Service Magazine*, in hopes they may be of use to others similarly circumstanced.

The few articles required for this rapid mode of military sketching are: either the stiff parchment known as "asses' skin," or what will do as well, a piece of paste-board or card-board, on which the sketch-paper is either pinned or glued, or wafered down at the edges to prevent its being carried away by the wind. A pocket-compass and a small telescope slung over the shoulder; a small pencil-case to contain pencils, &c., such as compasses (the ends stuck into a piece of cork or india-rubber); a cake of Indian ink, a cake of Prussian blue and yellow (gamboge) which are all the colours required, with a couple of sable brushes, wherewith to shade the features in the copy from the rough sketch taken on the ground.

If you have no very great extent of country to sketch in, the scale of six inches to the mile is convenient, particularly for mountainous countries. If you have a good deal of ground to sketch in, the scale of four inches to the mile is best. In either case measure out the line of four or six inches at the bottom of your sheet of paper; this will be one mile, or 1,760 yards, which, if sketching on foot you can call in round numbers 2,000 paces; if on horseback, you must ascertain how many of the horses' paces at a canter or trot go to the mile; the scale is then divided into half, quarter, &c., so that you can measure short distances on it. Having done this, you lay down the points of the compass on one corner of the paper, make a start—say from the point A to B, putting down the direction as nearly as possible by compass, and also the direction by compass, with dotted lines, of any remarkable objects to the right or left, such as the top of a hill, a tower, any remarkable tree or other object that may serve as guiding points during the sketch. As you go along the road from A to B, mark down any object worthy of attention—particularly woods or any cover that might shelter an enemy. Bogs and marshes are important features, as they may be impassable for cavalry or artillery, and if the road were broken up here by an enemy, it might cause great delay. Rivers and brooks

(particularly in mountainous countries) ought to be carefully marked down, as they are frequently impassable after rain; also bridges and fords, noting if the bridges are of wood or masonry, and if any large trees grow in the neighbourhood of the stream or river, which might, if necessary, be converted into a bridge or raft. This feature (rivers and torrents) will be of great importance in Abyssinia. Note down also whether the track or road is passable for cavalry, or for laden baggage animals, or for artillery; whether commanded by rocky heights from whence the enemy might roll down large stones on the troops, or to block up the road, whilst under cover themselves; but whilst you are engaged in making these observations you ought to have a couple of mounted orderlies on the look-out to prevent a surprise, posting them on heights, but concealed as much as possible from view, and you should also have preconcerted signals with them in the event of an enemy's approach—as if no noise were made, you might get quietly out of their way, and your object being to sketch or reconnoitre, and not to fight, the less the enemy sees of you the better.

You may perhaps be sent out only to reconnoitre and ascertain the force and position of the enemy; or your instructions may be to do this and bring in likewise a sketch of the ground. In either or both cases, avoid coming into collision with the enemy, or if possible from being observed by him. On one occasion in Syria, I was sent to reconnoitre the position of the Egyptian army, and, if possible, to bring in a sketch and report of the road over two ranges of mountains (the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon), lying between Beyrout and Damascus, where Ibrahim Pasha was supposed to be. I started with half a dozen well-mounted followers. The first day we crossed the Lebanon, and I sketched the line of road of nearly thirty miles of mountainous country; stopped at a place called Zachlé at the eastern foot of the Lebanon; copied clearly during the night my rough sketch, and started an aide-de-camp off with it long before daylight in the morning to the General at Beyrout; had a couple of hours' sleep (on such occasions take care when obliged to sleep yourself to have sentries on the look-out); then pushed forward over the Anti-Lebanon (sketching rapidly as I went on), till within sight of Damascus. We here fell in with numbers of Egyptian deserters, from whom was obtained the intelligence I required, and then fell back as rapidly as possible on Beyrout. It was hard work, but I was then young and strong and active. Nearly all the party was knocked up except myself, and one fine fellow, an English Marine whom I had *borrowed* from the Navy, died of fatigue and fever caught in this expedition, which I only mention, to show what can be done with a little activity and a "good will."

Remember that at dusk, or during the night, objects are seen very distinctly on high ground against the sky, wherefore to avoid being discovered by the enemy at such time, take care to place your sentries under the shelter of the brow of the hill, or behind rocks or trees, but in the absence of such, let them crouch down and peer over the brow. Of course fires cannot be lit at night, in reconnoitring near an enemy, unless well concealed in deep holes, and when it is too dark for the smoke to be visible. In sketching in a country, or even whilst making a reconnaissance, mark well the resources of the country—whether it grows much grain or grass—if fire-wood is procurable—where water is to be had, either from streams, ponds or wells, or if it can be procured by digging. This is often the case in the sandy beds of dried up streams. Observe also if the country abounds in cattle, sheep and goats; if there are many villages, if baggage animals can be procured, and if the natives are disposed to be friendly or otherwise. Be as conciliatory as possible with them, prevent their being injured, or plundered by your people, but receive with caution any information they

may give, having it, if possible, corroborated from other sources. In securing guides, great caution must be observed; be careful that the guide does not escape. Reward him well if faithful, but threaten him with instant death if guilty of treachery, or any attempt to escape. Pick up as much of the language as you can (I understand that vocabularies of the Abyssinian language have been sent out to the expeditionary force) this will make you independent of interpreters. If you employ one, keep this knowledge to yourself—you will thus be able to ascertain whether he is a true man or not. But in the position in which you may be placed, an excellent rule to observe is, the due exercise of your powers of observation and of common sense, and never to let anything interfere with the duties you may have to perform. E. N.

February 17, 1868.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

DORA. By Julia Kavanagh, Author of "Nathalie," "Adele," &c.

This is one of those charming tales of mixed Irish and French life in which Miss Kavanagh is so entirely at home, from so perfectly comprehending both, in their lights as in their shades. The only fault that any one could find with it would be to remark, how very far inferior the hero is to the heroine, but we are bound to take a lady's word, and believe that such is invariably the case in real life. The plot of the tale is singular enough, but we must touch on it very briefly, so as not to lessen its interest for the reader. Suffice it then to say, that a half-crazy virtuoso, being childless, chooses to offer his property as a prize to be contested for by two young men, his relatives, their task being to draw up a catalogue of his old china and pottery ware. Dora's brother is one of the competitors, and having the hand of a beautiful, but fickle girl, depending on his success, he works himself into his grave in the vain attempt. This is in Ireland, where his stepmother and half-sister are living a life of penury, but for a while are cheered by the hope of his success. When that has faded away, they go to France, and there Dora meets with the man to whom she is eventually married. But, both before that event and after, she is involved in a sea of troubles through the perverse machinations of Mrs. Luand, her aunt. This woman is as strange a character as has ever been sketched by the novelist; she is not far removed from madness on one particular subject when we first meet with her, and she eventually dies in a lunatic asylum, but she has the cunning to bend sounder minds than her own to her will, and she compels them, in spite of themselves, to work out her purpose, though to their own misery. She has an only son, and fearing he will wed his cousin Dora and poverty, which he is well inclined to do, she sets herself to prevent it, though she near breaks Dora's heart in the process. Indeed, if Dora were not one of the purest and best of womankind, she could never triumph in the ordeal to which her aunt exposes her, and we leave her with some doubts whether the strange marriage that has been effected will, in the end, prove a happy one. There is, also, much originality in the character of Mr. Templemore, but it is not one to be enamoured of, and he is certainly let off far more favourably than he deserves. Dora's innocent French mother, the Doctor John Luand, the heartless Florence Gale, and the child, Eva Templemore, are all exceedingly clever pictures; all are people with widely differing ends and aims, and the way in which they are all made to help forward the project of a mad woman, is most singular. Hence, with nothing of the vulgar "sensational novel" tone about it—Miss Kavanagh's taste s too pur e for that—"Dora" is full of strange and unexpected changes,

and the interest, as to how it will all end, is kept up to the very last page.

MORTIMER'S MONEY. By S. Russell Whitney. Author of "The Mother's Favourite," &c.

This story is a great advance in the right direction on Mr. Whitney's first work, it is deeply interesting, and leaves a most agreeable impression on the reader's mind. Everyone who is weary of sensationalism, and who is not? will rejoice in the simple and natural pourtrayal of character in "Mortimer's Money." Here we have the hearty old uncle who returns from India rich enough to buy back the family estate, and, old bachelor-like, willing to bestow it on a favourite nephew, beside portioning his nieces like a prince. All this Roger Mortimer does by his will, but an unfortunate absence of the beloved ones from his death had given scope for the machinations of an Irish cousin and an unscrupulous lawyer, though which "Mortimer's Money," and his noble estate also, goes to a quarter that was never intended by their owner. A confidential servant plays a considerable part, both in the nefarious plot and afterwards in defeating it, but ere this is accomplished, there is plenty of scheming and contriving on all sides, which we must leave to be learnt from the book. There is another feature of the old novel in this, which we are glad to see restored to fiction, and that is, the number of happy marriages which wind up so satisfactorily. The Irish cousin being a scamp, is, with true poetic justice, made to relinquish his spoil, which he does with a passably good face, and he and his roguish associate are then allowed to slip off to the other side of the Atlantic; but the rest of the chief characters are united in the silken bonds of Hymen, after only such a small amount of tribulation as may make them duly appreciate the excellent partners that they are lucky enough to procure. Raymond Mortimer, the hero, after a brief attachment to Kate Berry, a fascinating actress, marries the daughter of an earl, who has refused a baronet for his sake; one of his sisters breaks no end of hearts, before she becomes a marchioness; and the other, who is less ambitious, becomes the happiest woman in the world with one of her sister's discarded lovers; and even Kate is made an "honest woman" by the Irish cousin; but as there are some spots on her fair fame she is left repentant. The outline of the plot will show that it is constructed on the old model, and is therefore better than sensational, being natural and probable, whilst the lively and spirited dialogue makes the unravelling of it a pleasant occupation, in which the interest is well maintained, even to the last page.

OBITUARY.

General Sir Thomas William Brotherton, G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, died on Jan. 20, 1868, at Esher, aged 83. He entered the service, Jan., 1800; became Capt., July, 1801; Major, Nov., 1811; Lieut.-Col., May, 1814; Col., July, 1830; Major.-Gen., Nov., 1841; Lieut.-Gen., Nov., 1851; and Gen., April, 1860. Col. of 1st Dragoon Guards, July, 1859. Was appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty William IV., July, 1830; and was afterwards Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry at head-quarters; was nominated C.B. for his services in the Peninsula; became K.C.B. in 1855; and G.C.B. in 1861. Appointed Col. of the 15th Hussars, May, 1849. He served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1801; in Germany under Lord Cathcart in 1805; in Portugal, Spain, and France, during the whole of the Peninsular war, from 1808

to 1814, and received the war medal with eight clasps for the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca (wounded), Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive, in which last battle he was wounded and taken prisoner Besides these he was present at all the cavalry affairs and skirmishes in which his regiment, the 14th Light Dragoons, was engaged, and was at the action on the Coa; he was wounded several times in these skirmishes.

Commander Thomas Chrystie, R.N., died at No. 58, N. Castle street, Edinburgh, on the 10th February. He entered the Navy, July 2, 1800, as 1st-class volunteer, on board the Ajax; and, continuing to serve in the same ship until the peace, accompanied the expeditions to Belleisle, Ferrol, Cadiz, and Egypt. After serving in the Unicorn and Ethalion frigates, on the North Sea station, he joined Defiance; and, on July 22 and Oct. 21, following, was present in Sir Robert Calder's action, and at the battle of Trafalgar. He was afterwards, until 1808, in March of which year he passed his examination, employed on the home station, in the Eurydice, Snapper, schooner, Royal Sovereign yacht, and Valorous. Proceeding then to the West Indies in the Gloire frigate, he joined the Neptune, and served on shore at the reduction of Martinique in Feb., 1809. Having obtained the rank of Lieut. on the 8th of the latter month, Mr. Chrystie, in the course of the same year, joined the Wolverene brig, Félicité, and also the Cæsar, from which ship, in 1810, he was sent in command of a party of seamen to assist in the defence of Torres Vedras. On June 10, 1811, he was appointed to the Sceptre; and in 1812 he captured, in command of the boats of that ship, a fort of 8 guns in Quiberon Bay, where he further destroyed several vessels which had taken shelter under its walls, and defeated two bodies of militia, armed with two field-pieces, one of which was taken and thrown into the sea. On one occasion, in the month of Sept., 1811, he had charge of the boats at the capture of a French sloop, and five *chasse-marees*. Lieut. Chrystie, who was afterwards actively employed in the Chesapeak, on board the Sceptre and Marlborough, accompanied in 1814-15, as first of the Alceste troopship, the force sent against New Orleans. In Nov. of the year last mentioned he was placed on half pay. He was advanced to the rank he now holds on April 9, 1847. He has received a medal with three claps for Egypt, Trafalgar, and Martinique.

Lieutenant General Sir George Cornish Whitlock, K.C.B., Col. of the 108th Regiment, died on Jan. 30, at Exmouth, aged 69. He entered the service, June, 1818; became Lieut., Dec., 1818; Capt., July, 1831; Major, July, 1840; Lieut-Col., Sept., 1845; Col., June, 1854; Major-Gen., June, 1857; Lieut-Gen., April, 1864; and Col., 108th Regiment, Sept., 1865. He served in the Mahratta campaign of 1819, and was present at the capture of Copaul Droog. Burmese war in 1826 as Adjutant of his regiment (medal). Coorg campaign of 1834; commanded the light company of the 36th Madras N.I., forming part of the advance guard of a column under Brigadier Stewart, in crossing the Convery; present at the capture of the fortified works on the river; commanded his regiment at the storming of Nunjerapetta. Commanded the Kurnool movable column in 1857, which, after being reinforced, marched into Bengal, and subsequently became the Saugor field force. On the 18th April, 1858, he fought at the battle of Banda, and the next day occupied the fort and palace; in June, Kirwee surrendered, the whole of the arsenal, a large quantity of ammunition, many hundred stand of arms, &c., were taken possession of; received the thanks of the Governor-General, Lord Canning, and of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, in autograph letters, as well as

his services being acknowledged in General Orders; his name was also mentioned in the vote of thanks of both Houses of Parliament awarded to officers in command of divisions and to the troops employed in the suppression of the Mutiny (medal with clasp, and K.C.B.).

Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. White, K.C.B., Col. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, died on Jan. 27, at 15, Pembridge Crescent, Bayswater, aged 76. He entered the service, Aug., 1804; became Lieut., May, 1805; Capt., Nov. 1815; Major, Jan., 1837; Lieut.-Col., Dec., 1839; Col., April, 1846; Major-Gen., June, 1854; Lieut.-Gen., Aug., 1860; and Col. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, Aug., 1858; was created a K.C.B. in 1862. He was in the field in 1809, on the banks of the Sutlej; served at the capture of Hattras in 1817, and during the Mahratta campaign of 1817-18; was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-26 (medal and one clasp). Commanded the cavalry throughout the campaign of 1842 in Affghanistan, and was present at the forcing of the Kyber Pass, storming the heights of Jugdulluck, action of Tezeen and Huft Kotul, and occupation of Cabool (medal and nominated a C,B.). Served with the army of the Sutlej in 1845-6; commanded the whole of the cavalry at the battle of Moodkee (charger wounded); a brigade at the battle of Ferozeshah (wounded, charger killed by a round shot); and the 3rd Light Dragoons at the battle of Sobraon (charger wounded); medal and two clasps, and appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; served in the Punjaub campain of 1848-9, in command of the first Brigade of cavalry; was present in the affair of Ramnuggur, action of Sadoolapore, and battles of Chilianwallah and Goojerat (medal with two clasps).

Rear-Admiral William Newton Powell, died at Leycroft, Taunton, on the 17th inst., aged 64. He entered the Navy, March 26. 1819, and served as Midshipman in the Lion, schooner, in action with pirates in the West Indies, and was mate of the Pickle at the capture of the Calero, slaver. He was promoted to Lieutenant, August 12, 1834, and in that capacity served in North America and the West Indies, off Lisbon, and on the Lakes of Canada; and as Lieut. in command of the Experiment, surveying vessel, was actively employed and wounded at Prescott, on the St. Lawrence, in 1837, during the Canadian rebellion, and as a reward for his conduct was promoted to Commander, July 4, 1839. He was senior officer of the Lake squadron from 1843 until paid off, July 28, 1848. He obtained Post rank, Aug. 6, 1852, and became retired Rear-Admiral, Sept. 1, 1867.

Inspector-General of Hospitals Alfred Howorth Cheke, late of the Indian Army, died on February 7, at Acombe, Cheltenham, aged 51.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan Charles Chase, late of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, died on February 12, at 31 Nottingham Place, Regent's Park, aged 78.

Major Archibald Swiney Haig, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on January 3, at Calcutta, aged 46. He entered the service, January, 1843; became Lieut., May, 1845; Capt., Sept., 1857; and Major, Jan., 1863.

Captain Wallace William Benson, of the Royal Artillery, was drowned on the voyage from Bengal to Abyssinia, in December last, aged 29. He entered the service, June, 1857; became Lieut., Aug., 1858; and Capt., March, 1865.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to February 26.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc., Comdre. Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portland
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves, Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. H. D. Hickley, 1864, China
Advice, st. ves., Second Mast.-com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1, pad., Staff-com. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. H. Knocker, 1863, ordered home
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-com. J. Buchanan, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Arethusa, 35, sc. Captain R. Coote, 1854 Mediterranean
Argus, 6, Com. F. W. Hallowes, 1865, China
Asia, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, Flag of Rear-Adl. Wellesley, C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc. Com. J. B. Scott, 1861, W. Coast of Africa
Banterer, 2 sc., Lieut.-com. Pringle, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies
Basilisk, 6, Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., 1862, China
Beacon, 2, double sc, Com. E. T. Parsons, 1866, Sheerness
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Macdonald 1854, Portsmouth
Black Eagle, 2, pad., Staff-commander Whillier, 1863, Special Service
Blanche, 6, sc., Capt. J. E. Montgomerie 1862, Chatham
Boscawen, 20, Com Macleod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southhampton
Brilliant, 16. Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee,
Bristol, 31, Capt. F. W. Wilson, 1867, training ship, Sheerness
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia (ordered home)
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington, 1859, North America and W. I.
Buzzard, 6, pad., Staff Com. T. E. Thain 1863, Plymouth
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. A. Gordon, 1858, North America and West Indies
Caledonia, 31, Capt. Gardner, Flag of Vice Adl. Lord Clarence Paget, Mediterranean
Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt. Hon F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Devonport
Cameleon, 17, sc., Com. W. H. Annesley, Pacific
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Captain G. Napier, 1856, Devonport
Caradoc, pad., 2, Lieut.-com. J. M. D. Elphinstone, 1859, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Commander E. C. Symons, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, North Shields
Challenger, 22, Capt. R. Lambert, C.B. 1855, Australia
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. W Bridges, Pacific
Charybdis, 17, sc., Capt. A. M. L. Lyons, 1862, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieutenant-com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, Lakes of Canada
Clio, 22, sc., Capt. N. E. B. Turnour 1859, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc., Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Danube
Cockchafer, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-com. Howard Kerr, 1857 .China
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 160, China
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. C. Parry, 1861, North America and West Indies
Constance, 39, sc., Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, N. America and West Indies,
Crocodile, 2, Capt. G. W. Watson, 1864, troop service.
Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Captain Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, receiving ship Sheerness

Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M. Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Danae, 6, sc., Capt. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., 1862, Portsmouth
Daphne, 4, Com. G. L. Sullivan, 1862, East Indies
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushnell, 1861. Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship. Mast.-com. G. Raymond, 1858, Channel service
Defence, 18, Capt. C. H. May, 1856, Devonport
Delight, 2, Lieut-com. Larcom, 1863, West Indies.
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 25, sc., Capt. H. C. Glyn, 1861, North America and West Indies
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieutenant-com. G. W. Scott, S. E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieutenant-com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. Allard, 1851, West Coast of Africa
Dryad, 4, Com. H. B. Fellows, 1862, Devonport
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship Capt. G. Hancock 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan. 81, sc., Capt. C. Fellowes, C.B.,1853, Channel Squadron
Eagle, 50, Com. W, E. Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpl.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mast.-com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-com. J. S. Petley, 1863, particular service
Endymion, 21, sc., Capt. Wake, Mediterranean
Enterprise, 4, sc. Com. G. S. Bosanquet 1863, Mediterranean
Euphrates, 2, Capt M. B Dunn, 1862, Troop service
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc., Captain W. H. Blake, 1865, Australia
Favourite, 10, sc., Capt. J. D. M'Crea, 1858, N. America and W. Indies
Fawn, sc., 17, Capt. A. J. Heysham, 1864, N America and West Indies
Ferrett, 8, training brig, Lieut.-Com. H. M. Carrè, 1858, Devonport
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff-com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3 Lieut.-com. Rochfort, 1860 Japan
Fisgard 42, Comdre. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Captain Welmshurst, 1866, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859, Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-com. J. L. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut.-com. Denny, 1858, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store ship, Staff-commander Luke, particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Capt. John J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Galatea, 26, sc., Capt. H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1865, Particular service
Ganges, training ship. Com. J. E. Wilson, 1865, Falmouth
Gannet, 11, Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, North America and West Indies
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt. Aplin, 1861, Channel service
Gleaner, gunboat. Lieut. Charles F. Hill 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Capt. C. Stirling, 1863, Comdre Hornby, W. Coast of Africa
Griper, Lieut.-Com. Stratford Tuke, 1866, tender to Mersey
Havoc, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Cameron, 1855, China
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-com. Solly Lakes of Canada
Hibernia, receiving ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859 Malta
Highflyer, 20, sc., Capt. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Himalaya, troop ship, Capt. S. B. Piers, 1863, Particular service
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Bombay, survey
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865 China
Implacable, 24, Com. P. W. Pellew, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral Drummond, Capt. G. Willes, 1856, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Staff-Com. J. C. Polkinghorne, 1864, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-com. Keppel, 1859, China

Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Jones, West Coast of Africa
Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. G. L Ge. Bowyear 1856, Coast Guard Southampton
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Dupuis, 1859, Devonport
Janus, 3, Lieut.-com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jaseur, 5, Com. C. F. Hotham, 1865, West Coast of Africa
Jason, 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and West Indies
Jumna, 2, Capt. B. S. Prichard, 1863, Troop service
Lee, 5, Com. C. W. Andrews, 1861, Sheerness.
Lizard, 1. st ves., Lieut.-com. Price, 1854, Sheerness
Liffey, 31, sc., Capt. J O Johnson, 1856, Devonport
Lightning. 3, st. ves., Com. D. Aird, Portsmouth
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut. Com. C. P. Bush, 1857, Brazils
Lion, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, C.B. 1855, Coast Guard, Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc Capt. R. Dew, C.B. 1858, Channel Squadron
Lord Warden, sc., 20, Capt. W R Rolland, 1857, Channel Squadron
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861. Mozambique on her way home
Malabar, 2, Capt. F. D. Rich, 1865,
Malacca, 17, Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Manilla, sc., Mast.-com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training brig, Lieut.-com. G. B. Evans, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st, ves. Mast-com, Potter, 1851, Channel service
Megæra, Staff Com. Jabez Leane, 1863, Deptford
Mersey, 36, sc., Capt. R. D. White, 1856; Rear-Adml Buckle, Queenstown
Minotaur, 24, Captain J G. Goodenough, 1863, Rear_Adml Warden, Channel Squadron
Minstrel, 2, Lieut.-com. M. B. Medlyeoff, 1859, Lakes of Canada
Mullet, 5, Commader Edward Hellet, 1865, West coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. H. McC. Alexander, 1864, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B., Capt. J. C. Wilson, 1865 Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne, 1864, Straits of Magellan
Nereus, 6, store depot, Staff-com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nettle, 2, Lieut.-com. —— Jamaica
Niger, 13, Capt. J. Bruce, 1862, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Niobe, 4, Com. T. E. Mackenzie, 1863, North America
Nymphe, 4, Com. T. Barnardiston, 1862, East Indies
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Capt. Chandos Stanhope, China
Octavia, 35, Capt. L. G. Heath, 1864, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut -com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lieut.-com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orwell, 2, Lieut.-Com. Mareseaux, Channel Squadron
Osprey, sc. 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, ordered home
Pallas, 6, Capt. E. G. H. Lambert, 1861 Devonport
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell 1858, ordered home
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, Lt.-com. J. J. Martin, 1860, East Indies.
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3, Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861, Cape of Good Hope
Phœbe, 35, Capt. T. Bythesea, V C., 1861, North America
Pigmy, 3, st. ves. Mast.-com. Petch. 1861, Portsmouth
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-com. Calder 1863, Downs, survey
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves., Mast.-com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Comdre. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Psyche, 2, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart, 1859, Mediterranean
Pylades, 17, Captain Cecil W. Buckle, V.C., 1862, Pacific
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc., Capt. R. Purvis, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. J. T. Swann 1864, China
Rattlesnake, 19, Commodore. W. M. Dowell, C.B., 1858, W. C. of Africa
Reindeer, 7, Com. E. Nares, 1860. Pacific

Research, 4, sc., Com. A. Morrell, 1861, Coast of Ireland
Revenge, 73, Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, 1856, Pembroke
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mast. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas, survey
Rinaldo, 7, Com. W. K. Bush 1861, China
Rodney, 78, sc., Capt. A. C. F. Heneage, 1866, Vice-Adml. Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K C.B., China
Rosario, 11, sc., Com. G. Palmer, 1862, Sheerness
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. W. F. Martin, Bart., K.C.B. Capt. W. Preedy, C.B. 1855, Devonport
Royal Alfred, 18, sc., Capt. Hon. W. C. Talbot, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Mundy, K.C.B., N. A. & W Indies
Royal George, 78, sc., Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin
Royalist, 11, Com. Loftus E. Jones, 1861, Portsmouth
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. Hon. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Royal Sovereign, sc., 5, Capt. C P Coles, C.B., 1856, Portsmouth
Salamis, 1, st, ves. Com. F. G. Suttle, 1863, China
Satellite, 11, Capt. J. Edye, 1862. China
Saturn, Capt Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 3, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. F. G. Bedford, 1855, Devonport
Serapis, 2, Capt. J. C. Soady, 1863, troop service.
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Comdre. G. G. Randolph, 1859, Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, Com. J. E. Smith, 1859, Brazil
Simoom, 4, Capt. Thomas B. Lethbridge 1843, troop service
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lieut.-com Powys, 1859, China
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mast.-com. Clifton, 1859, Channel Islands
Speedwell, sc., 5, Com. T P Jones-Parry, West Coast of Africa
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. F. W. Prosser, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. B. L. Lefroy, 1863, East Indies
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-com. G. Allen acting, Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4. Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. M. S. Nolloth 1856, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Supply, 2, sc. Staff-com C. Bawden, 1864, store service Woolwich
Sylvia, 4, Com. E. Brooker, 1863, China
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, Portsmouth
Terrible, 21, Capt. Commerell, V.C., 1859, Mediterranean
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Comdre. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Trafalgar, 60, Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, Lough Swilly
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E. T. Nott, 1863, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Trinculo, 2, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, Mediterranean
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. E. J. Church, 1861, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc Capt. S. H, H. Henderson, 1863, troop service
Vestal, 4, sc., Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H Prince Leiningen, K.C.B., 1860, Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., Portsmouth
Virago, 6, pad., Com. H. M. Bingham, 1862, Australia
Vigilant, 4. sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1862, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2. store ship, Mast.-com. G. Stovin, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. ves. Staff-com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Warrior, 32, Capt. H. Boys, 1857, Portsmouth
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedigntield, 1862, ordered home
Waterwitch, hyd. prop., Com. P R Sharpe, Portsmouth

Weazel, 1, sc. gunboat Lieut.-com. Tuke, 1856, China
Wellesley, 17, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B. 1854, Chatham
Wildfire, st. ves. Mast.-com. G. Brockman, 1854. Sheerness
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut.-com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859, Mediterranean
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth
Zealous, 20, ironclad, Capt. R. Dawkins 1863, Flag of Rear Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, Pacific
Zebra, 7, Com. Edwin J. Pollard, 1861 China

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to the 26th February, 1868, inclusive.)

Where two laces are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park
2nd do.—Windsor
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Aldershot
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto.
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Colchester
6th do.—Dublin
7th do.—Shorncliff
1st Dragoons—Longford
2nd do —Dundalk
3rd Hussars—Hounslow
4th do—Bombay, Canterbury
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—York.
7th Hussars—Bengal, Canterbury
8th do.—Manchester
9th Lancers—Cahir
10th Hussars—Newbridge
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Dublin
13th Hussars—Canada, Canterbury
14th do.—Edinburgh
15th Hussars—Norwich
16th Lancers—Madras, Canterbury
17th do.—Brighton
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto.
20th do.—Bengal, ditto.
21st do.—Bengal, ditto.
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24,—Chatham 23.
Do.—Kensington and Regent's Park, 3
Do.—Portsmouth, 19.
Do.—Hilsea, 22.
Do.—Dublin, 2, 8, 11.
Do.—New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 1, 5, 7, 9. 17, 21.
Do.—Curragh, 4, 6 and, 10
Do.—Shorncliff 12
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Windsor
Do.—2nd bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Do.—(3rd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Coldstream Gds (1st bat.)—Tower
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin
Scots Fusilier Guards, (1st bat.)—Chelsea
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Brks
1st Foot (1st).—Madras, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bombay ditto.
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, ditto.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Athlone
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)— Dublin
4th do. (1st bat.)—Abyssinia, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto.
5th Foot (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dover
6th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Edinburgh
7th do. (1s bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
7th do (2nd bat.)—Bury
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.) Malta, Aldershot
9th do (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke.
10th do (1st bat.)—Cape of Good Hope Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Chatham
11th do (1st bat)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.) Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Gibraltar Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portland
14th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Melbourne, Chatham
15th do (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, ditto.
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, ditto
17th do. (1st bat.) Curragh
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.) Chester
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do (1st bat.)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape, Shorncliff
21st do. (1st bat.)—Enniskillen
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do. (1st bat.)—New Brunswick Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Newcastle-on-Tyne
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Newport
24th do. (1st bat)—Malta, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Glasgow,
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Preston
26th do.—Abyssinia, Preston
27th do.—Dover
28th do.—Belfast
29th do.—Canada, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, ditto.
31st do —Malta Chatham
32nd do.—Mauritius, Colchester
33rd do.—Abyssinia, Sheffield

34th do.—Portsmouth.
35th do.—Portsmouth
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th Foot—Bengal, Pembroke
38th do.—Bengal, Gosport
39th do.—Dublin
40th do.—Aldershot
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do.—Bengal, Sterling Castle
43rd do.—Aldershot
44th do.—Aldershot
45th do.—Abyssinia, Chatham
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Nova Scotia, Pembroke
48th do.—Fermoy
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—Sydney, Chatham
51st do.—Aldershot
52nd do.—Limerick
53rd do.—Canada, Shorncliffe
54th do.—Aldershot
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Dublin
57th do.—Manchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Ceylon, Gosport
60th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Bermuda, Gosport
62nd do.—Cork
63rd do.—Dublin
64th do.—Malta, Parkhurst
65th do.—Kinsale
66th do.—Jersey
67th do.—Curragh
68th do.—Manchester
69th do.—Canada, Preston
70th do.—Ashton
71st do.—Fermoy
72nd do.—Dublin
73rd do.—China, Shorncliff
74th do.—Gibraltar Fort George
75th do.—Gibraltar Shorncliffe
76th do.—Madras, Shorncliffe
77th Foot—Bengal, Gosport
78th do.—Canada, Aberdeen
79th do.—Bengal, Fort George
80th do.—Aldershot
81st do.—Cork
82nd do —Bengal, Chatham
83rd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
84th do —Jamaica, Colchester
85th do.—Bombay, Shornecliff
86th do.—Mauritius, Gosport
87th do.—Malta, Walmer
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Dublin
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Fort George
92nd do.—Bombay, Aberdeen
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Dover
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.—Bombay, Colchester
97th do.—Portsmouth
98th do.—Aldershot
99th do.—Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th do.—Canada, Colchester.
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Walmer
103rd do.—Bengal, ditto.
104th Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Shornecliff
106th do.—Bengal, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Devonport
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do (4th bat.)—Weedon
1st West India Regiment—Sierra Leone
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do.—Barbados
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon & Chin
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Gd. Hop
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.— ditto.
3rd do.— ditto.
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th.—Preston
10th do.—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shorncliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 28.

Mr. R Roots has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Jan. 7, 1868.

Jan. 30.

J R W Quinn, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieut. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The following promotions have this day taken place in Her Majesty's Fleet:

To be Engs.—Messrs. J H Leech, B F Lewarn, F Andrew, G Thomson, R Gilbert, J Frazer, W S Thompson, and H Benbow.

To be Acting Eng.—W C Graham.

Feb. 8.

T Royle, Esq., has been this day promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. J Connolly has this day been promoted to the rank of Acting Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet with seniority of Oct. 19, 1867.

Jan. 12.

Com. W Jardine has this day been promoted to be a Retired Captain, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Fleet in Council of the 3rd Aug., 1860; 9th July, 1864; and 24th March, 1866.

H D Sarratt, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Com. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

J C Stabben, Esq. has this day been promoted to the rank of Deputy Ins. Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List.

Feb. 3.

In obedience to Her Majesty's pleasure, as expressed in an Order in Council, dated Jan. 30, 1868. Admiral Sir J A Gordon, G.C.B., on reserved half pay, Gov. of Greenwich Hospital, has been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet on the Reserved List.

Feb. 5.

Dr. T Nelson, has this day been promoted to the rank of Deputy Ins. Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List.

Feb. 6.

Com. G Johnston, on the Retired List, has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Capt. under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Aug. 1, 1860, and July 9, 1864, with seniority from Dec. 28, 1867.

Sub-Lieut. R N Custance to be lieut. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captains—A Phillimore to the Aboukir, and to be commodore of the sec. class in charge at Jamaica, vice Sir F L M'Clintock, who has requested to be superseded. F W Wilson additional, to Cumberland for service in Bristol.

Commander—R M Blomfield to the Bristol.

Staff-Commanders—J J Brown to Fisgard, for service at Somerset House; J P C Clements, to Royal George; P Going, to Cumberland, for service in Bristol.

Lieutenants—R E Stofford, to Simoom; J G J Hanmon to Canopus; E Hicks and C G Pearse to Defence; F Walter additional, J S Brome, and J T Grenfell, to Cumberland, for service in Bristol O B Niven, to Bellerophon; R F Hammick, J S Luckraft, and C E Pearse, to Royal Oak. F Walter J S Brome, and H T Grenfell, to Bristol; W Duthy, to Simoom.

Navigating Lieutenants—J E Coghlan, additional, to Excellent, for service in Royal Sovereign. J R Aylen, additional, to Cumberland, for service in Forte; F B Christian to Cumberland, for ser-

vice in Eclipse. C Love, additional, to Fisgard.

Sub-Lieuts.—V B Orlebar, C C Donner, A C Loveridge, T de Hoghton, G S MacIlwaine and C C Wood, to Bristol. L S Ensor, to Blanche. W A D Acland, to Royalist; A Danae; Lord C Beresford, to Research.

Navigating Sub-Lieuts.—G A Broad, to supply; C Brent, to Industry. J F Foot, to Bristol; W M Savage, to Minotaur; W Renwick, additional, to Narcissus, for disposal; E H Hodges, to Formidable, for Lizard.

Midshipmen—R Keown, J Auberlin, and E A Hobson, to Defence; E A Ommanney, to Arethusa; G Drury and H C Dawson, to Charybdis; G W W Adam, to Challenger; C Paget and R T Wood, to Royal Alfred; F B B Simpson, to Blanche; A C Clarke, to Royalist. G A Huntingford, to Victory. S H Thompson, to Royalist; H D C Wynyard, C A Giffard, C P Streeton, A B N Bomes, and W D Morrish, to Defence, as supernumeraries; A H Baker, W H Pigott, and C N Robinson, to Achilles.

Naval Cadets (nominated)—C J Trower, A H Loring, the Hon. P M H Hutchinson, C H Coke.

Naval Cadet—J A P Robeson, if qualified.

Chaplain—Rev. E L Bowman, to Trafalgar.

Staff Surgs.—H Piers, additional to Wellesley, for service Melville Hospital; A Murray, to Wellesley.

Surgeons—W H Adam, to Egmont. R Eustace, additional, to Mersey, for temp. service at Haulbowline Hospital. L J Monteith, to Castor. T M'Carthy to the Egmont; G Duncan, M.D., to be additional to the Fisgard, for temporary service in Deptford Dockyard; J Gray to be additional to the Octavia.

Assist. Surgs.—J T Comeford, M.D. to Beacon; J A Macdonald, M.D., to Medusa. J Lambert, to Cambridge. T Browne, M.D., to Royal Oak.

Acting Assist. Surg.—M F Ryan to Octavia.

Paymasters—T S Chanter, to Princess Charlotte, C Leigh, to Cumberland, for service in Bristol E D Herbert to Bristol, for special service with Naval Cadets. R W Parish, to Niobe. T D Conconi to the Princess Charlotte.

Assist. Paymasters—A N Innes to Impregnable; C A Ancell, to Pallas; F M Steele, to Warrior. H W P Kooystra, additional, to Asia. W C F Hunt, to Royal Adelaide, as Secretary's Clerk; W B Autridge to Royal Adelaide; N I Beale, to Bristol.

Clerks—D V Stoddart, to Gladiator; W H Rae, to Bristol. R S Jones, to Serapis.

Assist. Clerk—J H Boulton, to Bellerophon.

Chief Engineer—C P Turner to the Bristol.

Engineers—H Darroll to the Vindictive; T Burnett and W Stretton to the Bristol; H W White to the Cumberland, for service in the Hercules. A Watt, to Fisgard, for service in Boxer; W H Roberts, to Fisgard, for service in Thistle; J Dalton, to Asia, for service Pandora; T Brindley, to Asia, for service in Elk; J Dunlop, to Mersey, for service in Lark; J Duffield, to Indus, for service in Midge; W Fenton, to Indus, for Hart; L M Green (a), to Asia, for Harriet; G F Sutton, to Fisgard, for Rocket; J Spinks, to Formidable, for Lizard; R E Dennison and G Roe, to Rattlesnake; R Goodwin and W Fraser, to Narc ssus. G Hunt, additional, to Cumberland, for service in Bullfinch; H D Garwood, additional, to Fisgard, for service in Rapid; E D Dooley, additional, to Asia, for service in Enchantress.

First Class Assist.-Eng.—D Anderson, additional, to Octavia. S H Frenham, to Royal George. W Hair to the Bristol.

Second-Class Assist-Engineer—J R Beal, to Mersey, for service in Lark.

Acting Sec.-class Assist. Engs.

—J L Stephenson, to be Waterwitch; J J H Denny and J Pitt, to Rattlesnake. J W Hughes, T Hiscock, and W Batchelor to the Bristol.

COAST GUARD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting-Commanders—S S Skipwith, to Montrose, vice Challis H D Selby, to Galway, vice Boylê; F Hardy, to Sheerness, vice Borrett.

Ins. Chief Officer—Mr. E D Young, to Holbeach, vice Fitzgerald.

REMOVALS.

Ins. Commanders—H J Challis, from Montrose, to Southsea, vice Robinson, period of service expired; D Boyle, from Galway, to Brighton, vice Hewson, period of service expired; T Borrett, from Sheeerness, to Weymouth, vice East, period of service expired.

Chief Officer (2nd Class)—Mr. J D Manning, from Douglas; to Seasalter Cliff.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieut.—G H Dowell.

APPOINTMENT.

To be Hon. Lieut.—J Weeks.

ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL. Jan. 21.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H Hammond (late Bengal) to be col., vice Huyshe, removed as a General Officer; Oct. 31, 1867. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. R C Romer to be col., vice Fitzmayer, removed as a General Officer; Dec. 29, 1867. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C L D'Augilar, C.B., to be col., vice Askwith, removed as a Gen. Officer; Jan. 1. Capt. D J F Newall (late Bengal) to be lieut. col., vice Hammond; Oct. 31, 1867. Captain and Brevet Major F R Glanville to be lieut. col., vice Romer; Dec. 29, 1867. Capt. and Brevet Major H J W Jervis to be lieut. col., vice J C Childs, deceased; Dec. 30, 1867. Capt. and Brev. Maj. W L Dumaresq to be lieut. col., vice D'Aguilar; Jan. 1. Capt. W J Grimston, from the Half-pay List, to be capt., vice Glanville; Jan. 22. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. G C Henry, from the Half-pay List, to be capt., vice Jervis; Jan. 22. Sec. Capt. E L Earle (late Bengal) to be capt., vice Newall; Oct. 31, 1867. Sec. Capt. H A Archdall Doyne to be capt., vice Newall; Oct. 31, 1867. Sec. Capt. H A Doyne to be capt., vice Dumaresq; Jan. 1. Lieut. A S Heyland (late Bengal), to be sec. capt., vice Earle; Oct. 31, 1867. Lieut. N Dunnell Garrett, on the Seconded List (late Bengal) to be sec. capt.; Dec. 10, 1867. Lieut. H H Murray (late Bengal), to be sec. capt., vice Baylay, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps; Dec. 10, 1867. Lieut. W S Maunsell to be sec. capt., vice Doyne; Jan. 1. Lieut. M C Newall (late Bombay) to be sec. capt., vice P R Lemprière, who resigns; Jan. 22. Lieut. A H Goschen has been permitted to resign his commission; Jan. 22. Quartermaster-Serg. E Nugent to be Riding Master; Jan. 22. Veter. Surg. R W Murray to be veter. surg. of the First Class, vice W Johnson, 20th Hussars, promoted to be Staff in India; Jan. 22.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J Cameron to be col., vice Broughton, removed as a General Officer; Jan. 1. Capt. G S Tilly to be lieut.-col., vice Cameron; Jan. 1. Captain and Brevet Col E Stanton, C.B., on the Seconded List, to be lieut. col.; Jan. 22. Captain and Brev. Major R D Kerr to lieut. col., vice Stace, who retires, on full pay; Jan. 22. Sec. Capt. C A Law de Montgomery to be capt., vice Tilly; Jan. 1. Sec. Capt. Hon. Le P Trench to be capt., vice Whitmore, who has resigned; Jan. 8. Sec. Capt. F A Marindin to be capt., vice Kerr; Jan. 22. Lieut. E P Hardinge to be sec. capt., vice Montmorency; Jan. 1. Lieut. J R Hogg to be sec. capt., vice Hon. Le P Trench; Jan. 8. Lieut. N G Stuart, on the Sec. List, to be sec. capt., vice Marindin; Jan. 22. Sec. Capt. B Brine to be adjt., vice Marindin, promoted; Jan. 22. The temp. rank as Lieut. of the following officers to be made permanent, viz.:—S L Jacob; Dec. 22, 1865. C F C Beresford; Dec. 22, 1865. N Arnott; Dec. 22, 1865.

Military Train—Brevet Col. G Erskine, from Lieut. Col. half pay Unattached, to be col. com., vice Brevet-Col. J C Kennedy, C.B., deceased; Jan. 22.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. E S P Burnell to be capt. and lieut. col., by purchase, vice C Greenhill-Gardyne, who retires; Jan. 22. Ens. and Lieut. the Hon. E H Trafalgar Digby to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Burnell; Jan. 22. Ens. Lord G F Hamilton, from the Rifle Brigade, to be ensign and

lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. E H T Digby; Jan. 22.

Scots Fusilier Guards—The Ens. and Lieut. appointed on Dec. 25, 1867, should have been described Sir W G Gordon-Cumming, Bart.

5th Foot—Ens. J P Spring to be lieut., by purchase, vice H R W Miles, who retires; Jan. 22. R Wiliamson, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Spring; Jan. 22.

14th Foot—Capt. H W Thompson, from the 1st West India Regiment to be capt., vice Butler who exchanges; Jan. 22.

16th Foot—Lieut. A A Pinson to be capt., without purchase, vice A E Cooch, deceased; Dec. 7, 1867. Ens. A G Duberly to be lieut., without purchase, vice Pinson; Dec 7, 1867. Gent. Cadet C W J Hingston, without purchase, vice Chalmers, transferred to the 11th Foot; Jan. 22.

20th Foot—Lieut. Guy G Bird, from the 106th Foot, to be lieut., vice Dawson, who exchanges; Jan. 22.

21st Foot—Gent. Cadet F R H Lambart, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Thornton, transferred to the 77th Foot; Jan. 22.

22nd Foot—Lieut F W B Parry to be capt., by purchase, vice J W Trevor, who retires; who retires: Jan. 22. Ens. C M H Newington to be lieut., without purchase, vice Parry; Jan. 22.

24th Foot—Lieut. H B Church to be capt., without purchase, vice G Gibson, deceased; Nov. 3, 1867. Ens. W Fraser to be purchase, vice Church; Nov. 3, 1867.

30th Foot—Capt. A Gibson, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be capt., vice Smyth, who exchanges; Jan. 22.

37th Foot—Ens. R E F Howard-Brooke to be lieut., by purchase, vice G J U Mason, who retires; Jan. 22. W Capel, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Howard-Brooke; Jan. 22.

38th Foot—Ens. W T Cautley, from the 87th Foot, to be ens, vice Burton, promoted; January 22.

39th Foot—The surname of the Quartermaster is Jobberns, not Jobberus, as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 24, 1860.

44th Foot—Lieut. T W Stanley has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Jan. 22.

52nd Foot—Lieut. R L Crosse to be capt., by purchase, vice H A Adair, who retires; Jan. 22.

56th Foot—Ens. W Kapel, from the 37th Foot, to be ens., vice Falls, transferred to the 21st Foot Jan. 22.

57th Foot—Ens. A Neill, from the 87th Foot, to be ens., vice E P Benn, transferred to the 26th Foot; Jan. 22.

64th Foot—Lieut. E J Jekyll to be adjt., vice Lieut. Sams, promoted; Jan. 22.

77th Foot—Lieut. R Hoskins to be capt., by purchase, vice Philip S Dauncey, who retires: Jan. 22. Ens. N G Beadnell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hoskins; Jan. 22. C D Stewart, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Beadnell; Jan. 22.

83rd Foot—Colour Serg. M McQuade to be quartermaster, vice T Copeland, who retires upon temporary half pay; Jan. 22.

87th Foot—Lieut. F G Vardon to be capt, by purchase, vice A J Ashmore, who retires; Jan. 22. Ens. W F Waring to be lieut., by purchase, vice Vardon: Jan. 22. Gent. Cadet A Neill, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Waring; Jan. 22. Gent. Cadet W T Cautley, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Neil, transferred to the 57th Foot; Jan. 22.

96th Foot—Ens. C S P Willoughby to be lieut., without purchase, vice G Tuthill, deceased; Oct. 23, 1867. Ens. T J M Dunlop to be lieut., by purchase, vice Willoughby, whose promotion, by purchase, on Dec. 25, 1867, has been cancelled; Jan. 22. Ens. R K Ridgeway, from the 2nd Foot, to be ens., vice Dunlop, Jan. 22.

97th Foot—The sec. Christian name of Lieut. Burnell is Coke, not Cope, as stated in the *Gazette* of 7th inst.

100th Foot—J L Byrne, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice F Arkwright who retires; Jan. 22.

102nd Foot—Lieut. J Duncan to be capt., vice G F Gosling, who retires upon half pay; Jan. 22. Ens. T B Turner to be lieut., vice Duncan; Jan. 22.

103rd Foot—Gent. Cadet W S Burmester, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Hervey, promoted; Jan. 22.

106th Foot—Lieut. F Dawson, from the 20th Foot, to be lieut., vice Bird, who exchanges; Jan. 22.

107th Foot—Lieut. G A Owen to be capt., vice E Wards, sec. having been appointed a District Inspector of Musketry in India; Jan. 22.

108th Foot—Gent. Cadet E L Elliott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Mathias, promoted; Jan 22.

109th Foot—Lieut. St. John E Daubeny to be capt., vice D Wright, who retires upon half pay; Jan. 22. Ens. A Strettell to be vice Daubeny; Jan. 22. Ens. J Cochrane Hutton to be lieut., vice A D Strettell, a probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Jan. 22.

1st West India Regt.—Captain F L B Butler, from the 14th Foot to be capt., vice H W Thompson, who exchanges; Jan. 22.

2nd West India Regiment—The surname of the Lieut. whose Commission bears date Sept. 26, 1860, is Lowrey, not Lowry, as hitherto stated.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Captain E St. George Smyth, from the 30th Foot, to be capt., vice Gibson, who exchanges; Jan. 22.

Veterinary Department—M F M Case, gent., to be Acting Vet. Surg., vice J Allen, who has resigned; Jan. 22.

Half Pay—Lieut. J P Cox, from the 68th Foot, to be capt., without purchase; Jan. 22.

BREVET.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals S Currie, M.D., C.B., to have the temporary rank of Ins. Gen. of Hospitals while employed as Principal Medical Officer of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force: Oct. 15, 1867.

Lieut. Col. W S Stace, retired full pay, Royal Engineers, to have the hon. rank of Col.; Jan. 22.

Staff Surg. Maj. E Moorhead, M.D., who retires upon half pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Ins. Gen. of Hospitals; Jan. 22.

Paymaster Martin Doorby, 4th West India Regiment, to have the hon. rank of capt.; Dec. 9, 1867.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut. Col., to be Cols. under the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—Lieut. Col. H D Ellis, 9th Foot; Nov. 7, 1867. Lieut. Col. D G Robinson, Royal (late Bengal) Engs.; Dec. 31, 1867.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major Gen. W R Nedham, Royal Artillery, on Dec. 28, 1867, and the promotion of Gens. Sir A Woodford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Sir W M Gomm, G.C.B., Sir H D Ross, G.C.B., and Sir J F Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., to the rank of Field-Marshal, viz:—

To be Gens.—Lieut. Gen. Sir T Reed, K.C B., 44th Foot, Jan. 1. Lieut. Gen. H V Melville, G.C B., 60th Foot; Jan. 1. Lieut. Gen. W R Ord, Royal Engineers; Jan. 1. Lieut. Gen. F R Chesney, Royal Artillery; Jan. 1.

To be Lieut. Gens.—Major Gen. J Patton, 47th Foot; Jan. 1. Maj. Gen. Sir D A Cameron, K.C.B., 42nd Foot; Jan. 1. Major Gen. Sir W B Ingilby, K.C.B., Royal Artillery; Jan. 1. Maj. Gen. R J Stotherd, Royal Engs.; Jan. 1.

To be Maj. Gens.—Col. J W Fitzmayer, C.B., Royal Artillery; Dec. 29 1867. Brev. Col. with rank of Brigadier Gen., Sir A H Horsford, K.C.B., from lieut. col., half pay, unattached; Jan. 1.

Brevet Col. W D P Patton, from Lieut.-Col., half pay, late 74th Foot; Jan. 1. Colonel W H Askwith, Royal Artillery; Jan. 1. Col. W E D Broughton, Royal Engs.; Jan. 1.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Major J O Bovill, half pay, late 6th Foot; Dec. 29, 1867. Major C R Chichester, Depôt Battalions; Jan. 1. Major F Hammersley, half pay, late 14th Foot; Jan. 1. Major H Walker, Rifle Brigade; Jan. 1. Major W Leckie, 39th Foot; Jan. 1.

To be Majors—Capts. Capt. O'B B Woolsey, Royal Artillery; Dec. 29, 1867. Capt. A W Drayson, Royal Artillery; Jan. 1. Capt. C W Elgee, Royal Artillery. Capt. H W Gwyn, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Jan. 1. Capt. P M'Pherson, 17th Foot; Jan. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. D Campbell, half pay, unattached has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of Feb. 15, 1861; Jan. 22.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL Jan. 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Northumberland Light Infantry Militia—A Drummond, gent., to be lieut; Jan. 14.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—T M Reid, gent., to be lieut., vice Butler, resigned; June 21, 1867. E H Woodcock, gent., to be lieut., vice Betham, resigned; June 21, 1867.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry —G N Vickers, gent., to be cor.; Oct. 17, 1867.

5th Regiment of West Yorkshire Militia—H Dury, gent., to be lieut., vice Tyrrell, promoted; Dec. 24, 1867.

Hussar (Princess of Wales Own) Regt. of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet the Lord Muncaster to be lieut., vice Ingilby, resigned; Dec. 28, 1867. F G Vyner, gent., to be cor., vice Darley, resigned; Dec. 28, 1867.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st London Engineer Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. A S Harrison to be capt.; Jan. 15. Sec. Lieut. P Pritchard to be first lieut; Jan. 15. G Drew to be sec. lieut.: Jan. 15. The Rev. P P Gilbert, M.A., to be hon. chap.; Jan. 15. C F Buttler to be hon assist. quartermaster; Jan. 15.

2nd London Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Tisley to be ens.; Jan. 15.

3rd Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—A Potter to be maj.; Jan. 9.

4th Ross-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. A P Smith to be capt., vice Wardlaw, deceased; Jan. 9. R Greig, gent., to be lieut., vice Cameron, resigned; Jan. 9. W G Dick, gent., to be ens., vice Smith, promoted Jan. 9.

1st Shropshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. W Field to be maj.; Jan. 17.

3rd Kincardine Artillery Volunteer Corps—W B Nicol to be sec. lieut., vice Adamson, resigned;

17th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. C Milsom the younger to be lieut., vice Pope, resigned, Jan. 14.

14th Agyllshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J W Malcolm to be capt.; Jan. 15.

4th Elginshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. R Dick to be lieut., vice Dean, resigned; Dec. 21, 1867. J Grant, jun., to be ens., vice Dick, promoted; Dec. 21, 1867.

1st Haverfordwest Rifle Volunteer Corps—W W Williams, gent., to be lieut.; Jan. 11.

11th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. E W M Hughes to

be lieut., vice Bloxham, resigned; Jan. 8.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. J Cook to be capt., vice Nicholls, resigned; Jan. 13.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—W C Thomas to be capt.; Jan. 13.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Hopkinson, jun., to be ens.; Jan. 13.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—E J Ellerman to be maj.; Jan. 13 Lieut. H Sargeant to be capt., Jan. 13. J Fraser to be capt.; Jan. 13. J S Porter to be ens.; Jan. 13.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—G W Eccles to be ens.; Jan. 13.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—R W Edis to be ens.; Jan. 13.

6th Berwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Brown to be ens.; Jan. 10.

8th Glamorgan Rifle Volunteer Corps—C N Gray, gent., to be lieut, vice Rees, resigned; Jan. 13. G W Wilkinson, gent., to be ens., vice Williams, resigned; Jan. 13.

8th Rosshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. G Maclennan to be lieut., vice Blake, resigned; Jan. 14. A C Mackenzie, gent., to be ens., vice Maclennan, promoted; Jan. 14.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Capt. R W Moore to be major, vice Smith, deceased; Jan. 14. First Lieut. D Lee to be capt., vice Moore, promoted; Jan. 14. Sec. Lieut. C J Nelson to be lieut., vice Lee, promoted; Jan 14. Hon. Assist. Quartermaster J Copley to be hon. quartermaster; Jan. 14. J Kidd to be hon. quartermaster, vice Copley, promoted; Jan. 14.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Corps—Major F Greenwood to be lieut.-col.; Dec. 26.

37th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. H H Taylor to be lieut., vice Potter, resigned; Jan. 7.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. A B Wallis, of the 29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 29.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assist. Com. Gen. C L B Pennell to be assist. commis. gen., vice Colquhoun, deceased: Jan. 1.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The commission of the Rev. M C O'Dell as Chap. of the Fourth Class to be antedated Sept. 3, 1853, and that as Chap. of the Third Class to Sept. 3, 1863.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL Jan. 31.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards Gen. Sir J Jackson, G.C.B., from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be col., vice Gen. Sir T W Brotherton, G.C.B., deceased; Jan. 21.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Major Gen. Sir J R Smyth, K.C.B., to be col., vice Gen. Sir J Jackson, G.C.B., transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards; Jan. 21.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E Vandeleur to be capt., by purchase, vice W T Foster, who retires; Feb. 1. Cor. J K Ruttledge to be lieut., by purchase, vice Vandeleur: Feb. 1.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. W H Starkey to be capt., by purchase, vice H H Urnett, who retires; Feb. 1. Cor. O C B Cresswell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Starkey; Feb. 1.

5th Lancers—Major and Brev. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J Stuart, from half pay late Rifle Brigade, to be maj., vice F R C Grant, who retires upon temp. half pay; Feb. 1. Capt. F W Carden to be maj., by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. the Hon. J Stuart, who retires; Feb. 1. Lieut. M P Blake

to be capt., by purchase, vice Carden; Feb. 1. Cor. C Hanbury to be lieut. by purchase, vice Blake; Feb. 1. Cor. J W Malam, from the 12th Lancers, to be cor., vice Hanbury; Feb. 1.

7th Hussars—Lieut. F A Hutchins to be capt., by purchase, vice J G W Le Marchant, who retires; Feb. 1. Cor. J R B Bennett to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hutchins; Feb. 1. Staff Assist. Surg. J V T Malcolm, M.D., to be assist. surg., vice T A Thornhill, M.B. appointed to the Staff: Feb. 1.

12th Lancers—G E MacCarthy, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Malam, transferred to the 5th Lancers; Feb. 1.

13th Hussars—Lieut. J A Ford to be capt., by purchase, vice W Harle, who retires; Feb. 1. Cor. P B Hamilton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Ford; Feb. 1. Gent. Cadet A Weekes, from Royal Military College, to be cor. by purchase, vice Hamilton; Feb. 1.

14th Hussars—Lieutenant G S Lynch-Staunton to be capt., by purchase, vice E E D Boycott who retires; Feb. 1. Cor. M A Laing to be lieut., by purchase, vice Lynch-Staunton; Feb. 1. C E P Chaplin, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Laing; Feb. 1.

18th Hussars—H W Fielden, gent., late Lieut. 42nd Foot, to be paymaster, vice Hon. Major S Blake, deceased; Feb. 1.

2nd Foot—Staff Assist. Surg. R Tate, M.D., to be assist. surg., vice B J Finegan, deceased; Feb. 1.

4th Foot—Ens. T Blackwood to be lieut., by purchase, vice M F Thrupp, who retires; Feb. 1.

10th Foot—Ens. C W Monypenny, from 61st Foot, to be ens., vice W Cooke, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Feb. 1.

12th Foot—Major R C Dudgeon, from half pay, late 61st Foot, to be maj., vice T G Vereker, who retires upon temp. half pay; Feb. 1.

13th Foot—Major R Douglas, on half pay, late 23rd Foot, to be maj., vice A A Dick, who retires upon temp. half pay; Feb. 1. The sec. Christian name of Ens. Spencer-Stanhope is Walter, and not Walker, as previously stated.

18th Foot—Ens. G W N Rogers to be lieut., by purchase, vice E C Pritchard, who retires; Feb. 1. Ens. W G F Cockburn, from 100th Foot, to be ens., vice Macdonnell, promoted; Feb. 1. Gent. Cadet W Harris, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Rogers; Feb. 1.

21st Foot—Ens. J Meares, from the 63rd Foot, to be ens., vice Proudfort, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Feb. 1.

22nd Foot—Gent. Cadet J D Howden, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Charstairs, promoted; Feb. 1.

23rd Foot—Lieut. F E Shepherd, from the 108th Foot, to be lieut., vice Watson, who exchanges Feb. 1.

24th Foot—A S G Jauncey, gent., late Lieut. 11th Foot, to be paymaster, vice hon. Capt. James, transferred to the 51st Foot; Feb. 1.

25th Foot—Gent. Cadet A M'L Mills, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice J P Furlong, who retires; Feb. 1.

28th Foot—Lieut. G C S Ducat to be capt., without purchase, vice Ducat; Dec. 22, 1867.

37th Foot—Ens. W Harris, from the 18th Foot, to be ens., vice Capel, transferred to the 56th Foot; Feb. 1.

50th Foot—Ens. M Churchill, from the 62nd Foot, to be ens., vice Reade, transferred to the 7th Hussars; Feb. 1.

56th Foot—Lieut. J Maule, from the 102nd Foot, to be lieut., vice Nuthall, who exchanges; Feb. 1.

60th Foot—Lieut. A Borthwick to be Ins. of Musk., vice Lieut. Manners, promoted; Dec. 13, 1867.

62nd Foot—Lieut. W H Hathway to be capt., by purchase, vice G W B Hughes, who retires; Feb 1. Ens. J Bennett to be lieut.,

by purchase, vice Hathway; Feb. 1. Gent. Cadet M Churchill, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Bennett; Feb. 1. Ens. H M Carter, from the 16th Foot, to be ens., vice Churchill, transferred to the 50th Foot; Feb. 1.

63rd Foot—Ens. W H Wickens to be lieut., by purchase, vice V F K Drury-Lowe, who retires; Feb. 1. Gent. Cadet H J Meares, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Wickens; Feb. 1.

64th Foot—Lieut. E W Carleton to be ins. of musk., vice Lieut. Jekyll, appointed Adjt.; Jan. 22.

66th Foot—Ens. T Harris to be lieut., without purchase, vice S D Power, deceased; Jan. 7.

76th Foot—Ens. J D Howden, from the 22nd Foot, to be ens., vice A V Chick, a probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Feb. 1.

86th Foot—Lieut. F G Marshall to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet Major R FitzG Lewis, who retires; Feb. 1. Ens. F Graham to be lieut., by purchase, vice Marshall; Feb. 1. A J Pattison, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Graham; Feb. 1.

90th Foot—Ens. G Sandham, from the 8th Foot, to be ens., vice Sandilands, promoted; Feb. 1.

93rd Foot—Ens. P D Trotter to be lieut., by purchase, vice E Boase, who retires; Feb. 1. Gent. Cadet B S Cunliffe, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase vice Trotter; Feb. 1.

100th Foot—Capt. H G Browne to be maj., by purchase, vice B V Straubenzee, who retires; Feb. 1. Lieut. W Hudson to be capt., by purchase, vice C A Boulton, who retires; Feb 1. Lieut. J C Shirley to be capt., by purchase, vice Browne; Feb. 1. Ens. A Merritt to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hudson; Feb. 1. Ens. M J Sawyer to be lieut., by purchase, vice Shirley; Feb. 1. W G F Cockburn, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Merritt; Feb. 1. Gent. Cadet J D Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Sawyer; Feb. 1.

101st Foot—Ens. J Mac Mullum, from the 109th Foot, to be ens., vice Moore, transferred to the 157th Foot; Feb. 1.

102nd Foot—Lieut. H J Nuthall, from 56th Foot, to be lieut., vice Maule, who exchanges; Feb. 1.

104th Foot--Staff-Assist.-Surg. C J O'Neill, to be assist. surg., vice E Becher, M.D., promoted on the Staff; Feb. 1.

107th Foot—Ens. G R Moore, from the 101st Foot, to be ens., vice Bellasis, promoted; Feb. 1. Ens. T R W Davidson, from the 102nd Foot, to be ens., vice Robertson, promoted; Feb. 2.

108th Foot—Lieut. J R Watson, from the 23rd Foot, to be lieut., vice Shepherd who exchanges; Feb. 1.

109th Foot—Ens. R Gordon, from the 102nd Foot, to be ens.. vice Strettell, promoted; Feb. 1, Ens. E A E Wylly, from the 101st Foot, to be ens., vice Hutton, promoted; Feb. 1.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Staff Surg. T G Bone, M.D., to be surg., Surg. Maj. H L Cowen, appointed to the Staff; Feb. 1.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Lieut. C H Harris to be capt., by purchase, vice H B Gledstanes, who retires; Feb. 1. Ens. C St. Clair Pote to be lieut., by purchase, vice Harris; Feb. 1. S H Gardiner, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Pote; Feb. 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Major H D Cowen, from the Royal Rifle Regiment, to be Staff Surg. Major, vice Staff Surg. T Gordon Bone, M.D., appointed to the Ceylon Rifle Regt.; Feb. 1.

Assist. Surg. E Becher, M.D., from the 104th Foot, to be staff-surg., vice Duncan Campbell Taylor, M.D., deceased; Feb. 1.

Assist. Surg. T A Thornhill, M.B.; from the 7th Hussars, to be staff assist. surg., vice J V T Malcolm, M.D., appointed to the 7th Hussars; Feb. 1.

Assist. Surg. W P Smith, from

the 35th Foot, to be staff assist. surg., vice R Tete, M.D., appointed to the 2nd Foot; Feb. 1.

HALF PAY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J J Bull, from the 56th Foot, to be lieut.-col., without purchase; Feb. 1.

BREVET.

Ens. and Assist. Com. W Porter, Public Works Department, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.: Aug. 15, 1857.

Deputy Assist. Com. W. G Bevan, Public Works Department, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of ens.; Aug. 15, 1867.

Deputy Assist. Commis. E Hennessy, Ordnance Department, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of ens.; Aug. 29, 1867.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 28.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Norfolk Artillery Militia—G H Stracey to be first lieut.; Jan. 19.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 31.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

3rd King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Lieut. E J P Jervis to be capt., vice Broade, resigned; Jan. 22.

Royal Merioneth Militia—Lieut. C R W Tottenham to be capt., vice Price, resigned; Jan. 28

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain R J L Price in the Royal Merioneth Militia.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 28.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps—E E B Kidder to be sec. lieut.; Jan. 15.

33rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. J G Hale to be hon. chap.

1st Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. O P Wethered to be capt., vice Wethered, resigned; Jan. 20. Ens. Sir W R Clayton, Bart., to be lieut., vice Wethered, promoted; Jan. 20.

Eton College Rifle Volunteer Corps—S T G Evans, gent., to be capt.; Jan. 22. The Rev. H Snow, clerk, to be lieut.; Jan. 22. R A H Mitchell, gent., to be ens.; Jan. 22. The Rev. E Warre, clerk, to be hon. chap. of the cadet corps; Jan. 22.

1st Herts Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. H Horne to be capt., vice Cowper, resigned; Dec. 13, 1867. Ens. W C Baker to be lieut., vice Horne: Dec. 13, 1867.

1st Kircudbrightshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. D Craig to be lieut., vice Tennant resigned; Jan. 24. W McLellan to be ens., vice Craig, promoted; Jan. 24.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. J R Holt, to be capt., vice Neill, resigned, Jan. 7. Sec. Lieut. G T Haigh to be first lieut., vice Holt, promoted; Jan. 7.

18th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—R Winder, gent., to be first lieut.; Jan. 2. F Ainsworth, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Jan. 2. C J Winder, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Jan. 2.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—T H Deane, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Jan. 2. J H S Lawton, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Jan. 2.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—D P Barry gent., to be ens., Jan. 9. C R Copeman, gent., to be ens ; Jan. 9.

1st Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Harrap, gent., to be lieut.; Dec. 28, 1867. J Howarth Clark, gent., to be ens.; Jan. 9.

2nd Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps—J Burn to be first lieut.; Jan. 17. Emmerson Muschamp Bainbridge to be sec. lieut.; Jan. 17.

4th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. W Cock to be lieut., vice Lilly, resigned; Dec. 13, 1867.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. J B Blair, of the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Aber-

deenshire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain; Jan. 18.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 31.

1st Administrative Battalion of Clackmannanshire Rifle Volunteers—Peter Chalmers to be adjt., from the 22nd Dec., 1867.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

3rd Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—H T G Vaughan, gent., to be lieut., vice Bishop, resigned; Jan. 29. G W Bloxam, gent., to be ens., vice Vaughan, promoted; Jan. 29.

2nd Clackmannanshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Gray to be lieut., vice Snowdowne, resigned; Jan. 28. D S James to be ens. vice McLaren, resigned; Jan. 28.

8th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. T H Smith to be lieut., vice Corbet, promoted; Jan. 28. J B Evans to be ens., vice Smith, promoted; Jan. 28. J Lee to be assist.-surg., vice Holmes, resigned; Jan. 28.

6th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. A Dann to be lieut., vice Coates, resigned; Jan. 25. S Oates to be ens., vice Dann, promoted; Jan. 25.

8th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. B Tomlinson to be lieut., vice Peake, resigned; Jan. 25. C E Bissill to be ens., vice Tomlinson promoted; Jan. 25.

12th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. H E Mason to be capt., vice Uppleby, promoted; Jan. 25. Ens. D M Robbs to be lieut., vice Mason promoted; Jan. 25. J H Walker to be ens., vice Robbs, promoted; Jan. 25. The Rev. G Howarth to be hon. chap.; Jan. 25.

3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—H Sharpe, jun., to be ens.; Jan. 21.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. S G Turner to be capt., vice Harlowe, resigned; Jan. 13.

Civil Service Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. H W E Jeston to be capt., vice Hamilton, resigned; Jan. 13.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. H G Hope to be capt.; Jan. 24.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—H Turner to be ens.; Jan. 21. T H Hill to be assist. surg.; Jan. 21.

37th Middlesex Volunteer Corps—Lieut. M Bompas to be capt.; Jan. 13. M H Nevil Storey-Maskelyne to be capt., Jan. 13. R R Holmes to be lieut.; Jan. 13.

17th Somerset Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Mountford, gent., to be ens., vice Milsom, promoted; Jan. 14.

Essex Rifle Militia—H C Seton to be lieut., vice Knapman, resigned; Jan. 23.

9th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—P Wood to be lieut.; Dec. 31, 1867.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. F C Kennedy, of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Lancolnshire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of capt.; Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date,]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 4.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Capt. J E Watson (late Bengal) to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. A G Austen, retired on full pay; Jan. 10; Second Capt. G M Dobbin (late Bengal) to be capt., vice Watson; Jan. 10. Lieut. T J C A Studdy (late Bengal) to be second capt., vice Dobbin; Jan. 10.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Gens. S Williams and R S Piper, on the Retired Full Pay List of the Royal Engineers, to be gens., they having, at the time of their retirement, stood on the effective list of the corps above Gen. W R Ord, who was promoted in the *Gazette* of 21st ult.; Jan. 1.

Major-Gen. T Hore, retired full pay, Royal Engineers, to be lieut. gen., he having, at the time of his retirement, stood on the effective

list of the corps above Lieut.-Gen. R J Stotherd, who was promoted in the *Gazette* of 21st ult.; Jan. 1.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. A G Austen, retired full pay, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the hon. rank of major.-gen.; Jan. 10.

Lieut.-Col. G V Johnson, Royal Artillery, having served the qualifying period in the rank of lieut.-col., to be col, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Jan. 24.

The commission as col. of Lieut. Col. and Brevet-Col. W Olpherts, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be antedated to Feb. 26, 1864.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 3.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned admissions to the Staff Corps:—

BENGAL.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) H Dinning, late 71st Native Infantry; Sept. 12, 1866.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. R P Davis, late 16th Native Infantry; July 24, 1858. Lieut. J S Tait, Native Infantry; Jan. 26, 1861. Lieut. B P Bromehead, 38th Regiment; March 7, 1863; Ens. L R Battye, 35th Regiment; April 24, 1866. Ens. B H S Gower, 80th Regiment; April 27, 1866. Ens. F W Nicolay, 107th Regiment; July 24, 1866.

MADRAS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. W Chisholm, late 40th Native Infantry; Nov. 23, 1856. Lieut. C H A Gower, Royal (Madras) Artillery; Aug. 27. 1858.

The names of the officers admitted to the Madras Staff Corps in the *Gazettes* of March 1 and June 21, 1867, should be as follows, and not as stated in those *Gazettes:* Capt. R C Lavie and Lieut. C J B Harris.

The dates of the undermentioned officers, also admitted to the Madras Staff Corps in the *Gazettes* of March 1 and June 21 should be as follows:—Lieut. A McGoun, July 12, 1858; Lieut. W G Sharp, Jan. 12, 1860; Lieut. F B Middleton, May 3, 1859; Lieut. W H Hodges, Sept. 17, 1858; Lieut. G Randell, June 21, 1866.

Ens. C B Cooke, 108th Regiment, admitted to the Madras Staff Corps in *Gazette* of 10th Dec., 1867, is admitted with the rank of lieut.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 7.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Major-Gen. Lord G A F Paget, C.B., to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir M White, K.C.B., deceased; Jan. 28.

108th Foot—Major-Gen. A C Pole to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir G C Whitlock, K.C.B., deceased; Jan. 31.

6th Dragoon Guards—The first Christian name of Major-Gen. Sir J R Smyth, K.C.B., is John, not James, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 31st ult.

3rd Hussars—Staff-Surg. A J L Hepworth, M.D., to be surg., vice Surg.-Major H Huish, M.D., placed upon half pay; Feb. 8.

5th Lancers—Ens. W W B O'Brien, from 11th Foot, to be cor., vice Baldwin, who exchanges; Dec. 16, 1867.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. W W Bennitt to be capt., by purchase, vice F A Weatherley, who retires; Feb. 8. Lieut. V M Eyre, from the 67th Foot, to be lieut., vice Smith, who exchanges; Feb. 8. Cornet J J H Cottle to be lieut, by purchase, vice Bennitt; Feb. 8. C D W Cammell, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Cottle; Feb. 8.

18th Hussars—Cornet R Stevenson to be lieut., without purchase, vice G T Morris, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Dec. 18, 1867.

Royal Artillery—Staff Assist.-Surg. A G Bartley, M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice A R Smith, promoted on the Staff; Feb 8.

2nd Foot—Capt. M H T Lloyd, from the 89th Foot, to be capt., vice Harrel, who exchanges; Feb.

8. The first Christian name of Lieut. Bosanquet is Nicolas, and not Nicholas, as previously stated.

11th Foot—Cornet G C K Baldwin, from the 5th Lancers, to be ens., vice O'Brien, who exchanges; Dec. 16, 1867.

14th Foot—Gent. Cadet T M Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice A S O'Brien, who retires; Feb. 8.

15th Foot—Lieut. R Cartwright to be capt., by purchase, vice F W Rawlins, who retires; Feb. 8. Ens. W H Daniel to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cartwright; Feb. 8. Gent. Cadet M Murphy, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Daniel; Feb. 8.

17th Foot—Lieut. H C Deane has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Feb. 8.

24th Foot—Lieut. G J Gordon to be ins. of musketry, vice Lieut. Church, promoted; Jan. 25

28th Foot—Lieut. T Horniblow to be adjt., vice Lieut. Ducat, promoted; Jan. 22.

33rd Foot—Lieut. M D T V Grant to be capt., without purchase, vice J C Smyth, deceased; Dec. 24, 1867; Lieut. E Jervis to be capt., without purchase, vice M D V T Grant, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Dec. 24, 1867. Ensign W L L Downes to be lieut., without purchase, vice Jervis; Dec. 24, 1867.

46th Foot—Paymaster and Hon. Captain J Barclay, from the 76th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Hon. Major Sibley, who exchanges; Nov. 13, 1867.

51st Foot—Lieut. R R Drought has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Feb. 8.

56th Foot—Capt. and Brevet-Major R Anderson to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lt.-Col. Bull, promoted half pay lieut.-col. without purchase; Feb. 1.

61st Foot—Staff Surg. J P Street, M.D., to be surg., vice Surg.-Major U W Evans, M.D., appointed to the Staff; Feb. 8.

67th Foot—Lieut. J S G Smith, from the 6th Dragoons, to be lieut. vice Eyre, who exchanges; Feb. 8.

76th Foot—Paymaster and Hon. Major H W Sibley, from the 46th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Hon. Capt. Barclay, who exchanges; Nov. 13, 1867.

78th Foot—Ens. G Budgen to be lieut., by purchase, vice J N McAdam, who retires; Feb. 8, Gent. Cadet D Stewart, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Budgen; Feb. 8.

79th Foot—Ens. J Angus to be lieut. by purchase, vice H H Stepney, who retires; Feb. 8. Gent. Cadet G L C Money, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Angus; Feb. 8.

89th Foot—Capt. C W Harrel, from the 2nd Foot, to be capt., vice Lloyd, who exchanges; Feb, 8.

93rd Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. J Murray, M.B., to be assist.-surg., vice P C Baxter, M.B., who resigns; Feb. 8.

103rd Foot—Ens. R L Shaw to be lieut., vice R Armistead, who retires upon half pay; Feb. 8.

106th Foot—Ens. G F Churchill to be lieut., vice F M Hunter, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Dec. 19, 1867.

108th Foot—Lieut. W S Worster to be capt., vice T H Way, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Oct. 22, 1867. Ens. H Crawford to be lieut., vice Worster, Oct. 22, 1867.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Brevet.Col. and Command. C H Teush-Hecker has been permitted to retire upon full pay as lieut.-col., under Clause 88 of the Royal Warrant of 3rd Feb., 1866; Feb. 8.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. M T Quayle, 41st Foot, to be ins. of musketry, vice Capt. and Brevet-Major Patterson, 35th Foot, who has returned to duty with his regiment; Jan. 15.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major U W Evans, M.D.,

from the 61st Foot, to be Staff Surg.-Major, vice Surg. J P Street, M.D., appointed to 61st Foot; Feb. 8.

BREVET.

Lieut. R Kelly, Bengal Veteran Establishment, Assist.-Commissary in the Commissariat Department, to have the hon. rank of capt.; Feb. 8.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Gen. Sir T W Brotherton, G.C.B.,, Col. of the 1st Dragoon Guards, on Jan. 20, 1868:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir. P E Craigie; K.C.B., Col. of the 55th Foot, to be gen.; Jan. 21. Major-Gen. T Matheson to be lieut.-gen.; Jan. 21. Major and Brevet-Col. G J Carey, C.B., serving with the rank of brigadier-gen., from half-pay, late 18th Foot, to be major-gen.; Jan. 21. Capt. and Brevet-Major R E F Craufurd, half pay, Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-col.; Jan. 21. Capt. H G J Davies, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be maj.; Jan. 21. Capt. W J Kirk, half pay Unattached and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major, vice P McPherson, 17th Foot, whose promotion on Jan. 1st has been cancelled; Jan. 1.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 4.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Warwickshire Regiment of Militia—J E Andrews, gent., to be lieut., vice Griffiths resigned; Jan. 29.

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry —E H Wood, gent., to be cornet, vice Craven, promoted; Jan. 29.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 4.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—H H Nott, Capt. half pay Royal Marine Artillery, to be adjt. from Dec. 19, 1867, vice Niven, deceased.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle *Volunteer Brigade*—Lieut. D Menzies to be capt. vice Sligo, promoted; Jan. 14.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. R Granger to be capt., vice W Simpson, resigned; Jan. 6. Ens. A W Watson to be lieut., vice Granger, promoted; Jan. 6.

31st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J A G Johnson to be ens., vice W H Wheeler, resigned; Jan. 6. W C Thomson to be ens., vice P Morrison, promoted; Jan. 7.

48th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J Robertson, jun., to be lieut., vice J Watt, promoted; Jan. 10.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—A Rome, gent., to be second lieut., vice Preston, resigned; Jan. 13.

67th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. R Charlton to be capt.; Jan. 15. Ens. H Higson to be lieut; Jan. 15. E Beechy, gent., to be ens.; Jan. 15.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J B Philip to be ens.; Jan. 24.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. C Fowler to be capt.; Jan. 24.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. C T Pickford to be major, vice Hamell, resigned; Jan. 24.

7th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—I Knowles to be lieut., vice Anslow, deceased; Feb. 1. H T Banning to be ens.; Feb. 1.

1st Administrative Brigade of Sussex Artillery Volunteers—Maj. T H Johnson to be lieut.-col., vice Dalbiac, deceased; Jan. 24.

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps —J C Onions to be ens., vice Hutchinson, resigned; Jan. 23. Assist.-Surg. E Whately to be surg., vice Field, resigned; Jan. 23. G F Hodgson to be assist.-surg., vice Whately, promoted; Jan. 23.

10th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—R G Raper to be ens,, vice Gatehouse, resigned; Jan. 23.

MEMORANDUM.

The 89th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps having been struck

off the records of the War Office will henceforth cease to hold any number or designation in the Volunteer Force of Great Britain.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 7.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

7th Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps—E Smith, Esq., to be second lieut.; Jan. 25.

1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J Fuller to be capt., vice Grain, resigned; Jan. 18. Ens. H T Hail to be lieut., vice Gotobel, resigned; Jan. 20. Ens. B W Beales to be lieut., vice Fuller, promoted; Jan. 21. Ens. W I Basham to be lieut., vice Besant, resigned; Jan. 22. L D Brown to be ens., vice Beales, promoted; Jan. 23. C S Knowles to be ens., vice Hall, promoted; Jan. 24. J Swann to be ens., vice Basham, promoted; Jan. 25.

3rd Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J K Anderson, Esq., to be assist.-surg.; Feb. 5.

14th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—D D Menzies, gent., to be ens., vice Don, promoted; Feb. 5.

1st Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. A W Maberly to be capt.; Feb. 3. Second Lieut. W Washbourn to be first. lieut., vice Maberly, promoted; Feb. 3. W L Owen, gent., to be first lieut.; Feb. 3. J Bevan, gent., to be second lieut.; Feb. 3.

1st Inverness-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. A Fraser to be first lieut., vice Hendrie, promoted; June 18, 1867.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. J Smith to be capt.; Jan. 23. Second Lieut. W G Band to be first lieut.; Jan. 23. Second Lieut. E Catchpole, the younger, to be first lieut.; Jan. 23.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—D G Maxwell, gent., to be second lieut., vice Foley, promoted; Jan. 23.

3rd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J Sadleir to be lieut., vice Minn, resigned; Jan. 29. G Armson to be ens., vice Sadleir, promoted; Jan. 29. C E Eade to be ens, vice Champion, resigned; Jan. 29. W H Moody to be ens.; Jan. 29.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL Feb. 11.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London—Lieut. J M Garrard to be capt. in the Light Cavalry Troop; Feb. 11.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 14.

4th Dragoon Guards—J Dalton, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice H S Price, who retires; Feb. 15.

6th Dragoon Guards—Cornet M G Maclaine to be lieut., by purchase, vice J C Symonds, who retires; Feb. 15. Cornet T G Grieve to be lieut., by purchase, vice W E Bullock, who retires; Feb. 15. F D Shafto, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Maclaine; Feb. 15. H E Gordon, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Grieve; Feb. 16.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. G Watson, from the 18th Hussars to be lieut., vice Brown, who exchanges; Feb. 15.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. T J Walker to be capt., by purchase, vice C S Glyn, who retires; Feb. 15. Cor. G B Russell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Walker; Feb. 15. J A Maurice, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Russell; Feb. 15.

3rd Hussars—J W D Hilton, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Baker-Cresswell, promoted; Feb. 15.

10th Hussars—Lieut. T J W Bulkeley to be capt., by purchase, vice O R Slack, who retires; Feb. 15. Cornet U E P Okedon to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bulkeley; Feb. 15. The Hon. R G Molyneux to be cornet, by purchase, vice Okedon; Feb. 15.

14th Hussars—Lieut. W H F Palmer, from the 68th Foot, to be

lieut., vice St. Aubyn, who exchanges; Feb. 15. Cornet G E MacCarthy, from the 12th Lancers, to be cornet, vice J L Milligan, deceased; Feb. 15.

15th Hussars—Cornet G N R Wetherall to be lieut., by purchase, vice T W Gill, who retires; Feb. 15. J C L Kay, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Wetherall; Feb. 15.

18th Hussars—Lieut. T H M Brown, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be lieut, vice Watson, who exchanges; Feb. 15. Ens. M M Slade, from the 62nd Foot, to be cornet, vice Steven, promoted; Feb. 15.

Royal Artillery—Major-Gen B Cuppage to be col.-com., vice Gen. T B Forbes, deceased; Feb. 2. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet.-Col. H A B Campbell, C.B., to be col., vice Dunlop, removed as a gen. officer; Feb. 2. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G Le M Tupper to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. Campbell; Feb. 2. Second Capt. J T Daubuz to be capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tupper; Feb. 2. Lieut. H L Mitchell to be second capt., vice Daubuz; Feb. 2. Lieut. R Le Messurier (late Bombay) to be second capt., vice W W Benson, deceased; Jan. 22. The date of promotion of Second Capt. M C Newall (late Bombay) to be altered to Dec. 21, 1867. Second Capt. D R Cameron to be adjt., vice G E Maule. who resigns the adjtcy only; Feb. 15. Staff Surg. W R Steuart to be surg., vice C Ricketts, placed upon half pay; Feb. 15. Assist.-Surg. H L Randell, having been appointed surg.-gen. to the Government of the Straits Settlements, to be placed on the seconded list; Nov. 7, 1867. Staff Assist.-Surg. W A Gardiner to be assist.-surg., vice E Hardinge, appointed to the Staff; Feb. 15. Assist.-Surg. W H Jameson, M.D., from the 41st Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice H L Randell, seconded; Feb. 15. Staff Assist.-Surg. J FitzGerald Brodie to be assist.-surg., vice W H Harris, promoted on the Staff; Feb. 15.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Thomas William, Viscount Coke, to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. S M Montgomerie, who retires; Feb. 15.

1st Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. J F Supple to be assist.-surg., vice R H Beale, promoted on the Staff; Feb 15.

7th Foot—The third Christian name of Capt. Cole is Owen.

8th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. H J O'Brien, M.B., to be assist.-surg., vice J Stuart, appointed to the Staff; Feb. 15.

13th Foot—Staff-Surg. P Kilgour to be surg., vice F H Macfadin, appointed to the 83rd Foot; Feb. 15.

16th Foot—Gent. Cadet R L Foulis, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Carter, transferred to the 62nd Foot; Feb. 15.

21st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G Hume from half pay unattached, to be major, vice Brev. Lieut.-Col. F C Elton, who retires upon temp. half pay; Feb. 15. Capt. A Templeman to be major by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G Hume, who retires; Feb. 15. Lieut. E Walker to be capt., by purchase, vice Templeman; Feb. 15. Ens. R F Willoughby to be lieut., by purchase, vice Walker; Feb. 15. Gent. Cadet J H Spurgin, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Willoughby; Feb. 15.

22nd Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. A Thompson, M.D., to be assist.-surg, vice T F O'Dwyer, M.D., appointed to the Staff; Feb. 15.

24th Foot—Ens. C D'A Pope, from the 18th Foot, to be ens., vice Fraser, promoted; Feb. 15.

28th Foot—Lieut. E Brett to be ins. of musketry, vice Lieut. Horniblow, appointed adjt.; Dec 22, 1867.

35th Foot—Lieut. B P Cary, from the 49th Foot, to be lieut, vice Hewson, who exchanges; Oct. 23, 1867. Staff Surg. C W Poulton, M.D., to be surg., vice Surg.-Major A D Home, C.B., appointed to the Staff; Feb. 15.

36th Foot—Capt. G P Beamish, from the 98th Foot, to be capt.,

vice Stracey, who exchanges; Feb. 15.

37th Foot—Major J Davis to be lieut.-col,, by purchase, vice W J Bazalgette, who retires; Feb. 15. Capt. W W Worswick to be maj., by purchase, vice Davis; Feb. 15. Lieut. G B Dobson to be capt., by purchase, vice Worswick; Feb. 15. Ens. G L Leeds to be lieut., by purchase, vice Dobson; Feb. 15. Gent. Cadet H A Abbott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Leeds; Feb. 15.

38th Foot—Lieut. H Conor to be ins. of musketry, vice Lieut. Miller, promoted; Nov. 18, 1867.

41st Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. J Barker to be assist.-surg., vice W H Jameson, M.D., appointed to the Royal Artillery; Feb. 15.

44th Foot—Ens. R R O'Grady to be lieut., by purchase, vice S H Halahan, who retires; Feb. 15. Gent. Cadet W D Saunders, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice O'Grady; Feb. 15

49th Foot—Lieut. J L Hewson, from the 35th Foot, to be lieut., vice Cary, who exchanges; Oct. 23, 1867.

57th Foot—Lieut. M V Hornidge to be ins. of musketry, vice Lieut. Mills, promoted; Feb. 11.

62nd Foot—Lieut. George Simpson Fraser to be capt., by purchase, vice George Fox Grant, who retires; Feb. 15. Ens. Thomas Duncan William Dunn to be lieut., by purchase, vice Fraser; Feb. 15. Gent.-Cadet Montagu Maule Slade, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Dunn; Feb. 15. Ens. Clayton William James Hingston, from the 16th Foot, to be ens., vice Slade, transferred to the 18th Hussars; Feb. 15.

68th Foot—Lieut. William John St. Aubyn, from the 14th Hussars, to be lieut., vice Palmer, who exchanges; Feb. 15.

83rd Foot—Captain John Hunt, from half pay, unattached, to be capt., vice Kekewich, who has retired upon half-pay, having been appointed a Staff Officer of Pensioners; Feb. 15. Lieut. Charles Lucius Smith to be capt., by purchase, vice John Hunt, who retires; Feb. 15. Ens. Thomas Pery Powell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Smith; Feb. 15. Gent.-Cadet Robert Henry Mansel, from the Royal Military College, to be ens,, by purchase, vice Powell; Feb. 15. Surg. Francis Henry Macfadin, from the 13th Foot, to be surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Charles Robert Robinson, who retires upon half-pay; Feb. 15.

84th Foot—Ens. Walter Bracebridge Fletcher to be lieut., without purchase, vice William Howe Perrott, deceased; Oct. 22, 1867. Ens. Allen Osterley Hickey to be lieut., by purchase, vice Fletcher, whose promotion, by purchase, on Nov. 9, 1867, has been cancelled; Feb. 15. Sergeant-Major John Lepperd to be ens., without purchase, vice Hickey; Feb. 15.

89th Foot—Lieut. Henry J. K. Grenville has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Feb. 15.

98th Foot—Capt. Hardinge Richard Stracey, from the 16th Foot, to be capt., vice Beamish, who exchanges; Feb. 15.

103rd Foot—Ens. Robert Henry Mansell, from the 83rd Foot, to be ens., vice Hare, promoted; Feb. 85.

107th Foot—Ens. Sir Charles Henry Leslie, Bart., to be lieut., vice Owen, promoted; Jan. 22.

109th Foot—Ens. Arnold Dashwood Strettell to be lieut., vice D W Mackinnon, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Oct. 23. 1867. The promotion of Ens. J C Hutton to a Lieutenancy, in succession to Lieut. Strettell, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India, to bear date Oct. 23, 1867, instead of January 22, 1868. Ens. Charles Andrew Cathcart to be lieut., vice Hutton, whose promotion on January 22, has been cancelled; Jan. 22.

2nd West India Regiment—Ens. C Wilberforce Wildman, from the 3rd West India regiment, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Geo.

Steel Treffry, who retires; Feb. 15.

3rd West India Regiment—Edward Lovegrove, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Wildman, promoted by purchase, into the 2nd West India Regiment; Feb. 15.

Commissariat Staff Corps—Commissariat Storekeeper Henry Clifton, late Irish Constabulary, to be Quartermaster; Feb. 15. Sergeant-Major John Loney, late Royal Artillery, to be quartermaster; Feb 15. Sergeant-Major Thomas William Bacon, late 62nd Foot, to be quartermaster; Feb. 15.

Medical Department—Surgeon-Major Anthony Dickson Home, C.B., from the 35th Foot, to be staff-surgeon-major, vice Staff-Surgeon Charles Walter Poulton, M.D., appointed to the 35th Foot; Feb. 15. Assistant-Surgeon Robert Henry Beale, from the 1st Foot, to be staff-surgeon, vice Patrick Kilgour, appointed to the 13th Foot; Feb. 15. Staff Assistant-Surgeon Henry Joseph Rose, to be staff-surg., vice Geo. Henry Finlay, placed upon half-pay; Feb. 15. Assistant-Surgeon William Henry Harris, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff-surgeon, vice William Ramsay Stenart appointed to the Royal Artillery; Feb. 18. Assistant-Surgeon Edw. Hardinge, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Wm. Alexander Gardiner, appointed to the Royal Artillery; Feb. 15. Assistant-Surgeon Thomas F. O'Dwyer, M.D., from the 22nd Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Alexander Thomson, M.D., appointed to the 22nd Foot; Feb. 15. Assist.-Surg. J Stuart, from the 8th Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Henry Joseph O'Brien, M.B., appointed to the 8th Foot; Feb. 15.

BREVET.

The Commission as Col. of Capt. and Brevet-Col. Robert Cadell, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be antedated to Feb. 11, 1867.

The local rank of Maj.-Gen. conferred upon Brevet-Col. Thomas Tapp, C.B., 103rd Foot, to be antedated to Nov. 4. 1865.

Lieut.-Col. W H. Shade, 5th Lancers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut.-col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Jan. 23.

Capt. John Hunt, 83rd Foot, to be maj.; Jan. 15.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Michael White, K.C.B., Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who died on the 27th Jan., 1868:—Maj.-Gen. Sir George Bell, K.C.B., Col. of the 32nd Foot, to be lieut.-gen.; Jan. 28. Brevet-Col. the Hon. Percy Egerton, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, 82nd Foot, to be maj.-gen.; Jan. 28th. Maj. Thomas Wickham, half-pay, late 33rd Foot, to be lieut.-col.; Jan. 28. Capt. Rodney Vansittart Allen, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be maj., Jan. 28.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. Gen. W H. Marshall, Bengal Infantry, on the 29th Jan.:—Maj.-Gen. Charles Hamilton, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be lieut.-gen.; Jan. 30. Col. Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Infantry, to be maj.-gen.; Jan. 30.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Cornish Whitlock, K.C.B., Col. of the 108th Foot, who died on the 30th Jan.:—Maj.-Gen. R. Richardson Robertson, C.B., Col. of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be lieut.-gen.; Jan 31. Brevet. Col. Arthur Borton, C.B., with the rank of Brigadier-Gen., from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, late Depot Battalion, to be maj.-gen.; Jan. 31. Brevet Major Thomas Beckwith Speedy, Captain Unattached, to be lieut.-col.; Jan. 31. Captain Philip M'Pherson, 17th Foot, to be maj.; Jan. 31.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death on the 1st instant of Gen. (and Col. Comt.) T J Forbes, Royal Artillery, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Sir Ri-

chard James Dacres, K.C.B., Col. Comt., Royal Artillery, to be gen.; Feb. 2. Maj.-Gen. Burke Cuppage, Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-gen.; Feb. 2. Col. Franklin Dunlop, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be maj. gen.; Feb. 2. Maj. Henry Terrick FitzHugh, Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-col.; Feb. 2. Capt. G. Harrison Aun Forbes, Royal Artillery, to be maj.; Feb 2.

The undermentioned officers who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—Lieut.-Col. E J Simpson, Bengal Infantry, to be col.; Feb. 15. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H W Porteous, Madras Establishment, to be Inspector Gen. of Hospitals; Feb. 15.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been most graciously to signify her Royal pleasure to remit so much of the effect of the sentence of summary dismissal of Mr. W J Birt., 4th Light Dragoons, from the Army, notified in *London Gazette*, of the 17th Oct. 1856, as will allow him to serve her Majesty as a capt. in the 29th North Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 11.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Gloucestershire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry—Cor. P F R Barker to be lieut., vice Lord Canterbury, resigned; Feb. 6. Cor. L E Darell to be lieut., vice Owen, resigned; Feb. 6. R M Biddulph, gent., to be cor., vice Barker, promoted; Feb. 6. A H Summer, gent., to be cor., vice Darell, promoted; Feb. 6. H Coventry, gent., to be super. cor.; Feb. 6. H Chaplin, gent., to be super. cor.; Feb. 6.

1st Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia—F Bonny, M.D., to be assist. surg., vice Jackson, resigned; Feb. 5.

3rd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia—G Tottenham, gent., to be lieut., vice E J Luck, resigned; Feb. 5.

Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry (Mounted Rifles)—T Jex, gent., late Veterinary Surgeon 1st Life Guards, to be veter. surg.; Feb. 5.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Capt. S L Schuster and Lieut. B D Atkinson in the 3rd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 14.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia—Lieut. J H Tate to be captain, vice Ledger, deceased; Feb. 10.

West Essex Militia—F E Roche, M.D., to be assist. surg., vice Gibson, deceased; Jan. 30.

Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia—Captain J Lowndes to be major, vice Jauncey, resigned; Jan. 29. Lieut. Sir H C Pollok, Bart., to be capt., vice Lowndes, promoted; Feb. 10. C Cunningham, gent., to be lieut., vice Pollok, promoted; Feb. 10.

Scottish Borderers' Regiment of Militia—The Hon. H B Johnstone to be lieut. col. com., vice M'Murdo, deceased; Feb. 7.

90th or Stirlingshire, &c., Highland Borderers' Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—H R Alexander, gent., to be lieut.; Feb. 10.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 11.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Torrens, Esq., late capt. 66th Foot, to be adjt., from Sept. 12, 1867; Sept. 25, 1867.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J T Swainston to be ens.; Jan. 31.

46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J B S Boyle to be lieut.; Jan. 21. J Foster to be lieut.; Jan. 31.

1st Renfrewshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—A Adam, gent., to be sec. lieut.; Feb. 4. Rev. F

Robertson to be hon. chap.; Feb. 4.

23rd Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Macbride, gent., to be capt., vice Stewart, resigned; Feb. 4.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—W Lack, gent., to be hon. quartermaster; Feb. 5.

2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Heath, gent., to be ens., Jan. 13. A L Elborough, gent., to be ens.; Jan. 21.

13th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—J R Stedman, M.D., to be hon. assist. surg.; Jan. 11.

8th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—W E Creasy, gent., to be hon. assist. surg., vice T S Hutchinson, resigned; Jan. 30, 1868.

3rd Glamorgan Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. W P P Raby to be first lieut.; Feb. 1. G F Insole, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Raby, promoted; Feb. 1.

10th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. J F Beazley to be first lieut., vice Bartlett, promoted; Feb. 4. Herbert V Linden to be first lieut., vice Byrne, promoted; Feb. 4. J Young to be first lieut, vice Coo, resigned; Feb. 4. G H Anson to be first lieut., vice Betts, whose commission has been cancelled; Feb. 4.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. A Torrens, of the 2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of capt.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 14.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. J Smart to be capt., vice Henry, promoted: Jan. 31.

14th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. C T Winn to be first lieut., vice Tomlinson, deceased; Feb. 7.

8th Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. A Macdonald to be lieut.; Feb. 7. W A M'Leod to be ens., vice Macdonald, promoted; Feb. 7. L M Matheson to be assist. surg.; Feb. 7.

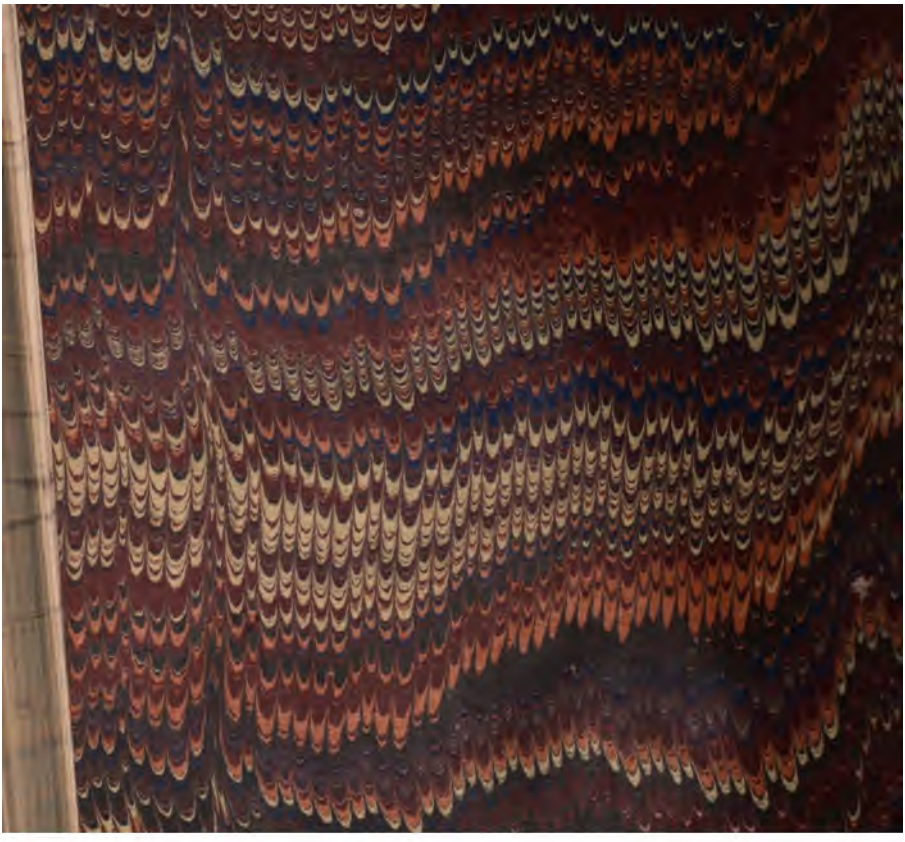
3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—C H Twynam to be first lieut.; Jan. 21. Sec. Lieut. J Ruddock to be first lieut.; Jan. 31.

3rd Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—T W Dance to be capt.; Jan. 31. Sec. Lieut N Richardson to be first lieut.: Jan. 31. J M'Intyre to be sec. lieut., vice Richardson, promoted: Jan. 31.

24th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—H Fentum, gent., to be ens., vice Wilkin, resigned: Feb. 11.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Capt. G Rainy bearing the title of Capt. Com. of the 8th Invernessshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.



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